The Times
"Sail on, sail on, and on, and on."
1781 1917
LOS ANGELES
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LOS ANGELES, AWAKE! DEMAND MILITARY PROTECTION!

Our Situation Serious" British Prime Minister Tells Commons.

Gaelic.

REST IRISH LEADERS; SINN FEINERS INCREASE

ility to England Still Smoulders in Dublin, Despite Prosperity.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

ON, Feb. 23.—More arrests of the Gaelic League and persons identified with the recent rebellion have been in Ireland, says a Central News dispatch from Dublin, ds that other arrests were expected later today. A num- those arrested have arrived in Dublin and have been at Arbour Hill barracks.

ty-two arrests of members of the Sinn Fein and Gaelic in Ireland were reported last night.

stated officially that the persons arrested recently in nder the Defense of the Realm regulations have been d from residing in Ireland and "have been given their places in England where they may reside."

SINGS IN DUBLIN.
M F. A. WRAY.
[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
, Feb. 23.—Arrests under e of the Realm Act are ecting the attention of Ireland. The number of s in Dublin has increased y in the last year, al- city, as a whole, is more e England than was the ear ago. The rebellion is to the people of Dub- mber of the city looks still as it did after the rising d. Almost every corner is ruins. The postoffice other great buildings re- wrecks from shells and ed clearing the streets s been done to remove the rom the city. Every incident of the black week is recalled to the residents of Dublin.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of Sinn Feiners here, but 40 per cent. of the male population would be a moderate figure. To these may be added a great many people nationalistic in politics, who from a constitutional dislike of England, developed for the time being feelings of hatred in consequence of the methods of suppression employed in the rebellion. Until last month active sympathizers with Great Britain were in a very small minority.

A BLACK OUTLOOK.

At the beginning of last December the outlook seemed exceedingly black. All efforts at conciliation had failed and the Nationalist members of Parliament had gone into the op-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

Utmost Events of Yesterday: (1) Hunger in [illegible]. (2) The Universal Service Bill. (3) Cali- [illegible] of Defenses. (4) Ireland. (5) Congress. [illegible]mine in the United States. (7) The Funston

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Training Bill Needed.
Senate Session Called.
Troops Along Pacific Slope.
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Courts: Courts: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY.

[illegible]: Cloudy. Wind at 5 p. [illegible]; velocity 5 miles. Ther- [illegible]highest, 61 deg.; lowest, 45 [illegible]: Rain Saturday. For [illegible]weather report see last page

[illegible]. A son and two daugh- [illegible]Smith, head of the [illegible]Church, were near death [illegible]car struck their auto; [illegible]skidded another machine, [illegible]persons.

[illegible]Langner, the banker, was [illegible]seriously ill.

[illegible] of Scottswoode Aitken [illegible]got a Creek bus boy, co- [illegible]to Mr. Aitken's divorce [illegible]to make advances to

[illegible] of love notes from mar- [illegible]injected the element of [illegible]a possible motive into the [illegible]killing of a Rincon.

[illegible] of the San Francisco [illegible]Commerce said the Bay [illegible]being in fight against dyna- [illegible]stun-liner rowdyism.

[illegible]Seventh Regiment, N. [illegible]Guard, at a monster exhibi- [illegible]ment at the Armory.

[illegible]SLOPE. A telegram was [illegible]to Oakland from New York [illegible]12,000,000 pounds of rice, [illegible]ahead of the late Gen. Fun- [illegible]ston, due today in San Fran-

[illegible]will recommend [illegible]of a military highway

[illegible]efforts to get new trial [illegible]murderer Mooney strike a

[illegible]EASTERN. Numerous [illegible]been issued in Philadelphia [illegible]of the first riot.

[illegible]: It is a mistake to jump at the wrong conclusion that all [illegible]of the most important news is to be found on the first page, [illegible]being divided by Index and the Summary, then read the entire [illegible]and get all the news of the day.

Gain in membership of all churches is reported for the past year.

WASHINGTON. President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed the car shortage and the food situation.

The General Army Staff's universal service bill has been introduced in the Senate.

A bill to commandeer ships is being pushed in Congress.

President calls special session of Senate, to meet March 5.

FOREIGN. More imports have been barred by order of the British.

THE GREAT WAR. The Situation to Date: Battle for possession of Sannalyat in progress.

Small gains of ground by British troops in the Ancre and Somme sectors.

German submarines destroy 25,456 tons of shipping in the past twenty-four hours.

COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

Declaring that the success of the Entente cause rested on the ability to solve the tonnage problem, Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons Friday announced measures to be taken to achieve that end. The putting down of German submarines by the navy, building of merchant ships and the cutting off of nonessential importations, he held to be the most important measures. Everything, the British Premier declared, must be sacrificed to the conservation of shipping, which has been depleted greatly because of German submarine activities and the letting of ships to Great Britain's allies. He announced plans for increasing the food production at home through guaranteeing of prices by the government and the cutting down of the use of grains by breweries and distilleries.

When the Pershing punitive expedition was still in Mexico, Carranza promised to "get" Villa if the Americans left Mexican territory. Now that the Pershing expedition is entirely out of Mexico and has been out for several days, the distance between Carranza and Villa seems to be growing rather than decreasing. In fact, the Villistas appear to be more active now than they were when the American troops were in Mexico.

FEDERAL JOBS GO BEGGING.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

BUTTE (Mont.) Feb. 23.—The United States Postoffice Department cannot secure sufficient help to operate the local postoffice. Civil service examinations, set for tomorrow, have been postponed because there were no applicants. The government pays from $66 to $100 a month for clerks and carriers here, whereas laborers receive $4.50 a day.

RECALL TROOPS TO TILL FIELDS.

France Prepares to Take Older Farmers from the Trenches.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PARIS, Feb. 23, 8:25 p.m.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a resolution asking the government to recall by March 1 all farmers of the classes of 1888 and 1889 who now are at the front or in the interior zone, in order to intensify agriculture.

Dispersed.

ST. LOUIS SEEKERS OF FOOD CLUBBED.

"FEED AMERICA FIRST" SOCIETY MEETS OBSTACLES.

Movement Intended to be Nation-wide is Opposed When Meeting Attempts to Organize. Speaker Asserted to Have been Inciting to Riot.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Policemen with their clubs dispersed a crowd here early this morning, when a meeting, called by a society styling itself "Feed America First," attempted to organize under the leadership of Dr. Robert D. Jonas and begin a movement intended to be nation-wide for relief in the food shortage and the reduction of high prices.

The crowd had taken possession of an empty storeroom on North Broadway, and there Jonas was addressing the gathering, when the police, under authority from the owners of the property, entered and ordered a dispersal on the ground that the speaker was inciting to riot.

Charges also were made that the movement was German propaganda and established with a view of compelling the President to place an embargo on foodstuffs to warring countries, but these were denied by Dr. Jonas, as well as the assertion that he was attempting to incite a riot.

While the police were forcing the crowd from the storeroom, Jonas, unobserved, made his way down the street, thus avoiding arrest.

The same organization has announced future meetings, to be held at various places in the city, but the police say they will break up any attempt to gather.

LATER LOSSES HALT FRYE ARBITRATION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Arbitration of the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, destroyed by the German commerce raider Prince Eitel Friedrich, now is considered impossible, it was said at the State Department today, because of other sinkings of American ships.

The United States, it was said, agreed to arbitrate the case if no more American ships were to be sunk. This condition is held to have been violated.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL SCORED.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 23.—Former Deputy Correira de Freitas, in an interview, denounced the reported German operations in Southern Brazil carried on in connection with the Hamburg Colonization Company.

It is proposed by this company, according to reports, to colonize a section between the States of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, only Germans to be admitted.

Before the battle of the Marne, De Freitas declares, the Germans were planning to demand the incorporation of Southern Brazil with Germany under the name of "Antarctic Germany."

COSTA RICAN REBELS ON WILSON BLACKLIST.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Notice was given today by the State Department that no claims coming from dealings with the new unrecognised government in Costa Rica would be given consideration by the United States. The notification, which was sent to the capitals of all the Central American republics, follows:

"In order that citizens of the United States may have definite information as to the position of this government in regard to any financial aid which they may give to, or any business transactions which they may have with those persons who overthrew the constitutional government of Costa Rica by an act of rebellion, the government of the United States desires to advise them that it will not support any claims which may in the future arise from such dealings."

JEALOUS WIFE KILLS HUSBAND.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

BUTTE (Mont.) Feb. 23.—Harold Andrews, a book-keeper, was shot and killed by his wife in a booth in a restaurant here today. She told the police they had quarreled last night when Mrs. Andrews followed her husband to a cabaret where he met another woman.

The Pinch.

BRITISH FOOD STOCKS LOWEST IN HISTORY.

Increase Home Production or Perish, Lloyd George Tells Nation.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Britain is taking her medicine standing up and smiling. As Premier Lloyd George indicated in his speech in the House of Commons this afternoon, the food situation has reached a crisis. In the distance looms up the specters of compulsory food rations and conscription of labor—though the latter is far off. Britain faces the toughest problem of the war. But the people have at last been taken into the confidence of the government; their eyes have been opened to the true state of affairs, and they are prepared for the struggle to come. In good spirits they will accept all restrictions, will be perfectly willing to make more and more sacrifices, provided it means the winning of the war. Everything is to be subordinated to that; the war must be won.

To appreciate the full significance of the grave warning contained in the Premier's speech, recourse must be made to some figures on British shipping, import and tonnage. Before the war Britain had some 3600 sailors of over 1000 tons, aggregating 16,000,000 tons. To this amount must be added captured German ships, and those built or bought since hostilities commenced.

On the debit side approximately 8,000,000 tons are used for the army; nearly 2,000,000 tons by Britain's allies; and nearly 2,000,000 more tons which the Germans claim to have disposed of.

TELL THE FACTS.

After the frank speeches of Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, it is apparent why the economic situation is considered extremely grave, why it is absolutely necessary to introduce drastic restrictions on imports, why national service is so essential, why these dispatches have constantly emphasized the economic situation as holding almost equal rank with military power.

According to the latest figures commodities amounting to 37,400,000 tons, of which 16,000,000 tons constituted foodstuffs, were imported by Britain last year. Hardly more than a third of the food consumed by Britain is produced at home.

To decrease the import tonnage there must be strict economy in consumption, intensive farming and the reduction of nonessentials. Last year Britain imported approximately 9,000,000 tons of iron and other ores. Lloyd George says this cannot be reduced. He proposed instead to curtail the import of wood and timber, which last year reached a total of 6,400,000 tons.

The Premier's announcement of the reduction of paper distributed between the printing and packing trades to 640,000 tons means the halving of their last year's supply. Already the papers have anticipated this move by reducing the size or increasing the price, or both. Fortunately, some of the proprietors hold large stocks of paper.

In 1916 2,000,000 tons of petroleum were imported by Britain, and no change has been announced in this case.

CUT FOOD IMPORTS.

Lloyd George's speech indicates a probable reduction of 25 per cent. in nonfood imports, as compared with the 1914 figures. His most drastic reductions are aimed at imports of foodstuffs. No American apples or mineral table waters, no tea from China, no coffee from Java or Brazil, will be permitted to enter the country. Any American manufactured articles are to be placed under the ban. The output of beer is to be cut to one-third of that in normal times. This means the saving of 15,000,000 bushels of barley, 400,000 bushels of maize and rice, 8,000,000 pounds of sugar and 17,000,000 pounds of hops, which also have taken a big jump in price.

There is extreme satisfaction among the large class of people who have been advocating prohibition in war times. Scotch whisky is likely to double in price because of the restrictions. The Premier made no mention of imports of French and Italian wines.

The 25 per cent. reduction in the import of oranges, bananas and nuts chiefly affects Italy and Spain, especially the former, which found a large market in Germany long after the war started. Though desirous of helping Britain's allies in every way, Lloyd George was unable to solve the problem in any other manner. As Britain is a big buyer from her allies, any reduction on her part is bound to affect them.

To encourage farming on the maximum scale, the government undertakes to guarantee the prices of oats and wheat for three years, and potatoes for the present year. The Premier's announcement of a minimum wage of 25s. a week to a farmer for his laborers should induce many to take up cultivation of land.

PRICES MUST INCREASE.

From time to time it is probable that additional commodities will be included in the prohibited or restricted lists, but as at present constituted they will not affect the people seriously. The immediate effect in London will be increased prices on practically everything. As food now averages fully 75 per cent. over pre-war prices, the further increases will add seriously to the burdens of the people.

In the figures quoted earlier regarding import tonnage, neutral as well as British ships are included.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Transport.

TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED; AMERICAN LOSES LIFE.

French Steamer Athos, Carrying Senegalese Soldiers and Colonial Laborers, Goes Down in the Mediterranean, Escorted by Two Destroyers—Large Number of Those on Board are Rescued.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PARIS, Feb. 23, 8:08 p.m.—The French steamer Athos, carrying Senegalese troops and colonial laborers, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea.

The torpedoing occurred notwithstanding the fact that the Athos was escorted by the French torpedo boat destroyers Nameluk and Enseigne Henry, which, aided by a gunboat, saved 1450 persons from the steamer.

The French steamer Athos, of 12,000 gross tons, according to the New York maritime register, was last reported as arriving at Kobe, Japan, January 17, from Marseilles, France. The Athos was a steel twin-screw steamer and was built in 1914 at Dunkirk, France. She was 508 feet long, 61.7 feet in breadth and 45.1 feet in depth, and owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles.

AMERICAN PERISHES.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Robert Allen Haden, an American Presbyterian missionary stationed at Foo Chow, China, perished when the French liner Athos was destroyed by a submarine 210 miles east of Malta, February 17.

Consul Keblinger, at Malta, cabled a report of Haden's death to the State Department today, and said that the missionary's address was given as in care of the Presbyterian Missionary Board at Nashville, Tenn.

A flurry came with the dispatch announcing the torpedoing of the Athos and the drowning of the American missionary on board as a passenger. Any idea, however, that this might be the overt act which would precipitate war was cleared away later by press dispatches telling how the liner was being used as a troopship under convoy of two destroyers.

The Consul's dispatch gave no details as to the other loss of life, how the ship was destroyed, whether she was warned, or how the American was killed. The nationality of the submarine was not given, but it may have been Austrian. Information is being gathered officially to determine the importance of the case in relation to the tense situation between the United States and the Central Powers.

REPORT FROM MALTA.

The report from the Malta Consul is the first mention received here of the sinking of the Athos. The vessel was of 7525 tons net and sailed from Yokohama December 26 for Marseilles, stopping at Haiphong January 8, according to latest reports.

The latest dispatch added that Haden was drowned while going back to the ship to assist some others, and that the submarine showed neither flag nor number by which she might have been identified. The later dispatch, however, established that the Athos was torpedoed without warning.

A summary of the Consul's dispatch, given out by the department, follows:

"Robert Allen Haden, Presbyterian missionary, stationed at Foo Chow, China, was drowned when the French liner Athos was torpedoed without warning 210 miles east of Malta on the 17th. When the ship was struck he went to the aid of the Chinese on board. Otherwise would probably have been saved. Reported large number of troops on board. Not definitely ascertained if ship was a transport."

BULLETINS

[BY WIRELESS AND A. P.]

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (via Sayville.)—A new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was introduced in the Reichstag today by Count von Roedern, secretary of the Imperial treasury, who made a detailed speech. The discussion was short and the Reichstag voted the credit in all its stages, only the radical Socialist minority dissenting. The Reichstag adjourned until Tuesday next.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 2:35 a.m.—Nothing has yet been revealed concerning the reason for the arrests in Ireland of members of the Sinn Fein and the Gaelic League beyond the brief official statement that they were made under the clause of the defense of the realm act empowering the taking into custody of anybody whose behavior gives reasonable ground for the suspicion that he has acted, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to public safety.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—The reply of the United States to Gen. Carranza's proposal that neutral nations stop shipping supplies to belligerents was made public tonight. The note does not give a direct answer to Gen. Carranza's suggestion, but simply announces that the policy heretofore followed by President Wilson will not be changed. It also states that the Mexican note has been transmitted by the United States to European neutrals.

OGDEN (Utah) Feb. 23.—Several summer cottages, including the stone residence of Gov. Bamberger, were wrecked by an avalanche in Ogden Canyon near here today. The Bamberger cottage was ripped from its foundation and swept into the river by the force of the snowslide and is a total wreck. About 300 feet of interurban trackage was buried by the slide.

Frank.

HARDSHIPS MIGHTY, RUNCIMAN ADMITS.

COMPARES BRITISH ATTITUDE WITH THAT OF ITALY.

Former President of Board of Trade After Referring to Gravity of Pronouncement, Declares Further Restrictions may Come if Situation Doesn't Improve.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Opening the debate in the House of Commons today on the statement of Premier David Lloyd George, Walter Runciman, formerly president of the Board of Trade, after referring to the gravity of the pronouncement, said that the last government had adopted drastic measures of a prohibitory nature in many directions, but that the country had borne them with fortitude. Difficult negotiations with the Entente Allies had had to be conducted by the government on this subject, he commented, adding:

"Our hardships here are mighty ones, as great as those of Italy; but as a matter of fact there is a difference of temperament. We, in this country, do not make the same fuss about restrictions as did the Italians. In this country men are ashamed to give expression to their feelings even if the restrictions are felt to be hard."

Mr. Runciman said he thought the government should endeavor to reduce the amount of tonnage used for government purposes, which at present is 62 per cent. If it could be reduced to 50 per cent. of the total tonnage, he said, supplies would be permitted to enter freely to that extent. If not, the members of the House, he declared, had not heard the last of the shipping tula.

Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply paid a tribute to the dominions and colonies for the manner in which they had received the restrictions upon imports which to them might be very important. The Premier, he said, desired him to say that the importation of rum was stopped altogether, there now being a sufficient stock for the needs of the army, while there would be a reduction in the importation of wines and spirits of 76 per cent. on the basis of 1913.

SPUDS LEGAL TENDER IN THE WINDY CITY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A newspaper reporter using a basket as a purse and potatoes as money had little difficulty today in getting about and in making purchases. The potatoes were from Idaho and valued at retail at 1½ cents each.

The cashier of a moving-picture show accepted three of them for a ticket. A street-car conductor declined them as fare but the conversation attracted the attention of a passenger, who offered to buy the whole supply at the rate of two for a nickel.

A taxicab chauffeur accepted six for a ride of two blocks. "If the company won't accept them I'll pay the fare and take them home myself," he explained. At a 5 and 10-cent store the reporter bought two "diamonds" and a picture frame with his tubers.

The Crisis.

EXPOSED TO INVASION.

Land and Naval Defenses for Southern California are the Prime Need, and All Patriots Should Insist on Getting Them.

IN ADDITION to speech-making, there is something practical and immediate that every voter of Los Angeles can do for the defense of this Coast and the nation. In Congress a bill for universal training is struggling for life. The passage of this bill or some other law providing for compulsory training is the only possible way to safeguard the nation.

Strong forces are at work striving for the defeat of the bill. It is the duty of every patriotic voter to apply what pressure he can to secure its passage.

The task of Los Angeles, however, will not be finished with the passage of the bill.

PATRIOTIC PROBLEM.

Our patriotic problem is, first, to fight the pacifists who seek to deprive the country of an arm of defense; our next problem is to circumvent the pork-barrel statesmen in Congress who will attempt to distribute the troops according to hay contracts and not with respect to military needs.

Los Angeles is the most exposed city in the United States. We stand at the point of probable invasion. We stand naked. Southern California is probably the only place in the United States which faces great military danger with absolutely no protection.

The plans of the army recognize the crying needs of this section. Let us insist that amateur strategists and pork-barrel statesmen and trembling pacifists give way to the United States War College and General Staff.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Let the voters join their voices in making as loud a cry as possible for the establishment in the vicinity of Los Angeles of the following military protection:

A great army post housing at least a brigade of mobile troops.

An army post in Imperial Valley.

A submarine base at some appropriate point on the coast.

Railroad batteries to run on cars along our exposed beaches.

Los Angeles should, by right, be one of the military centers of the United States. Let the voters of California demand that it be made so.

But first let the people of this section lend their voices and their votes to further the bill which will provide soldiers to put in these forts and posts and bases.

NAVAL PROTECTION.

That done, a great work awaits the people of this Coast to see to it that we are given adequate naval as well as military protection.

The United States has a big navy of splendid efficiency, but all the ships are on the East Coast and the intention is to keep it there.

Under the present plan, it needs only the destruction of the Panama Canal to put this Coast entirely at the mercy of a foe on the Pacific side.

An American admiral has testified before Congress that the entire fleet stationed on the Pacific Coast could be defeated and sunk by a single enemy battleship.

Unless vigorous action is taken by the people of the Pacific Coast no change will be made in this policy.

In the event of war the Atlantic Coast has evidently decided to offer us up as a noble sacrifice.

Now is the time to speak up.

See that the nation gets soldiers enough to defend her; then see that we get a decent share of the soldiers and sailors.

Problem.

SOARING COST OF FOOD STIRS WILSON'S CABINET.

Various Remedies are Suggested to Improve Conditions, View Being Held that Car Shortage and Congestion Caused by German Submarines Have Much to Do with the Intolerable Situation.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The soaring cost of foodstuffs throughout the country today engaged the attention of virtually every governmental agency with even a remote relation to the problem.

President Wilson and the Cabinet discussed the situation from many angles, its cause and possible remedies. Views held by some of the conferees were that the record prices were intertwined with the general car shortage and congestion on transportation lines, and indirectly affected by the German submarine warfare, which has resulted in vast accumulations of freight and resultant car congestion at eastern seaports.

Department of Justice agents resumed with new energy their investigation of prices to determine if there is an actual shortage of foodstuffs at large cities where rioting has recently occurred. Atty.-Gen. Gregory announced that measures which may be of "considerable avail" toward bettering that situation probably would be announced shortly.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, through its field force of investigators and officials here, kept close watch on the railroads' efforts to unravel the tangle of cars at congested points, announced the transportation west of many trains of empties, chiefly for relief at Chicago, and was reported to be satisfied that the gigantic task of restoring conditions to normal was progressing satisfactorily and as speedily as might be expected.

The Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association, the railroads' supreme court in all subjects affecting shortage and congestion, disclaimed all responsibility on behalf of the roads for contributing to the rise through failure to furnish transportation facilities, and announced that at no time had any complaint been received which would indicate that there was a shortage of food anywhere in the country.

SHIPPING BOARD'S PLAN.

The newly created shipping board submitted to the President a plan for relief by placing American vessels in the coast-to-coast trade, thus releasing freight cars required for transcontinental traffic. A large merchant marine which could be

(Continued on Third Page.)

Universal Training Bill Before Senate Provides Half Million New Men in Army Yea

Utility.

BIG MILITARY RESERVE WOULD BE MAINTAINED

Regulars are to be Used for Garrison and Training Duties.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Without committing himself or the administration to the proposal Secretary of War Baker transmitted today to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the Army General Staff plan and bill for universal military training in peace and service in war.

The plan provides for training each year approximately 500,000 men 19 years old, and for maintaining at all times a military reserve of 3,000,000 such men ready for war. The regular army would be maintained for garrison and frontier service and the training of the reserves, but the National Guard would be supplanted eventually by State constabulary forces. Not expecting action on the bill at this session of Congress, Secretary Baker said that the plan was made public for public discussion and the crystallization of public opinion thereon.

"As yet I am not prepared to say officially for the War Department that the need of the country can reasonably be for so great an establishment, nor can we yet, without further study and deliberation, be confident that the means suggested are the most appropriate to the need which it shall be determined wise to foresee," said Secretary Baker in his letter of transmittal.

A COMPARISON.

A comparison of the effective army strength and cost under the existing army plan provided by the Hay act and under the universal training plan is thus stated by the General Staff:

	National Defense Act—Army.	Proposed plan.
Trained and partially trained soldiers available for war other than those in the continental United States.....	*1,127,200	**3,256,000
Annual cost.....	$300,948,000	$472,256,792
Per capita cost.....	284.58	144.98

*Includes 298,372 National Guard and other State troops not counted. The number given is total number. This number may or may not be permanently under the reduction system. **Includes 478,000 regulars, 2,000,000 reserves and 778,000 National Guard. The number given is the number of troops in organized units, each of which has had a minimum of eleven months in intensive training.

In addition to this initial training 1,239,500 of these reservists will have had two repeating seasons of two weeks each. Under this plan the total number of trained soldiers will ultimately include all able-bodied male citizens over 19 years of age.

OFFICIAL OUTLINE.

The official outline of the universal training plan in part follows:

"Purpose—A reasonable measure of defense of the United States from unsuccessful invasion requires that there be available and ready for mobilization at all times a large number of trained, equipped and organized men. It is the purpose of this plan to provide for the raising, training and organization of the required number of men in such manner as to distribute the burden of national defense equally over the whole population and to provide for mobilization and service in war in accordance with the same principle.

"Training and service—Training in peace—To effect universality of training in peace and efficient service in war it is proposed to call out all able-bodied male citizens in their nineteenth year for eleven months' continuous training to be followed by two repetition courses of two weeks each, one in their twentieth year and one in their twenty-first year. It is proposed that only the following classes should be exempted from such training:

"(a) Those permanently physically or mentally unfit for service of any kind. Such men will be permanently rejected.

"(b) Those temporarily physically or mentally unfit. Such men will be temporarily rejected, but will be re-examined each year until they reach the age of 25 years, when they will be permanently assigned to the unorganized reserves. If any year during this period they are found fit for service, they will be called out for training in peace and service in war with the class of that year.

"(c) Those who are the sole support of destitute dependents. Such men will be exempted for one year and so on from year to year until they reach the age of 25, when their liability to training ceases and they are assigned permanently to the unorganized reserves. If they should cease to be the sole supports of destitute dependents any year before they reach the age of 25 years they will be called out for training and service with the class of that year.

"(3) Service in war—All non-exempted physically and mentally fit male citizens who have completed their prescribed eleven months continuous training are liable for service in the reserves as follows:

"(a) In the first reserves for four years and one month.

"(b) In the second reserves for seven years.

"(c) Thereafter until they reach the age of 45 years in the unorganized reserves.

"In case of actual or threatened war the first and second reserves will be called out in the order named, together with many permanent officers and enlisted men of the training forces. Thereafter other men required for war service would be called out from the unorganized reserves by classes according to age, beginning with the youngest. Only men permanently physically or mentally unfit would be permanently excused from service in war. Those temporarily unfit will be called out as soon as their disabilities have disappeared. Exemptions from war service will in every case be in the nature of postponement of liability and whenever the causes upon which they were based have become nonexistent, the exemptions will cease and the persons concerned called out for service. The following will be temporarily exempted from service in war:

"(a) Those who are the sole supports of destitute dependents.

"(b) Those whose civil official positions are indispensably necessary for the conduct of the Federal and State governments and for the prosecution of the war.

"All persons commissioned, enlisted or enrolled in the military service at the outbreak of war or when war becomes imminent may be retained in service until the end of the war or until danger of war shall have disappeared.

PERMANENT PERSONNEL.

"Oversea garrisons, frontier forces and training forces—Under this plan the soldiers of the United States are to be the young men of the republic, who, after temporary military service for purposes of training, will be definitely organized into a localized national army. Permanent soldiers are to be employed only for those duties which can not be performed by citizen soldiers and the permanent personnel is, therefore, reduced to a minimum consistent with efficiency.

"Permanent personnel will be required for the following purposes:

"(a) To form the necessary garrisons of our naval bases and other oversea possessions. The organizations required for these purposes constitute the oversea garrisons.

"(b) To form a small detachment for frontier guard duty and for the mine defense of our fortifications at home. These detachment constitute the frontier forces.

"(c) To form the administrative and teaching personnel required for the training of annual contingents of reservists and for the maintenance of the reserve organization in time of peace. This portion of the permanent personnel, together with the recruits under training, is to be formed into training units and constitutes the training forces.

CREATION OF RESERVES.

"The problem of preparedness is not met by merely providing a large number of trained individuals. Trained soldiers must be formed into definite tactical organizations before they can be employed in war and in order to meet modern conditions these units must be trained, organized and equipped in time of peace.

"(1) The first reserve—In order to meet these conditions the trained reservists in the first four years and one month of reserve service will form the personnel of the first reserve.

The first reserve is to be a definitely-organized and localized national army, complete in every unit. Each reservist during his service in the first reserve will be a member of a tactical unit of the first reserve in which he will serve with all of the other reservists in his neighborhood, who belong to the same arm of the service. The first reserve is to be fully armed and equipped and its organization, training and preparedness for mobilization are to be tested by an annual assembly and muster with a short period of training and maneuver. All reservists in their first and second years of reserve service will attend these annual maneuvers. Their attendance at these annual maneuvers will be required only of those reservists who are to become officers and noncommissioned officers.

"(2) The second reserve—After four years and one month service in the first reserve, the reservist will pass into the second reserve. The second reserve will be a localized national army, organized like the first reserve, but as it will not be required for immediate mobilization, it need not be so fully equipped and it will not be called out for annual maneuvers. In any given region the younger reservists of less than four years reserve service will belong to a first reserve regiment ready for immediate mobilization, the reservists of more than four years and one month and less than twelve years reserve service will belong to a corresponding second reserve regiment, while the reservists of more than eleven years service will belong to the unorganized reserve.

"(3) Reserve officers—When the system first goes into operation all citizens who have had military training in the National Guard or from any other sources and who do not elect service in the permanent establishment will be invited to qualify for appointment as reserve officers. As a rule successful candidates will be immediately assigned to the reserve organizations ultimately to be formed in the region of their homes. After all such initial appointments and assignments have been made future vacancies in the reserve officer personnel will be filled by appointment from trained reservists and from the reserve training corps.

ESTIMATED COST.

In estimating the cost of maintenance of the proposed army, the War College figured that an annual military budget of $472,256,746 would be required to keep up the proposed force at a strength of 3,296,022 men, including the regulars. The total represents an annual cost per man of $143.28 and includes the cost of training 475,000 recruits, although it does not enumerate them as available soldiers. It comparison to this the staff says the eventual military budget under the present National Defense Act will be $339,548,000 to maintain a partially trained force of 826,572 National Guardsmen in addition to the regular army, or a total of 1,127,200 men at a per capita cost of $298.58.

Other tables show the ultimate cost of the proposed universal system as compared to the present National Defense Act plan.

After enumerating the seven documents, tables and studies included in the exhaustive study made by the War College and transmitted with the proposed bill, Secretary Baker continues:

"For some time Congress has been considering the military policy and establishment of the country. Various plans of enlargement and reorganization have been considered, and in June of last year there was passed the National Defense Act, popularly known as the plan of federalizing the militia of the States into a National Guard which would be more intimately associated with the regular army, and, by virtue of a more intensive system of training would prove a better secondary reliance than it had previously been. Discussion of the subject, however, has continued, and throughout the country much attention has been given to general ideas of universal compulsory training and service. So far as I am aware, the study here presented from the War College is the first attempt to present those ideas in a comprehensive and detailed form, to show the number of men who would be thus trained, the exemptions, the investment and the continuing annual cost.

VIEW OF EXPERTS.

"This plan is regarded by the military experts of the General Staff as ideal. They recognize, however, that it involves not only a radical departure from the military traditions of the country, but that it presents a vast scheme of organization, far larger both in cost and results than anything yet seriously considered by the people of the United States.

"The General Staff believe the plan, however, to have this merit: That it can be used, in part, for the training of a less number of men and at a less cost in proportion, so that, should the opinion of the country, when thoroughly informed, come to favor the principles upon which this measure is based, its application could be as rapid or as gradual as the Congress may determine wise under the circumstances.

"The Bill here transmitted looks to the annual training of about 500,000 men, who, when trained, pass into the reserve until ultimately there will be available in aggregate force in the active and reserve force of the country of about 3,000,000 men. The War College will place itself at your disposal, either to study any other suggested plan, or to advise upon modifications of the draft herewith transmitted should your committee desire such modifications in any of the details.

"This draft is not transmitted with the thought that the present Congress in its closing days will find it possible to give thorough consideration to so large and intricate a matter, but rather in the hope that by its publication all the details of the plan can be made available for the general information of the country at large, and with the feeling that the more or less undefined ideas which have been so widely discussed throughout the country can, on the basis of this orderly statement, be maturely considered. In this way the effect of the proposal upon our preparation for national defense, as well as upon the life and institutions of the country, may be weighed.

"The questions at issue in any such project as this are to measure, first, the prospective need of the country, and then to determine the measures appropriate to meet it. The plan is, therefore, to be examined from both points of view, and its discussion throughout the country will throw light on both questions."

Prohibition.

DRY DISTRICT IN PROSPECT.

Prohibition Bill for Capital Ordered Before House.

Special Rule is Expected to Insure Early Vote.

New York's Bitterest Dry Fight Drawing Near.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A special rule expected to insure a vote in the House in this session on the District of Columbia prohibition bill was agreed to late today by the House Rules Committtee. The measure already has passed the Senate.

Prohibition advocates hailed the committee's action as another important victory, for they believe the bill is certain of passage once it is brought to a vote. For more than a month it has been before the House District of Columbia Committee without action, and recent developments there had given the prohibition sympathizers little hope of a report to the House in time for passage by March 4.

The Rules Committee stood 7 to 4 for the rule, which, if adopted by the House, would take the bill out of the hands of the District Committee and set a date for a roll call on its passage. This method for bringing a measure before the House has not been resorted to in years, and it was said tonight that the District Committee might decide to avoid it in the present instance by immediately reporting the prohibition measure.

The rule would make in order all proposed amendments, including one pending for a referendum vote by residents of the district. Efforts to attach a referendum amendment in the Senate failed on a tie vote.

It was not decided when the rule will be reported. It was adopted primarily, committeemen said, to force action by the District Committee, which previously had announced it would not report the measure before Tuesday. Supporters of the bill fear that such a late report would be followed by a filibuster extending until the end of the session and tentative plans tonight were to bring in the special rule tomorrow if the District Committee has not acted. Only three hours general debate would be allowed.

DRY FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Billy Sunday announced today that he was back of "the optional prohibition remonstrance bill," which has just been introduced before the Legislature at Albany and will get a hearing on March 14. "When demon rum goes to bat," says Billy, "I'll be there with a strike-out. Next Sunday I am going to line up the people of Buffalo behind this bill. I will preach my sermon on 'booze' at that time. And when this measure comes up on March 14, I will go to Albany if it is necessary."

These words came this evening as a tonic to the many sympathizers with his crusade throughout the city. The headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League took on a jubilant spirit.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, when told of Mr Sunday's decision, expressed hearty approval.

New York is on the verge of the bitterest fight on the liquor question that the State has ever seen. The churches and the different prohibition organizations have been aroused as never before. Albany is being flooded daily with telegrams, resolutions, petitions and letters from citizens all over the State demanding that the Legislature pass the local option bill. Noted speakers have come from various States and are campaigning from Manhattan to Buffalo. An advertising system has been inaugurated in order to reach every voter in the State. The passage of this bill will close 24,689 saloons in the State.

UTAH DRY BILL STANDS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SALT LAKE CITY (Utah) Feb. 23.—The prohibition bill as signed by Gov. Simon Bamberger will become law August 1, without any question being raised on a technical point.

The bill when originally passed was sent to the Governor. He returned it for amendment, but the House declined to make any change. The Governor then signed it. Certain legislators claimed that a legal point might be raised over the reconsideration. The Legislature today therefore expunged from the record all discussion on the reconsideration.

"BONE DRY" IN KANSAS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TOPEKA (Kan.) Feb. 23. — The State "bone dry" law was signed today by Gov. Capper and immediately became effective. It is considered one of the most drastic prohibition measures ever enacted into law. The bill was signed before a joint session of the two houses of the Legislature, the members of which greeted the signature by singing "How Dry I Am."

RELAX MAIL RESTRICTIONS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Special exemptions to the Reed "bone dry" amendment, agreed to by both houses, would be provided in a bill introduced by Representative Moon of Tennessee. It would direct that the provision barring liquor advertising from the mails in States which prohibit such advertising "shall not apply to letters, circulars, catalogues or price lists when addressed to a manufacturer of, or dealer in, medical or toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, or chemicals and relating to such business.

PEACE SOCIETIES' SESSION A DISCORD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Discord featured the session of the National Conference of Peace Societies, called by the American Peace Society, when a debate was begun late today on a resolution declaring the conference stands "unalterably opposed to war as a means to the settlement of international disputes."

"We are a mob of peace societies," declared Ann Garlin Spencer of Meadville, Pa.

The resolution finally was carried by a vote of 39 to 15.

PLOT IS CHARGED TO SLAY WILSON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

High officials of the United States government are in possession of facts secured from intercepted letters, and, at least in one case, from a partial confession, to the effect that the plot now being investigated by the Federal grand jury in New York concerning the activities of Albert A. Sander and several alleged newspaper correspondents compassed the assassination of President Wilson.

It is understood that at least three of the men involved, held themselves in readiness to undertake any policy of frightfulness or intimidation which might be authorized by Dr. Heinrich Albert or his associates in this country.

The entire scheme having for its object the assassination of Mr. Wilson, has been outlined to Washington officials by representatives of at least two foreign governments in this country.

SIX CARGO BOATS LEAVE FOR ABROAD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BALTIMORE (Md.) Feb. 23.—The largest number of foreign bound ships to leave this port since the latest German submarine order left today. The ships were all heavily loaded and included the Spanish steamer Jata Mendi for Cette, the Norwegian steamer Alderney for Rio de Janeiro, the British steamer Caterino for Leith, the Norwegian steamer Lyaskloster for Moss, the Norwegian steamer Folkvard for Christiania and the British steamer Saint Quentin for St. Nazaire. The fleet was followed by an armada of small craft which had been held back here because of ice.

Arrest Irish Leaders

(Continued from First Page.)

position to Lloyd George government. The general feeling was one of hopelessness, even of helplessness. The anti-English feeling was growing among the majority, while the Loyalist section was crying out for a stronger administration of the country.

Yet with all this, the last two months have witnessed a very strong and complete change of feeling. Despite occasional clashes with the authorities as witnessed in the latest arrests here, causes of the changes are already making themselves evident.

In the first place the great general increase in prosperity throughout Ireland has just begun to take its effect in Dublin. The North of Ireland, with its great shipbuilding industry working at the highest possible pressure, and with many other industries also coining money out of war necessities, is, of course, making money as it never did before.

IRISH FARMER BENEFITS.

But even Ulster has not, proportionately, increased its wealth to the same extent as the Irish farmer. Cattle are fetching unheard-of prices, butter and eggs are beginning to be worth their weight in gold. Crops of all kinds are yielding prices hitherto undreamed of.

KANSAS RAILROAD SOLD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TOKEKA (Kan.) Feb. 23.—The Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas, formerly known as the Kansas and Colorado Pacific, were sold at public auction today for $9,600,000 to R. H. Neilson and D. A. Holmes, representing the reorganization committee and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Yosemite Show Continues

daily at the Walker Theater, 730 South Grand avenue, 7:30 p.m. A mile of moving pictures of this most beautiful park of the sixteen national parks, taken on a journey of 600 miles. It shows every day by through of prospective Yosemite tourists. Curry, the owner of Yosemite, does it—calling to beat the band.

Intimidated.

FEAR RIOTERS; SHOPS CLOSED.

Food Boycott in Philadelphia Brings Prices Down.

Women are not Permitted to Buy Sunday Dinners.

Strangers from New York are Stirring up Trouble.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Scores of small shops were compelled to close shortly after noon today, following a series of riots, marked by intense bitterness over the enforcement of the food boycott downtown.

Push carts were overturned, shops were raided, women were beaten by pickets, who tried to compel housewives not to buy on what is normally the busiest market day of the week, and the disorder finally culminated in an attack upon two policemen detailed to prevent food riots.

Three arrests were made, but the police confined their activities largely to preventing serious outbreaks. This they did, but policeman were unable to prevent a hundred smaller fights. Housewives who went out to buy food to last over the Sabbath came back empty-handed, but smarting from the pain of bruises inflicted by other women.

One woman, at Seventh and Tasker streets, clutching a basket full of provisions, was attacked by a dozen women, who stripped her to the waist in the fury of their rage. Other housewives were beaten and kicked because they [illegible] of the boycott.

LED BY RIOTERS.

The first hint as to the outbreaks was given [illegible] lice of the Seventh and streets station. Police declared most of the [illegible] sons are strangers in the hood, probably New [illegible] have come to Philadelphia up trouble.

One of these troublemakers, described by police as some, well-dressed woman years old, flashily adorned monds. She was seen [illegible] times at Fourth and streets, the police say, could not get enough against her to warrant [illegible]

To get at the cause of distress, Representative Glass will ask Gov. [illegible] appoint a commission of [illegible] of three or more with downtown men. Mrs. Paulina Gelson, committee of women in forming the [illegible] committee will send a [illegible] Mayor Smith, who is [illegible] tion at Palm Beach, Fla., to arbitrate the [illegible]

These were the [illegible] the busiest day so far cott raised against [illegible] are said to have [illegible] necessarily.

PRICES ARE [illegible]

One distinct result [illegible] grown out of these [illegible] Prices of four commodities just before the shops [illegible] this decline was granted the housewives. The [illegible] were as follows:

Eggs from 48 cents [illegible] dozen; sugar, 14 cents; chickens, 28 cents to [illegible] pound, and onions 10 cents a pound.

Not in years have the [illegible] the Jewish quarter [illegible] sundown, but today [illegible] one-half were closed [illegible] o'clock and the rest at 3 o'clock. Stocks of [illegible] mained unsold, and [illegible] Fourth, Fifth, Sixth [illegible] streets below Dickson [illegible] their day's business with [illegible]

LEST WE FORGET.

Nothing so well demonstrates the value of a newspaper as an advertising medium as the extent to which its advertising columns are used. This is due to the fact that successful business men and women soon learn by experience to discriminate between newspapers that bring them satisfactory advertising results and those that do not.

The Times' tremendous popularity, and the superior profitableness of its columns to its advertising patrons, are attested by the fact that it regularly prints both a greater volume and a greater variety of display and classified advertising than any other Los Angeles newspaper.

The interesting figures that follow tell the local advertising story for the week ending February 17, 1917:

	Total Lines Advertising.	Separate "Want" Ads
THE TIMES	267,064	16,086
Second Morning Newspaper	193,032	10,913
Third Morning Newspaper	160,272	5,411
First Evening Newspaper	146,174	2,635
Second Evening Newspaper	139,482	2,316
Third Evening Newspaper	72,996	557

The purchasing power behind The Times' far-reaching, home-delivered quality circulation is responsible for the wonderful result-getting power of Times advertisements.

ASK ROADS TO HELP AVERT FUEL FAMINE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ST. PAUL (Minn.) Feb. 23.—The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission today directed an appeal to the presidents of three railroads to avert the fuel famine now threatening St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The appeals were addressed to Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern, J. M. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific and J. T. Clark of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

Six Minnesota towns—Cokato, Long Prairie, Foley, Darwin, Elbow Lake and Shelly—asked that emergency measures be taken to relieve the fuel famine.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Try Murine Remedy

For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes, Granulated Eyelids.

If We Could Talk to You Face to Face For Ten Minutes!

Style L Solo
Electric $1300

Ten minutes of your time today will pay you the biggest dividend in money-saving that you have ever earned. Dollars per minute—if applied with intelligent thought to the selection of one of the finest and by far the most popular Pianos that you have ever seen or heard—THE APOLLO.

The transfer of the Apollo agency to our House for the entire Coast is the motive of this sale.

By special arrangement, all transferred Players not sold are to be returned to the factory. To obviate this as far as possible, we are selling for the factory account THIRTY-THREE SPLENDID APOLLO PLAYER-PIANOS AT PRICES AUTHORIZED BY THE MELVILLE CLARK CO.—prices at which such Player-Pianos have never before been known.

Here Are Some of the Instruments and Their Prices—The Very Finest Bargains Ever Offered on the Coast—See Them Today!

Sale Price	Make	Regular
$395	Apollo	$650
465	Apollo	850
495	Apollo	700
495	Apollo	725
465	Apollo	650
510	Apollo	650
545	Apollo	700
$545	Apollo	$ 700
595	Apollo	850
595	Apollo	1000
595	Apollo	950
595	Apollo	850
635	Apollo	850
635	Apollo	850
$645	Apollo	
645	Apollo	
685	Apollo Electric	
755	Apollo	
755	Apollo	
760	Apollo	

And thirteen other samples

OTHER SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN PIANOS AND PLAYERS:

Sale Price	Make	Regular	
$ 389	Euphona Player	$ 465	used
399	Milton Player	500	used
475	Kingsbury Player	700	used
495	Angelus Player	750	used
499	Angelus Player	750	used
500	Carola Player	650	used
525	Carola Player	650	sample
575	Kingsbury Player	700	new
650	Euphona Player, Electric	750	new
625	Ludwig Angelus	800	used
720	Ludwig Angelus	800	new
1350	Schomacker Grand	1650	new

PIANOS

$ 100	New England		used
125	Kimball		used
149	Rembrandt		used
149	Arion		used
125	Sterling		used
150	Everett		used
175	Rembrandt		used
190	Smith & Barnes		used
199	Milton	$ 290	used
199	Estey		used
210	Price & Teeple	350	used
210	Steger		used
225	Hensel	325	used
235	Wellington	285	used
$ 225	Wheelock		
235	Mehlin		
235	Hensel	$	
255	Hensel		
245	Hensel		
245	Kimball		
250	Hardman		
245	Everett		
275	Estey		
300	Everett		
280	Ludwig		
290	Ludwig		
295	Ludwig		
300	Ludwig		
215	Heinzman		
215	Vose & Sons		
300	Harrington		
375	Mason & Hamlin		
400	Hardman		
495	Steinway		
650	Steinway		

GRANDS

$ 495	Kurtzman	$
595	Schomacker	
645	Weber	
675	Hardman	
990	Mason & Hamlin	

Remember, Biggest Bargains Go First—Come Early!

Open Saturday Evening Till 9 p.m.

San Diego
Portland
Sacramento
San Jose

The Wiley B. Allen Co.

416-418 SOUTH BROADWAY

kicked because they bought in
of the boycott.

LED BY STRANGERS

The first hint as to the
the outbreaks was given by
lice of the Seventh and C
streets station. Policemen
cleared most of the disord
sons are strangers in the
hood, probably New Yorke
have come to Philadelphia
up trouble.

One of these trouble-make
described by policemen as a
some, well-dressed woman,
years old, flashily adorned w
menda. She was seen a
times at Fourth and
streets, the police say, b
could not get sufficient
against her to warrant an

To get at the causes of t
distress, Representative L
Glass will ask Gov. Brum
appoint a commission of
tion of three or five men
with downtown market
Mrs. Pauline Goldberg,
committee of women
in forming the boycott.
committee will send a te
Mayor Smith, who is bask
sun at Palm Beach, Fla.,
to arbitrate the trouble.

These were the develo
the busiest day so far
cott raised against shopk
are said to have raised
necessarily.

PRICES ARE DROPP

One distinct result, ho
grown out of these deve
Prices of four commodities
just before the shops clos
this decline was greeted
the housewives. The
were as follows:

Eggs from 48 cents to 44
dozen; sugar, 14 cents to 1
chickens, 28 cents to 21
pound, and onions, 15
cents a pound.

Not in years have the
the Jewish quarters closed
sundown, but today appro
one-half were closed
o'clock and the rest of the
2 o'clock. Stocks of provi
mained unsold, and shoppe
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and
streets below Dickson stree
their day's business with

Could
You
Face
Ten
tes!

ave over earned—Twenty
for the most perfect Player
obviates this as far as pos
R-PIANOS AT SPECIAL
ave never before been sold
The Very Finest
Today!

Regular
$ 850
850
900
1000
1000
1000
other samples.

Regular
$ 325
325
325
550
400
410
450
410
550
550
$ 700
800
1100
850
1100

me Early!

Los Angeles
San Francisco
Oakland
Santa Rosa

Washington.

AL SENATE
ION CALLED

Decision Clears
ration Plans.

Take Oath Privately
day, March 4.

al Ceremonies as
Following Day.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TON, Feb. 23.—Details
ural plans, which have
ne because March 4 falls
Sunday, clearing today with
announcement that the
ry called the customary
ion of the new Senate,
a plan to abandon it had
sideration. The spe-
sion will include the
of inaugurating the
, which compose about
formalities of the day.
have been decided that
will take the oath of
y in the White House
he has not been an-
whether he will take it
public ceremony in
front of the Capitol.

suggested that the
the public ceremony
reason for delivering
address. It is certain
President Marshall will
in the formal manner
Senate session Mon-
, but if he had not been
ther he will take it
is ample precedent
President's and the Vice-
taking their oaths Sun-
, or even before, or
until March 4 if they

PERIM. RULING.

Department ruled today
President decided not to
n until Monday there
interim period in which
would be without a
published an opinion
Justice Marshall in
a similar situation
ident Monroe.
ersy over what part
ake in the ceremonies
closing. Mrs. James
the Women's Wilson
ensured last night
ord of all women" from
parade because of a
Chairman Harper of
Committee over a
nstration, said today
further statement to
Europe indicated that
the incident closed.
said he had assur-
women's organiza-
to line.
's proclamation call-
Senate session, issued
ublic interests require
of the United States
at 12 o'clock on the
h next, to receive
ssions as may be
sentative
n, I. Woodrow Wil-
the United States
hereby proclaim and
extraordinary occa-
the Senate of the
to convene at the
o'clock on the
day of Washington,
of March next, at
, of which all per-
and at that time be en-
members of that body
ested to take notice."

NOT TO ATTEND.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TON, Feb. 23.—Gov.
not expect to alter his
by leaving for Wash-
the extra session of
ooth President Wilson
March 5, it was said
Governor's office. The
from Washington is
from an extra session
ion, as it would be
the Governor to at-
United States Senator.
present indication of
to the part of the
to his office and go
in the near future.
Hawaii.

Emergency.

L TO COMMANDEER
VESSELS IS APPROVED.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TON, Feb. 23.—After
ation, the
Commerce Committee
the administration
President power to
American merchant
ssion, and Chair-
reported the measure
that it be passed this
last two Republican
the committee are
opposed to many fea-
measure, however, and
the legislative situation
passage are doubtful.

The measure is similar to one ap-
proved by the House Merchant Ma-
rine Committee, giving the President
power to commandeer all American-
owned ships in time of war, and
empowering the shipping board to
purchase in any national emergency
any ship building in any American
yard, whether for an American or
an alien.

The committee decided not to put
into the bill an authorization under
which the board could purchase
ships of a belligerent nation when
approved by the President. This
changed restriction on the board's
power to purchase ships less than 75
per cent. efficient to make it apply
to ships of 50 per cent. efficient.

Submarined.

S OF ALL CLASSES
RE SUNK IN TWO DAYS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

DON, Feb. 23.—An official list
ships sunk between Febru-
and February 22, issued
the following:
(Norwegian steamer,
steamer, 644 tons.)
(Italian three-masted
P. (Italian brigantine,
(under the Italian sail-
, of 626 tons.)
(Greek steamer Amboe, of
previously reported sunk,
Athens in tow, says
from, sinking re-
(Norwegian steamer.)
(Swedish.)
BANK RUNS.
ARE SUNK.
[BY A. P.]
Lloyd's British
Central News Agency.

says, has been torpedoed. The crew
was landed.

The Invercauld, of 1418 tons,
sailed from Gulfport, Miss., Decem-
ber 31, for Fleetwood, Eng. She
was owned in Aberdeen.

The sinking of two fishing smacks
was announced by Lloyd's shipping
agency today.

The sinking of the British steam-
er John Miles, of 687 tons, reported
in a news agency announcement last
night, was confirmed.

The British steamer Wathfield, of
3013 tons gross, has been sunk, says
another Lloyd's announcement. The
crew was landed.

Lloyd's announced tonight that
the British steamer Belgier, of 4588
tons, had been sunk.

The Belgier left Norfolk, Va., Feb-
ruary 5, for La Pallice, France. Her
home port was London.

Classified Real Estate

Advertisements in the Sunday Times must be re-
ceived before 9 p.m. Saturday. Classified Real
Estate ads, will be accepted until 12 noon Sunday.

British Food Low.

(Continued from First Page.)

During the first part of last year neutral shipping suffered only lightly from submarine attacks; now a large part of it is tied up in port. Of the tremendous imports of iron and other ores by Britain, a considerable amount ordinarily comes here in neutral bottoms from Sweden, Norway and Spain. Lloyd George hinted at this in his speech, when he spoke of the necessity of developing British mines, even though the ore be inferior grade.

Walter Runciman, following the Premier, sounded the keynote by his reference to the importance of labor's attitude henceforth. It will be the deciding factor in agriculture and shipbuilding, and also in the question of supply and demand, unless the government deserts the voluntary for a compulsory system of rationing.

The war triumvirate—Lloyd George, Milner and Curzon—still controls the situation, and they are prepared to give a strong lead.

Revolutionary.

MAY FIX A PRICE FOR PRINT PAPER.

FEDERAL BOARD WILL ARBITRATE TO END HIGH COSTS.

Officials Seek to Align All Interests but will Go Ahead Anyway—Also Preparing Report on Book Paper Said to Show its Cost Excessive.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—News print paper makers and newspaper publishers gave the Federal Trade Commission their views today on a proposal by a group of manufacturers that the commission fix the price for their product. No decision was reached and conferences will continue.

The commission tomorrow will see manufacturers who so far have not indorsed the price fixing suggestion. Monday is will hear publishers coming from throughout the United States at the commission's invitation. Today it saw the Executive Committee and the Print Paper Committees of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Some of the manufacturers who saw the commission today are ready, it was said, to sign the proposal. Others have not consented. Adoption of an arbitration plan is not dependent on the acceptance of all the manufacturers although the commission feels that their co-operation would help.

If it accepts the manufacturers' proposal the commission will act as an arbitration board, and that is why before deciding it desires to consult as many manufacturers and publishers as it can. Publishers generally, it is asserted, are ready to assist in the plan if assured that the relief will be permanent, but they are insistant that no plan be put through which promises immunity to manufacturers who are under investigation in the Federal courts.

The Trade Commission has about completed a separate investigation of the book paper manufacturing industry and is understood to be preparing to report that conditions in that field are similar to those found in the news print paper manufacturing industry.

It is said the report will find there is no shortage of book paper and that high prices are not warranted by production costs.

DENY LOW FARE INJUNCTION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Application of the Illinois Central and twenty-seven other railroads to enjoin enforcement of the Illinois 2-cent passenger rate was today denied by Associate Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court.

SPAIN ACTS FOR GERMANY.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the request of the German government, Spain has taken over German consular interests in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Sixty-fourth Congress.

EXTRA SESSION TO BE FORCED.

Senate Filibuster Indicates Opposition to Wilson.

Democrats Think Fight Aimed at the Revenue Bill.

Compromise is Desired by Republican Leaders.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Republicans of the Senate began a filibuster today that threw into the air all plans for the remaining eight working days of the session, threatening essential pending legislation, and foreshadowing opposition to any request President Wilson may make for authority to deal with the international crisis after Congress adjourns. They did not challenge charges on the floor that they were deliberately seeking to force the President to call an extra session.

Although the Democrats believed the fight is aimed chiefly at the administration's emergency revenue bill, it drew prompt and hearty support from those opposing any grant of additional power to the Executive, which might result in aggressive action to protect American rights in the war zone.

The trouble began when the majority rejected an amendment, modifying the excess profits tax provision of the revenue measure. There was a conference presided over by Senator Lodge and participated in by leaders of both wings of the Republican party, including Senators Penrose, Smoot, Weeks and Brandegee of the regulars, and LaFollette, Poindexter and Norris of the Progressive group.

BEGIN CAMPAIGN.

Returning to the floor, the Republicans began taking up time, speaking one after another for hours on perfunctory amendments, while the exasperated Democrats in charge of the revenue bill listened helplessly. No progress was made during the day or at a session lasting far into the night.

Democratic leaders are considering forcing all-night sessions in an effort to tire out the filibusters and they may begin tomorrow. It is realized that the Republicans, by persistent obstructive tactics, can prevent the enactment of the revenue bill and the necessary appropriation measures, and thus make an extra session imperative. Some of the Democrats hope, however, that the real leaders of the movement are maneuvering only for a compromise on bitterly-opposed features of the revenue bill, and may not carry out their threats against the whole legislative programme.

LA FOLLETTE BUSY.

Today's gathering of the minority leaders was one of the few Senator La Follette has attended for some time. It was learned later that some of those present insisted that the President sought too much power in handling the strained international situation; that he should be compelled to call an extra session through enforced failure of legislation, and that any request for special authority should be fought to the end of the present session.

On the floor Senator Simmons openly declared the Republicans were seeking to defeat important bills in order to force a special session, and said he did not doubt they could do it. Besides the revenue bill, designed to meet an expected treasury deficit, the army and navy appropriation bills are among the measures which also would fail should the filibuster prove effective.

President Wilson's proclamation today for the usual special session of the Senate beginning March 5 apparently had no effect in weakening the Republican attack, but some administration Senators tonight were inclined to think it might serve to placate the Republicans and clear the way for legislative action in a day or two.

AGREE TO RECESS.

Filibustering continued until 11 o'clock tonight, when leaders of both sides agreed upon a recess until tomorrow. No Democrat addressed the Senate unless asked a question, the debate being carried on by Republicans, among them Senators Sterling, Gronna, Sherman and Weeks.

For several hours the Underwood amendment to reduce the tax on oleomargarine was discussed and then the bond issue was used as the vehicle for consuming time. No vote was taken, but Senators La Follette and Husting of Wisconsin informally polled the Senate on the oleomargarine amendment and announced that they felt confident it would be defeated when the vote is reached.

With reference to the attitude of the Republicans toward the legislative programme some of them said tonight that the revenue bill might be allowed to pass some time next week, but that "the public may be very sure that there will be an extra session of Congress."

Soaring Cost.

(Continued from First Page.)

used for this duty sailing by way of the Panama Canal, would be available on the passage by Congress of amendments to the shipping bill now pending.

For the first time since it began session in November, the Car Service Commission broke its silence with reference to the relation between increased prices and the transportation problem. It issued a statement saying:

"At no time has there been any shortage of cars for shipments of foodstuffs generally. In no way has the increase in the cost of food been affected by a shortage of freight cars in which to haul the food.

"The commission on car shortage, co-operating with the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been sitting in Washington since the latter part of November and at no time has any complaint been received which would indicate that there was a shortage of food anywhere in the United States.

"It has been claimed by representatives of western grain and flour merchants that there was a depletion of the normal reserve of flour and of grain for animal consumption in some places in the East, principally in New England. The commission on car service met this emergency by asking the trunk line railroads to send trains of empty cars to Minneapolis for grain and flour for domestic consumption and to give the movement of this freight eastbound preference over other traffic. In the past week more than 1000 cars have been sent to Minneapolis and other cities in the northwest.

"There has not been any shortage flour and grain as a result of freight congestion and car shortage. There is comparatively little wheat for domestic use awaiting eastbound shipment at Chicago. There is an accumulation of corn and oats and a very large part of it is for export.

"There has not been any shortage of cars for shipments of dressed meats or packing-house products. As a matter of fact the packers for the most part own their own cars and control their movement entirely.

"The movement of vegetables has not been affected by car shortage. There has been nothing before the Car Service Commission even mentioning a shortage of cars for shipment of butter, eggs, sugar, lard, onions, cabbage, chickens, coffee, rice, prunes, live stock oatmeal and the many other food necessities."

LEWIS'S AMENDMENT.

In Congress Senator Lewis introduced an amendment to the revenue bill authorizing the President to seize any foodstuffs which he may believe to be held by a monopoly or for "an unjust increase in price" and dispose of them through public sale at prices to be fixed by the department authorized to conduct the sale. Senator Martine introduced a bill which would empower the President to declare an embargo on the export of foodstuffs.

Heads of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce announced that they were using all means within their power to ameliorate conditions.

At the Department of Agriculture a statement was issued urging that the proposed nation-wide investigation which the President wants the Federal Trade Commission and the department to conduct be made possible at once by Congress.

During tonight's session of the House, Representative Borland of Missouri offered an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide the $400,000 asked for by the Federal Trade Commission for its food investigation. Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee, promptly made a point of order, which was pending when the House adjourned.

OPPOSE COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Federal or State legislation with reference to compulsory health insurance is strongly opposed in a resolution adopted by the social insurance department of the National Civic Federation, and made public tonight by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is chairman of the department.

FINISH DANISH INDIES BILL.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Conferees on the bill to establish a provisional government in the Danish West Indies, and appropriating $25,000,000 for payment to Denmark for the islands, reached an agreement tonight on a compromise between the House and Senate measures. The Senate provision for a commission to investigate the needs of the people after the President has set up an American government was retained.

OBITUARY.

Theodore Henry Hittell.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Theodore Henry Hittell, California historian, lawyer and newspaper man, died here today at the age of 87 years. He was born in Pennsylvania April 5, 1830, and came to California in the late fifties. His funeral will be held from the family home here.

Mooney Aftermath.

AFFIDAVIT IS DISCREDITED.

Move for New Trial for Bomb Murderer Hits Snag.

Juror Denies Agitator was Convicted on Record.

Court to Announce Decision Today on Motion.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—An affidavit filed in Superior Court here in which John P. Lofthouse, president of the Millman's Union, declared John W. Miller, one of the jurors who convicted Thomas J. Mooney of murder, said after the verdict that "Mooney was convicted on his record, not on the evidence," was declared false by Miller late today.

Miller said he did not know Lofthouse and had not made the statements accredited to him by the latter.

Lofthouse's affidavit was filed by the defense in support of other affidavits on which the defense hopes to secure a new trial for Mooney, convicted in connection with a bomb explosion here last July, which killed ten persons.

Judge Franklin A. Griffin will announce a decision tomorrow on the motion for a new trial.

Thousands of People

endeavor to telephone ads to The Times the same time saturday evening. Do it Friday or early Saturday and avoid confusion.

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Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

A tiny Corner of Europe
"MARCELL"
215½ West Fourth Street
(Between Broadway and Spring)
—Upstairs—
SERVICE A LA CARTE ONLY.

Dancing
Contests
Tomorrow
Night
Three Beautiful Prizes
Nat Goodwin Cafe
CAFE BEAUTIFUL OVER THE SEA
DANCING EVERY NIGHT
Cuisine With a National Reputation
OPEN
11 A.M. to 1 A.M.
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For either brain or muscle
Baker's Cocoa
is refreshing.
"Cocoa contains more nourishment than beef."
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.
EXCLUSIVE LOS ANGELES AGENTS FOR
John S. Brown's Shamrock Linens
St. Mary's Woolen Blankets
For 27 Years The Home of Perrin Gloves
SEE DAILY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.
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Gold Crowns $5
Porcelain $5
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Office Hours: 8 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 12.
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MODERN DENTISTRY
$15—Plates That Fit—$10
Extracting Free with Platework.
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Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely without pain. Examinations and advice FREE. Lady Attendant.
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One of Chicago's Leading Dentists
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20% Off
NEW VERMONT SQUARE
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515 So. Gramercy Place
Looks Like $25,000—Only $16,000
—open for inspection daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
—new residence, just completed. Exterior, white plaster; "Italian" architectural design.
—Interior, ten well-arranged rooms and a large glass-roofed sun or fern porch, 11x35 feet across rear of the living and breakfast rooms, producing a wonderful effect.
—Extra large living-room, dining-room finished in mahogany, pass pantry, maid's room and bath, splendid cabinet kitchen; four nice, sunny bedrooms; one fitted up as a library, two tile baths and showers; furnace, automatic heater, double garage, etc., etc.
—This is a splendid home on the inside; lots of sunshine.
—If you know a well-constructed home, look this over.
—The price is "RIGHT" when I sell property.
—For this and other Wilshire bargains, see
R. E. FORD, Mgr. House and Lot Dept.,
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Is a Pacifist a Traitor Or a Patriot?

The undoubted sincerity of our leading peace advocates does not prevent some keen editorial observers from pointing out that many of their activities in the present crisis play directly into Germany's hands. This view gets strong support from a United Press correspondent with Ambassador Gerard, who cables from Paris that the "German-financed" peace-propaganda in America is regarded with suspicion by American officials on the other side as "a play for time that will enable Germany to make such disposition of her submarines as will enable her best to strike at America in case of war."

The New York *Tribune* adds "it is no mere accident that pro-German propaganda everywhere outside the Fatherland has made common cause with *doctrinaire* pacifism." And it quotes "a high Federal official" as saying that "most of the peace-propagandists are pro-German," and that large German funds in this country are at the service of the pacifists.

On the other hand, some of the best-known advocates of peace are highly patriotic in their attitude, Henry Ford, notably, offering to put his great plant and organization at the service of the United States in the event of war. Charles Edward Russell, a leader among American Socialists, declares that "I am not yet convinced that it is impossible for one to be a Socialist, and at the same time be an American; but if it is, I am an American."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 24th, the leading article covers the activities of the peace-propagandists in America and shows by quotations from leading American newspapers, all the facts from various angles.

Other interesting subjects covered in this number are:

The Hornets' Nest in Cuba
Is the Tumult There Due to Foreign Intrigue Intended to Embarrass the United States?

Germany's Food Problem
England Perturbed Over the U-Boat Menace
Anarchism in India
Home "Movies" for Everybody
Luck and Primitive Religion
To Open Up Russian-Asia
A City Where Libraries Are Superfluous
The Flag in the Church
Prohibition Victorious in Indiana
Is Russia Hungry in the Midst of Plenty?
China's Final Blow to Opium
How the Pope Traces Lost Soldiers
Competing With Niagara
Growing Vegetables Efficiently
Reeducating the Wounded
How New York Helps Homeless Girls

An Unusually Fine Collection of Cartoons and Other Illustrations

"The Digest" Has an Airman's Breadth of View

The aviation corps has now become one of the most important arms of military service in the European forces engaged in the war, and for this reason, that owing to his ability to fly to a great height and command a view of the operations of both friend and foe in their entirety, the airman is enabled to form judgments and to obtain information relative to the progress of events in a manner impossible to the commander in the field so far beneath him. THE LITERARY DIGEST takes just such a bird's-eye view of world events and by reason of its very aloofness from partizanship and its policy of presenting all sides of all great issues, it enables you to form judgments on what is going on about you that are dependable, something that would be out of the question if you read but one side of each great public question. If you wish to think and act independently and upon the real facts, read THE LITERARY DIGEST.

February 24th Number on Sale Today—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

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Particulars are furnished by competent attendants and by correspondence to the general public regarding rates and attractions of railroad and steamship lines, hotels and pleasure and health resorts. Photographs, descriptive circulars and transportation literature are kept on hand for inspection and distribution. "Times readers can obtain here in a few minutes, without the delay incident to writing for it, all the information necessary for a safe and enjoyable journey or vacation. This service is absolutely free. Literature also may be obtained at the New Times Building, Broadway at First street.

PERSONS CONTEMPLATING VISITING LOS ANGELES ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE THEIR MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE BUREAU.

Resorts

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An absolutely Fireproof Hotel—All Outside Rooms, affording plenty of light and air—Headquarters for Tourists from all parts of the world. Private Lavatories in connection with all rooms. Ideal climate the year round. Automobile road is now perfect. 3½ hours' run Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. Unexcelled facilities for care of automobiles in hotel grounds.

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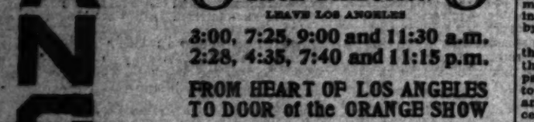
The Most Attractive and Sportiest Golf Links in California.

ATTENTION, TOURISTS! MAKE THIS POPULAR HOTEL YOUR HEADQUARTERS. AMERICAN PLAN—$3 AND UP. EUROPEAN PLAN $1 AND UP.



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LONG BEACH
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Absolutely fireproof. American plan. Golf, Tennis, Bathing and many other diversions. Center of social events. Luxurious accommodations. Hospitable atmosphere. Spend the week-end. Write for folder. W. P. NESTLE, Mgr.

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OPEN DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Hot Salt Plunge. Temperature 90 deg.

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BANNING LINE Steamer "CABRILLO" (permit for 346 passengers,) makes daily trip. BANNING COMPANY, Agents, 104 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Phone Home 10044; Sunset Main 24.

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Drink and bathe in the most radio-active natural curative mineral water. It purifies blood, keeps you young. HOT BATH treatments for Rheumatism, Colds, Poor Circulation, Neuritis, Diabetes, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Blood, Brights, Nervous and Female Troubles. Doctor's advice free. West Sixth street car line. Phone 577144.

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8 TRAINS DAILY 8 EACH DIRECTION 8
LEAVE LOS ANGELES
3:00, 7:25, 9:00 and 11:30 a.m.
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FROM HEART OF LOS ANGELES TO DOOR of the ORANGE SHOW
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MEALS 30 Cents — Best meals in the world—Fifth and Main Sts.

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EXCURSIONS $ 4 San Diego & Return
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SAN FRANCISCO, $5.35 and $8.35
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WITHOUT CHANGE. ALL RATES INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTHS.
SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND STEAMSHIP CO.
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All sailings between U. S. Atlantic and U. S. Pacific ports are cancelled until further notice.
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Or local Steamship and Railroad Agents.

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IAN HAY'S NEW BOOK

"Getting Together"
These are the days when this friendly, open-minded message from Ian Hay about our relations with England strikes home, even more than "The First Hundred Thousand."
Net 50 cents. At all bookstores.
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Under new Management.
Within three blocks from the principal theaters. Hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Steam heat. Rates 75c per day and up. Special weekly or monthly rates.

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RESTAURANT FRANCAIS—A LA CARTE
Genuine French cuisine—Refined entertainment—Best of service—More than a restaurant—A Metropolitan "Institution."
623 South Hill Street

Lively Musical Show
Levy's Cafe
743 So. Spring

Ethel Davis and Co.
6:30 to 12:30. No Intermission.

WIFE TESTIFIES AGAINST HUSBAND.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A wife was permitted to testify against her husband in the Federal court here today, despite protest on the part of the defendant husband's attorneys. After hearing the wife's testimony, Judge Evans sentenced the man to five years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Nick Pappahondra, a Greek, was charged with violation of the Mann act in transporting his wife from Chicago to Milwaukee for immoral purposes. The judge ruled that in a Mann act case, where the wife is the one transported for immoral purposes, such a wife's evidence is competent testimony.

ORANGE MEN ASK LATE TAXES.

Collectors of State in Oroville Session Discuss Legislative Proposals.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

OROVILLE, Feb. 23.—The legislative recommendations of the State Tax Commission were discussed here today at the annual convention of the State Tax Collectors' Association. The proposal to prohibit Supervisors from raising in excess of 5 per cent. more revenue any year than raised in the preceding year was indorsed by the convention.

Opposition was manifested toward the proposal for classifying lands by the State Board of Control, counties paying two-thirds of the cost, and toward the proposed constitutional amendment proposing a tax on excess valuations or unearned increment.

Representatives of orange-growing counties of the south favored changing the date for paying the first instalment of taxes until late in January or the middle of February. The bill introduced making it optional with Boards of Supervisors to delay the date of tax payments met with almost unanimous opposition.

CHICAGO THEATER BANKRUPT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—The Little Theater, Maurice Browne director, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, listing liabilities of $15,000 and assets of about $14,000.

TENDER THROATS
readily yield to the healing influence of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
It soothes the inflamed membranes and makes richer blood to repair the affected tissues—to help prevent tonsilitis or laryngitis. SCOTT'S is worth insisting upon.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 20-15

KNOW-DOC Pore Treatment
An Ideal Skin Clarifier
Takes out all impurities and makes the skin noticeably clean and clear.
It penetrates through the pores, stimulates the nerves and tissues, brings color to the cheeks, greatly improving the complexion. Apply lightly, let remain a minute or two, then rub off with dry towel. Be sure and try it—it's wonderful.
"USE IT THREE TIMES"
For sore nerves and pain it should be applied plentifully over the affected parts and allowed to absorb.

At it Again.

VILLISTAS HIT TRAIL.

Gather in Chihuahua and Threaten Two Towns.

Carranza Cavalry Takes up Hunt for Salazar.

Clash at Ruidosa is Won by Villa Force.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

EL PASO (Tex.) Feb. 23.—Villa troops are reported to be concentrating in the angle formed by the Mexican Central and Mexico Northwestern railroads south of Juarez, in the Guerrero district, and in the San Andres district west of Chihuahua city. The State capital again is being threatened with attack and Juarez is expected to be besieged by Villa troops operating in the north.

Following the warnings issued to all foreign passengers not to travel on trains leaving Juarez for Casas Grandes or Chihuahua city, Villa troops are said to have threatened to cut these two roads as a preliminary movement toward attacking the capital and the border port opposite El Paso.

Villa's main command was reported late today to have reached San Andres, Chihuahua, from Satevo, after moving northward from Parral.

Conditions along the New Mexican-Chihuahua border were reported to have been quiet during the past twenty-four hours.

A refugee reached here with a pass signed by Villa and dated at Cusihuiriachic, Chihuahua, on February 15. He brought news of the raids of Julio Acosta on Madera, Pearson and other towns in the interior of the State. Eight Villa followers were caught at Concheno, Chihuahua, by a number of home guards. Seven of them were executed immediately and the eighth given a trial and shot, according to this refugee. Raids also were reported in various parts of the interior.

Villa activities also have been reported from the vicinity of Ojinaga, on the borders east of here.

Wounded soldiers from the Carranza force were brought across the border today, following the fight at Ruidosa, Chihuahua, yesterday.

DENY BANDIT REPORT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

COLUMBUS (N. M.) Feb. 23.—Col. Baltasar Chapa, the Carranza commander at Palomas, today denied the report from Hachita, N. M., that a battle had been fought between his command and that of Jose Ynes Salazar. Salazar was reported southeast of Ojitos ranch yesterday.

RANSOMED NEGRO COMES OUT.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—Ed "Bunk" Spencer, negro overseer for the ranch interests of E. K. Warren & Sons in Mexico, reached the border at Hachita, N. M., yesterday, according to a report made to Col. H. G. Sickel, commander of the New Mexico patrol district here.

Carranza troops from Sonora occupied the Ojitos ranch, forty miles south of the border, Tuesday, driving Salazar's forces away from the ranch, according to Spencer's statement, made to an American army officer. While the reason for Spencer's appearance in Hachita was announced, it was believed he came for the $5000 gold ransom demanded by Salazar for the release of himself and wife and the protection of the Warren interests in Mexico. Salazar refused to accept a check drawn upon E. K. Warren and sent to him by Spencer last week. Spencer added that no one was killed during the brush which followed Salazar's retreat from Ojitos.

CAVALRY AFTER SALAZAR.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

COLUMBUS (N. M.) Feb. 23.—A detachment of Carranza cavalry, 400 strong, reached a point near the boundary south of Lang's ranch, below Hachita, today, according to information received at military headquarters here from Col. J. C. Waterman, commander of the Hachita district. The report said another force of 600 men was expected there tomorrow. These forces are believed here to be a part of the expedition sent from Sonora to campaign against the rebel bands under Salazar.

VILLISTAS WIN CLASH.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Feb. 23.—Villa troops, commanded by Chico Cano, defeated a Carranza band under Col. Jose Flores in a two hours' fight south of Ruidosa on February 21, according to reports at military headquarters today. One officer, six unwounded and two wounded men of the Carranza troops sought refuge on the American side. Later they were allowed to return to Mexico.

High-handed.

BAR REPUBLICANS FROM HOUSE FLOOR.

ARIZONA DEMOCRATS HOLD STAR CHAMBER MEET.

Appropriation Bill Put Through After Secret Session of Lower Branch — Anti-cigarette Bill Passes Senate—New Measures are Many.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

PHOENIX, Feb. 23.—The appropriation bill is about through the House and is to go to the Senate tomorrow with the force of a Democratic caucus behind it. Today the Legislature knew one of the most extraordinary of proceedings. In the morning Speaker Johns referred to the responsibility of the Democratic party for the failure to enact legislation. Then came a secret meeting of the House, with all members participating. In the afternoon the Republican members, four in number, were requested to leave what they considered an official meeting, but which the Democrats insist was merely a secret consultation held in the House chamber. At 4:40 o'clock the four Republicans were summoned back. The Speaker advised them they had been extended a rising vote of thanks for their courtesy and he then brought up the appropriation bill. The Republicans voted no on each item, having had no part in the deliberations that led to each amendment. When Green asked whether he and his confreres were expected to return in the morning, the speaker responded:

"We shall be most happy to see you."

RAISE SCHOOL FUND.

The changes made by the secret caucus gave a new fund of $500,000 for the biennial period to the uses of the State Board of Education, including purchase of school books; this, in addition to the statutory State school fund of $500,000 a year.

The National Guard appropriation was raised to its former figure of $140,000. The State fair at Phoenix is dropped from $140,000 for two years to $5000.

Gov. Campbell sent in his first veto, negativeing an act that had been passed hurriedly through both houses granting inheritance exemption to the estate of the late astronomer, Percival Lowell of Flagstaff. He called it special and forbidden legislation. He returned without his signature a bill giving exemption to all astronomical observatories in Arizona. Protest was made in the Senate, by a resolution addressed to the Secretary of War, against the placing of any dams or obstructions on the Colorado River below Yuma, at the heading of Imperial's canal system. Among bills passed in the Senate were Campbell's measure making all of Coconino county a game preserve, Winsor's appropriation of $50,000 for approaches to the State highway bridge across the Gila at Wellton, an anti-cigarette bill, and House measure against owners of houses of immoral repute.

Both houses passed a bill permitting expenditures for appraisement of lands offered as security for State loans. Under suspension of rules, the Senate re-enacted as the State anthem an ode adopted by the Twenty-first Territorial Legislature, written by Mrs. Elise Avrill, now of San Diego, with music by Mrs. Frank Cox of Phoenix. The other anthem bills are in the House.

The State smelter bill is to be killed and in its stead is to be a State sampling and ore-buying works, with appropriation of $100,000, instead of $750,000. This was introduced by Getchell this afternoon. A bill offered by President Claridge prohibits exhibition of immoral pictures or acts.

FINISH BRIDGES.

Every highway bridge across the Gila River in Arizona has lost an approach or two, according to reports made by legislators, who have introduced bills designed to connect a number of isolated causeways with the mainland. One such bill appears sure of passage, that for extension of the concrete State bridge near Florence. Another is to finish the bridge at Wellton, Yuma county, though this structure had formal dedication by the Governor last year. Two expensive bridges across the Gila and San Carlos rivers at San Carlos, built by the Indian Bureau, still lack approaches, though the Interior Department has a Congressional appropriation of $17,000 to fix things up. So the Legislature has petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to hurry up work, for the bridges are needed for travel on the highway that stretches from El Paso to Globe. Speed also has been requested in the building of a diversion dam, with bridge superstructure, across the Gila near Sacaton.

The latest bridge bill is one by Claridge, asking the State to help in lengthening a washed-out county bridge across the Gila at Safford. This bridge is one the site of one that might have been built by a Territorial Legislature had there not intervened a historic speech by Member J. C. Goodwin, who protested that that certain piece water too well known so seldom that what was needed was "not a bridge, but a trail."

Last year the most popular form of "pork" had the form of artesian well bills. One such State well, with $3000 State appropriation, was sunk a few hundred feet in the upper Gila Valley, near Duncan, before the money gave out. This year it is proposed to sink development wells on State lands in Graham, Apache and Greenlee counties.

Senator Ashurst has written Senator Whipple that Arizona may have $15,000 of Federal funds, conditioned upon certain instruction to be given in vocational training, which the State already encourages.

COUNTY DIVISION.

In past legislatures the hardest of the fighting often was over a never-failing crop of county-division schemes. This year the only approach to such warlike conditions is contained in a bill of Senator Roberts providing that in the event of desired division there need be favorably cast only 10 per cent. of the votes of the old subdivision and two-thirds in the part sought to be set aside. At present is stipulated a favoring vote of 75 per cent. in the new section, and 40 per cent. in the old. This bill is understood to be paving the way for a division of Cochise county, with the county seat presumably at Willcox, in the event of success of a move now on foot to move the Courthouse from Tombstone to Douglas or Bisbee.

The Senate has given favorable consideration to the Campbell bill for investigation of State institutions by an expert committee, which shall report to the next Legislature. It is told there is far too much laxity in the purchasing end of almost every public institution, and that local tradesmen are favored in the ordering of supplies in small lots and at excessive prices.

Goodwin, in the House, stood as the champion of the State farm at Mesa, and prevented its loss of all sustaining appropriations. It was shown the Solons that the farm is planned as a model one, with beauty of arrangement and grouping of plants, as well as for more practical demonstration.

PREST FALLS WITH HIS AIRLANE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 23.—Clarence Prest, San Bernardino boy, who has figured in so many accidents he has lost count of them, fell with his airplane here today and escaped uninjured. Telephone wires tipped the machine over and Prest was under his airship when it hit.

A year ago he fell 500 feet at Venice and suffered a broken nose. He has been in six wrecks in which bystanders reported him dead. Prest made a flight from the Orange Show to Redlands before he met with mishap.

WANTS PACIFISTS TO GET TOGETHER.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners today urged the National Conference of Peace Societies to agree on some definite plan, declaring that unless this was done word would go forth that the pacifists were unable to do anything to prevent war and so war would go on. There was much difference of opinion on the action to be taken.

Happenings on the Pacific S

Ceremony.

FUNSTON'S BODY LIES IN STATE.

Thousands in San Francisco Honor Late General.

Interment will Take Place at Presidio Today.

Soldiers and War Veterans Pass by the Bier.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The body of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston is lying in state tonight in the rotunda of San Francisco's new City Hall. The flag he loved so well draped the casket, which rested on a catafalque covered with jonquils.

Thousands of citizens of San Francisco, which claimed the brilliant soldier as its own, passed in review during the evening.

A death watch of thirty-two corporals, many of whom had served with Funston, guarded the body. They were relieved at intervals of twenty minutes.

The casket was not opened by the express wish of Mrs. Funston. It will be opened for a few moments tomorrow at the First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services will be held, in order that near relatives may look upon the face of Gen. Funston for the last time.

Messages of condolence from all sections of the country were received today by Mrs. Funston. They came from army officers, including Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army; his assistant, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and from staff officers of the Southern Department, of which Funston was commander when stricken at San Antonio Monday night. Organizations of war veterans and the Governors of Arizona and Kansas sent words of condolence.

Mrs. E. H. Funston, the mother of Gen. Funston, and his brother, John, arrived tonight from Iola, Kan.

The funeral procession, composed of two regiments of Coast Artillery, headed by Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, his aides and members of his staff, together with a contingent of bluejackets from Yerba Buena Island, representatives of military and veterans' organizations, will leave the City Hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the church. Interment will be at the National Cemetery at the Presidio Reservation with full military rites.

THOUSANDS BRAVE RAIN.

The body arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Escorted by four companies of Coast Artillery in full dress uniform and under arms, it was borne to the City Hall, where the casket was received by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., in the name of San Francisco. Many army and navy officers marched by the bier with uncovered heads. A drizzling rain was braved by thousands of civilians who blocked entrances and exits in their desire to express their reverence.

The rotunda was draped with flags sent by various military and semi-military bodies, and numerous floral pieces stood near the casket.

Riverside.

DUE TO NEGLECT.

Mass Meeting Held to Consider Ways and Means to Save Co. M of the National Guard from Being Moved to Some Other Locality.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 23.—A mass meeting of citizens tonight in seeking ways and means to obviate the threatened loss of Co. M to some other Southern California city diagnosed the situation as one due to the neglect of the community at large.

Mayor Ford, who presided, was authorized to appoint a committee to circulate pledges of money to provide furnishings for the armory that would make the quarters pleasant and attractive. The Mayor named Judge Craig of the Superior Court, Dr. C. Van Ewalenburg and Francis Cuttle, president of the Riverside Water Company.

The Mayor was also authorized to appoint a committee of seven citizens to encourage recruiting and to act in an advisory capacity.

"If you are going to mobilize your young men see to it that you mobilize their jobs," was the slogan of the meeting, and resolutions pledging that in case the company was called to duty dependent ones would be provided for and jobs retained for the members, were adopted with a will. Patriotic speeches were made by Judge Craig, Judge W. H. Willis, Councilman C. P. Rohrer, Rev. Horace Porter, former Capts. Miguel Estudillo and H. E. Mitchell, and others, were delivered in support of the resolutions.

HOLD ROOSEVELT'S COUSIN.

Placed Under $50,000 Bonds by Circuit Court of Florida.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) Feb. 23.—James B. Roosevelt, wealthy resident of New York City, cousin of former President Theodore Roosevelt, was arrested and placed under a $50,000 bond here today on a writ of ne exit issued by the Circuit Court of Deland, Fla., Volusia county, restraining him from leaving this State pending a settlement of a divorce suit brought by his wife, who is a winter resident of the tourist colony at Daytona.

Roosevelt was living under the assumed name of Sims, in Riverside, the most fashionable residential section of the city. When arrested by Sheriff Dawling and Deputy Fred Lord, Roosevelt was accompanied by a female companion, who disappeared after the arrest and is understood to have left the city soon afterward.

SAFE BLOWERS LOOT BANK.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

GREENSFORK (Ind.) Feb. 23.—Safe blowers wrecked the safe in the First National Bank here early today and escaped with about $3000.

POLICEMAN KILLS PRISONER.

Sacramento Officer Shoots Man Suspected of Murder.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 23.—An unidentified man, suspected of being the murderer of J. G. Cullom, a Berkeley salesman, found dead a few days ago near Gridley, Butte county, was shot and killed here today by Policeman Lewis Warren. The suspect resisted arrest and the policeman mortally wounded him with a shot from his revolver.

Warren arrested the man in a shack near the levee, which surrounds Sacramento because he answered the description of a man wanted by the Butte authorities. As they reached the foot of the levee the prisoner, according to the policeman, struck him in the face, knocking him against a picket fence, and started to pull oq his coast to resist further. The policeman then fired and the man was dead by the time the patrol wagon arrived.

Crazy?

COMMUTES SENTENCE OF "SILENT" CARSON.

GOVERNOR GRANTS LIFE TO MAN THOUGHT INSANE.

Convict Sentenced to Hang for Assault on Guard has not Spoken for Seven Years—The State Alienists Doubt His Sanity—Paroled Murderer Pardoned.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 23.—Charles "Silent" Carson, who has not spoken for seven years, received a commutation today from Gov. Hiram W. Johnson reducing the death sentence to life imprisonment at Folsom. Doubt as to the sanity of Carson and recommendations of Dr. Fred P. Clark, superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital, and Dr. F. W. Hatch, general superintendent of State hospitals, were the causes prompting the Governor to exercise his right of executive clemency. Carson was convicted in January, 1906, in Sacramento, of assault with a deadly weapon, and was sentenced to be hanged at Folsom. The death sentence was imposed under the law which specifies that capital punishment shall be the fate of any convict serving life sentence who makes an attack upon another prisoner or an officer or guard of the prison. Doubt as to the prisoner's mental condition and appeals from the decision of the Sacramento courts staved off execution from time to time and caused frequent reprieves.

CARSON'S CRIME.

Carson previously had served one term in San Quentin, and while there planned with J. Austin Hooper, a fellow prisoner, to commit a robbery upon the expiration of his sentence. Within a few days of being released from the penitentiary the crime planned was committed and Carson, upon conviction therefor, was sentenced to life in Folsom. He made a murderous attack upon a prison guard who was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. In September, 1909, while occupying a cell in the condemned row, awaiting execution, he suddenly stopped talking. From that day to the present no intelligible word has been uttered by Carson, so far as is known, while under the influence of drugs or anaesthetics. He has spoken words and mumbled unintelligible sentences while under the influence of anaesthetics, but when in a normal condition even the shock of having a bowl of scalding soup suddenly dashed into his face has failed to bring from his vocal organs a single word.

In January, 1913, Carson was brought to Sacramento from the Folsom prison, taken before the Superior Court and examined as to his sanity. He was found to be insane by a jury and was committed to the State Hospital at Stockton. Later he was returned to Folsom.

SANITY DOUBTFUL.

Recent examinations by Drs. Clark and Hatch left them with the impression that while there is some doubt as to his sanity he probably is insane.

Gov. Johnson, in granting the commutation, says:

"I am convinced that at least substantial doubt exists as to the man's mental condition, and that after these many years, humane consideration dictates a removal of the death penalty."

The Governor also announced a pardon had been granted to Peter Ducay, convicted in San Francisco in 1896 of second-degree murder for killing his aunt while he was intoxicated. Ducay was paroled in 1911 and has since been in Benicia.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO PASTOR. HENRY FRANK ACCEPTS CALL.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church of New York City, has accepted a call to the First Independent Interdenominational Church of San Francisco, it was announced today. He will arrive here March 16 and will preach his first sermon in the Columbia Theater March 18. The First Interdenominational Church was formed several months ago, when a majority of the members of the First Congregational Church refused to recall Dr. Charles Frederic Aked to the pulpit. Succeeding members tried to obtain Dr. Aked's services for the new interdenominational pastorate, but he declined.

CONVICT WITNESS AGAINST SANDER.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Robert Davis, a convict at Sing Sing Prison, was the chief witness today before the grand jury, which began an investigation of the charges against Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, accused by the government of having employed agents to obtain military information in England and Ireland for the benefit of the Central Powers. Davis pleaded guilty last October to the theft of $4000 from Wunnenberg.

WIFE DIVORCES PUBLISHER.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Katherine Grey Chapin was granted an interlocutory degree of divorce here today by Superior Judge Thomas H. Graham from William W. Chapin, newspaper publisher. Mrs. Chapin alleged cruelty. Her allegations were denied in a cross-bill filed by Chapin, who did not oppose the granting of the decree. A property settlement was made out of court.

WOULD ... SIERRA ...

Supervisors ... a Military ...

Association ... for Next ...

Will Employ ... Before ...

[BY A. P. ...]

SACRAMENTO, ... adopting ... lutions, mostly ... ures now before ... convention of the ... visors' Association ... journed today to ... Los Angeles. The ... their Legislative ... ity to hire ... the committee is ... as necessary ... is in session. ... there are thirty-... seven Senate bills ... affect Supervisors ... be employed to ... pervisors before ... tees.

One resolution ... bill introduced ... gressman Raker ... a military road ... ing natural resources ... Sierra Nevada ... fense purposes ... urged construction ... connecting Yolo and ... The association ... islative Committee ... enabling the ... partment to ... counties with ... price for which ...

The Pacific ... appointed officers ... ciation and a ... pointed to attend ... tion to meet ... the Legislature ... counties next year.

The association ... tion today ... age of a bill ... lature prohibiting ... voted disapproval ... ment of bird-and-game ... sioners to take ... lems and industry ... commissioner to ... problems. ... commended by the ... mittee were ... bills to which ... pressed were ... salaries of the ... $5000 per year.

MISS OGDEN ... SUFFE ...

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

OAKLAND, ... guestis Ogden, ... woman attorney, ... daughter of ... of Oakland, ... Valdez street, ... has been ... breakdown. ... have spoken ... "Women on ... man fights ... will be unable ...

UTAH ROADS ... SNOW ...

[BY A. P. ...]

SALT LAKE ... After the ... train blockade ... day at Lynds ... the Oregon Short ... Idaho, ... today ... retaining ... several ... plows to ... snow until ... the past few ... to the local ... storm is due ...

TORNADOES ... THIRTEEN ...

[BY A. P. ...]

ATLANTA, ... persons are ... lives and ... reported ... madoes that ... hams, Georgia, ... day. The ... was in Mitchell ... persons were ... war-stricken ... and at Wilkes ... were killed in ... their cabins ...

Much damage ... many persons ... negroes were ... where at least ... were demolished ... injured in a ... Miss.

INQUIRY ...

[BY A. P. ...]

VIRGINIA CITY, ... —A heavy ... City is ... still raging. ... service for two ... Virginia and ... six ... drifts ... the line to ... slow ... is all ...

RAILWAY VIEW IS REASSURING.

Railroad Record.

...tion Much Exaggerated, Says Lehigh President.

...ty of Flour in Storage and also on the Way.

...ief from Car Shortage is Predicted in Chicago.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. — While ... and city authorities were seeking ... means to relieve the suffering ... caused by the high cost of food, ... Judge E. H. Thomas of the ... Valley Railroad Company declared tonight that "the gravity of ... situation is greatly exaggerated." ... President F. D. Underwood of ... Erie asserted that there was no ... danger of "riot or anarchy."

Mr. Thomas's announcement was ... issued in a telegram sent to the ... Waukee Chamber of Commerce in ... response to a message appealing to ... railroads to "take immediate ... to relieve a condition amounting ... almost to positive famine in ... sections of the East by permitting ... the movement only of those ... commodities necessary to sustain ... human and animal life."

In his reply Mr. Thomas said there ... 1000 carloads of flour in storage ... here and in transit on the ... line, "which consignees are unable ... to take away as rapidly as we ... desire." Whatever difficulties there ... may be in car movements, he stated, are ... out of his line.

UNDERWOOD'S TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Underwood made public a series of telegrams sent by him to ... Robert Griffin of the Chicago ... Board of Trade, who expressed the ... fear in a message to the Interstate ... Commerce Commission "that riot ... and anarchy" would result from lack ... of cars in Chicago to handle grain. ... In one of his telegrams Mr. Underwood said:

"The lines between Chicago and New York are interested in keeping ... and ready to dispatch business. ... not planned to block them with ... cars for which there is neither ... cargo nor ships to carry it." ... It is impossible and unwise," he ... is another message, "to move ... additional grain from Chicago until ... accumulation along the line, and ... held back for connections and ... routing, it distributed. There is no ... congestion. A car of grain is ... worth exactly the same movement as ... a car of perishable freight. Coal ... demand is given preference."

PERKINS'S SUGGESTION.

George W. Perkins, chairman of ... Mitchell's Food Supply Committee, announced tonight that the ... committee had received from Texas, ... Kansas, California, Oregon and ... other States telegrams inquiring ... about the food shortage here and ... making suggestions.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Perkins, ... "there is no one in official position ... to take up the suggestions coming ... in. We have different communities ... which are absolutely unequipped and ... unorganized.

THE UN... VIND...

LYMAN ST...
1110 Union C...
Los Angel...

To the Stockholders of
UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFO...
UNITED PETROLEUM COMPANY:

You have doubtless perused the annual report, and realize that the past year was the ... Company was never in a more prosperous ... condition, ... formidably started the current year with sales ... 1916 or prior years.

I (as well as the other Stewarts) expect to ... (as well as the other Stewarts) expect to ... having collectively by far the largest interests, ... shall direct this business; in the profits earned ... and, as the so-called Protective Association ... agreements which may influence the minds of stockholders ... interests, I am led at this time to issue a ... self-guided and self-seeking persons who are ... of a prosperous business.

THE AT...

Such an attack has been made by Mr. John Ga... (experienced in the oil business) who have been ... prevent successful management and supplant it ... To further this scheme, these parties (holding ... stock), began a suit nominally to dispute the ... and the stability and protection without which ... have been impossible. Their real motive, ... was the necessity of having a substantial and ... They planned to throw discredit upon the founder ... group of able men who have joined me in the ... policy.

...ACITY OF THE MANAGEMENT

An all-sufficient answer to the claims of "incapa... ...ding people so freely make, is the Company's ... very management which is now the subject ... to a stockholder dated April 20th, 1916, in com...

"There is another matter that I think ... is, dollar for dollar of business turned, dollar ... for dollar of earnings or business done, as ... to proportion, throughout the life of the Union ... as far as I know—and I believe I know the ... portion on the Pacific Coast."

The above letter was written by Mr. Garfield ... Committee of oil men referred to later herein ... Company, and yet he now seeks to have you ... Company and Independent Producers Agency arrange ... facts are that we have paid for the 50,000,000 bar... ...tment an amount which compares favorably ... Company has reaped the substantial profit which ... quantity of oil by pipe lines and steamships to ... The following are the percentages of profits of ... ...nuals as published by two other large oil compa... ...of the three years 1914, 1915, 1916, the period ... the issued Capital Stock and Undistributed S... ...on this basis presenting the proper comparison ... ...portions of undistributed surplus. This, I beli... ...considers the organization and capital which is ... Company, however, according to "Poor's Manual" ... the rate of 3%, 1911, nil, and 1912, 3½%.

...% to Capital Stock and Surplus ...
Earned before Depreciation, 1916 .....
Earned 2 years 1914-1916 Inc. .....
Profits after Depreciation, 1916 .....
Earned 2 years 1914-1916 Inc. .....
Value per Share Dec. 31, 1916 .....

Railroad Record.

ILWAY VIEW IS REASSURING.

...ion Much Exaggerated, ...ys Lehigh President.

...y of Flour in Storage ...d also on the Way.

...Association will M... for Next Conv...

...d from Car Shortage is ...Predicted in Chicago.

Pacific Slo...

Proceedings

WOULD DEFE... SIERRA RO...

Supervisors Favor ... a Military High...

Will Employ Co... Before Legisla...

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. ... adopting unanimously ... lutions, mostly dealing ... ures now before the Leg... convention of the Boa... visors' Association of C... journed today to meet ... Los Angeles. The Su... their Legislative Com... ity to hire counsel and ... the committee to meet ... is in session. It was ... there are thirty-seven A... seven Senate bills pe... affect Supervisors. A... be employed to repre... pervisors before legisla... tees.

One resolution adopted ... bill introduced in Con... grossman Raker for ... military defense, bein... ing natural passes in ... Sierra Nevada Mount... fense purposes. Another ... urged construction of a ... connecting Yolo and Lo... The association instruc... islative Committee to p... enabling the State pur... partment to supply ... counties with cement a... price for which the Sta...

The Pacific Municipal ... appointed official organ ... ciation and a committee ... pointed to arrange for ... tion to meet in San ... the League of California ... ities next year, if possi...

The association adopte... tion today recommend... age of a bill now before ... lature prohibiting the ... voted disapproval of the ... ment of high-salaried ... sioners to take care of ... lems and indorsed a ... commissioner to attend ... problems. Fourteen re... commended by the Boa... mittee were adopted ... bills to which opposi... pressed was one prov... State Highway Com... ower more roads, and ... salaries of the ... $5000 per year.

MISS OGDEN, ... SUFFERS ...

[BY DIRECT WIRE.]

OAKLAND, Feb. ... guestia Ogden, ... woman attorney of ... daughter of Superi... of Oakland, is ill ... Valdez street, Oakla... has been suffering ... breakdown. Miss ... have spoken on the ... "Women on Juries" bef... man School Club on ... will be unable to attend ...

UTAH ROADS FIG... SNOW BLO...

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SALT LAKE CITY, ... After the last of the ... train blockades had been ... day at Lyndll, Utah, and ... the Oregon Short Line in ... Idaho, railroad officials ... today the next move will ... retaining of the private ... several hundred men ... plows to keep the tracks ... snow until the present ... has swept through the ... the past few days stuck ... to the local Weather Bu... storm is due tonight.

TORNADOES SOUT... THIRTEEN ...

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ATLANTA, Feb. ... persons are known to ... lives and more than ... reported injured in a ... reaches that swept ... bama, Georgia and ... day. The most serious ... was in Middle Alabama ... sons were killed in the ... way-Stewartsville and ... and at Whitesell, Ala., ... were killed in the ... their cabins.

Much timber was ... many residences were ... negroes were killed at ... where at least sixty ... were demolished. Six ... injured in a storm of ... Miss.

GALE IN NE...

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

VIRGINIA CITY (... A heavy gale has be... City in snowdrifts ma... Hill raging. There has ... service for two days. A ... Virginia and Truckee R... six engines, were dug ... drifts today on Americ... line is still blocked ... below the railroad tunn... all full of snow.

INQUIRY ORDER... IN KRA...

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. ... nestigation of statements ... George Kraetz, a United ... dent aviator at San ... son guilty of pro-Ger... was ordered today by ... Franklin Bell, today ... Western Department of ... Gen. Bell said the ... in the hands of army ... The charges against ... West Point graduate, ... a letter received by ... San Diego flying school, ...

Hard-pressed.

SPEED UP EVERYTHING, LLOYD GEORGE URGES.

Prime Minister Offers a Solution of What is Described as the Most Dangerous Crisis in the History of the United Kingdom — Better Wages Promised Labor, Better Prices Promised the Farmer.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, Feb. 23, 2:38 p.m.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today presented to the House of Commons in a speech lasting an hour and a half his programme for coping with the serious situation arising from the shortage of shipping space, depletion of food stocks and the German submarine menace.

The Premier advocated the increase of home food production and curtailment of nonvictual imports. To this end he outlined a plan for speeding up the farmer by guaranteeing good prices for commodities over a period of years. This he supplemented by the announcement that the land owner would be forced to cultivate his land.

The speeding up of the farm laborer was provided for by the Premier by guaranteeing him a minimum wage of 25 shillings per week instead of the present 14 to 18 shillings.

By curtailment of imports Mr. Lloyd George said he expected to reduce the demands on cargo space by several million tons. Foodstuffs, of which 16,000,000 tons were imported last year, will be cut nearly 1,000,000 tons by lopping off certain luxuries. Paper users, who already have been considerably curtailed, must henceforth get along with only half the supply they are now receiving, thus saving 640,000 tons. Certain savings also will be effected in the import of ore, which now amounts to 5,000,000 tons annually, and in lumber, which at present is 4,000,000 tons.

FOOD STOCKS LOW.

The stocks of food in Great Britain at the present time are lower than they ever have been before, Mr. Lloyd George said. It was essential for the life of the nation, he declared, that every possible effort be made to increase home production.

The importation of apples, tomatoes and fruits will be prohibited entirely.

The opinion was expressed by the Premier that food prices were not likely to decrease for a long time after the war, inasmuch as Germany would then be a heavier purchaser than ever before. Therefore, it was safe to grant to the farmers a minimum price over a definite period of time, which was the only way to bring about immediate action.

The Premier also proposed a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly for agricultural workers.

For wheat the government will guarantee the farmer the following minimum prices per quarter: For the present year, 60 shillings; for 1918 and 1919, 55 shillings; for 1920, 1921 and 1922, 45 shillings.

Brewing will be cut down to 10,000,000 barrels annually. A similar reduction will be made in the output of spirits, effecting a saving of 400,000 tons of foodstuffs.

The importation of aerated, mineral and table waters will be prohibited. Powers will be given to the Board of Agriculture to compel land owners to cultivate their ground.

FARM WAGES.

The minimum wage for farm labor announced by Mr. Lloyd George, 25 shillings a week, represents an increase of 50 to 80 per cent. over the present prevailing payment.

The importation of paper, the Premier announces, must be curtailed a further 640,000 tons annually.

The Premier announced that the government would guarantee a price of 35 shillings 6 pence for oats this year, 32 shillings for the next two years and 24 shillings for the three following years. The price of potatoes would be guaranted for the coming season only at £6 a ton.

As essentials, the Premier enumerated food, clothing, maintenance and equipment of the civil and military population at home and abroad, and raw materials for munitions, for war equipment and for industries which are essential to the national life.

"These are essentials," declared the Premier. "Anything beyond is a non-essential and unnecessary article which the nation can dispense with. If we cannot, then we ought not to wage war and ask sacrifices of those fine fellows who represent us abroad. It is idle to suggest that while millions of our best citizens are facing the conflict abroad for a great cause that we who are comfortable at home should not be prepared to surrender things which are not a necessary part of our existence."

QUESTION OF PAPER.

After referring to the government committees which examined these questions, the Premier turned to the question of paper and said:

"I had no idea that such quantities of paper were utilized for newspapers and wrappings. They both consume an enormous tonnage. I cannot say whether I ought to treat newspapers as a luxury, a comfort, a stimulus, a necessity or a nuisance in life. They have been an enormous help to us in the effective waging of the war. There is no better proof of this than the brilliant success achieved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent war-loan speech.

"Still, when we have a chance to choose between them and very stern necessity, I am afraid we shall have to deprive ourselves of a certain number of pages and substantially reduce the imports of papers and materials. We propose to halve the present supply of 1,200,000 tons and reduce the annual imports to 640,000 tons, the reduction to be distributed equally between the printing and packing trade. We recognize that it is a serious hardship, but feel that it is imperative."

A portion of printed posters, paper hangings and certain kinds of foreign printed matter, books and periodicals, Premier Lloyd George added, would have to be prohibited. Otherwise it would be unfair to the trade in Great Britain. Also, he said, there would have to be restrictions in the use of paper for posters, for catalogues and for government departments.

RESTRICTIONS.

The restrictions would be imposed immediately, said the Premier. Steps would be take to prevent speculative buying, and if necessary, the food controller would take control of the commodity.

The restrictions had been carefully considered, and he asked the house to take them as a whole.

The Premeir declared he had not the slightest doubt that if the whole programme were carried out and if all those who could help in production did help, "I honestly say we can face the worst the enemy can do, and that is what we ought to be prepared to do."

In dealing with the question of production the Premier said:

"Then there is the question of our home supplies of food. I want the country to know that at present our food stocks are low. This is not due to submarines, but to the bad harvest. It is essential to the safety of the nation that we put forth every effort to increase production this year. There are still a few weeks to sow spring wheat, oats and barley, to induce the farmer to plow up pasture land immediately. The government proposes to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly will be fixed for the laborer."

In his peroration the Premier said:

"I know of no body of honorable men who would take, for one hour, the responsibility for the conduct of this terrible war unless the nation was prepared to take its share of the sacrifices. I say it would be a crime—it would be a black crime—for any government to ask the gallant men at the front to risk their brave lives in the coming conflict, if they knew the effort of the nation was faint-hearted, was selfish and that their sacrifices were thrown away.

"We have no right to ask it. For that reason I have come here, after long deliberation and thought and on behalf of the government, to submit proposals which I hope the Commons will approve and the nation will carry out with unflinching and ungrudging hearts."

The Premier said it was necessary to get as much work as possible out of the shipyards, not merely for the mercantile marine, but for building boats to cope with submarines. Timber to the amount of 6,400,000 tons had been imported, he said, and if this tonnage was to be saved, this timber problem must be dealt with. Investigation was being made as to the best methods of economizing timber behind the lines and in England.

Another method was to make the army in France self-supporting. The French government, said the Premier, already had placed two forests at the disposal of Great Britain, and he was afraid the government must ask the French to make further sacrifices. A third effect was to get sufficient labor to increase the supply of home timber for pit props and other purposes. The next heaviest item of import is iron ore. Regarding this item the Premier said:

"We are importing millions of tons, but the importation can not be diminished unless more iron ore is found in our country. There is plenty of low-grade ore, however, in this country and if the supply of labor can be augmented we can increase enormously our output. The saving of tonnage would be large and unfortunately it would come late in the year."

The Premier also announced that the importation of books, periodicals and other printed matter would be prohibited entirely.

"Farmers can increase even now by hundreds of thousands of tons for this year," said Premier Lloyd George, "the food supplies of the country. If all the plans are carried out a very considerable quantity of tonnage will be saved but future tonnage is urgently needed. The French Ambassador has been here begging for more ships and the Italian Ambassador has just left after making the same request. We need an immediate and substantial saving of tonnage. Let us come down ruthlessly on imports which are not essential. It is idle to suggest that we who are comfortable at home should not be prepared to surrender the things unnecessary."

FIRE DAMAGES BELGIAN SHOPS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (via London, 12:35 p.m.)—Several buildings of the famous Cockerill works at Seraing, five miles southwest of Liege, Belgium, have been destroyed through an incendiary fire, the newspaper Les Nouvelles states. The loss to the plant, which comprised iron works and machine shops, making it one of the largest in Europe, will be $500,000, it is estimated.

FOREIGN CHARTERS FOR OUR VESSELS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To permit American merchant ships now in South American waters to bring cargoes on their return to the United States, the Federal Shipping Board today exempted them from President Wilson's proclamation forbidding American owners to charter ships to foreigners.

Many American ships in southern waters, it was explained, would have to return empty unless chartered by foreigners.

Today's order is operative until April 1, when it is expected all vessels that left American ports without return charters will have cleared for home.

Is Mealtime a Worry to You

Is the Appetite Poor
Is the Digestion Weak
Is the Liver Lazy, and
The Bowels Constipated

Under such conditions you cannot obtain the maximum value from your food.

Give proper help at once TRY

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Your Last Chance
250 Suits and Overcoats
Today
½ Price
Webb-Fisher Co.
329 S. Spring
Open Until 10 P. M. Saturday

Sunday's Candy
—stop in the store today—or telephone. We deliver promptly — everywhere.

JEVNE'S
Quality Products Always

Remember Candy for Tomorrow

Buy a box of candy for the Sunday auto jaunt. The party will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Try "*Kofetaf.*" This is our newest confection creation—small dainty coffee taffy candies with the genuine rich aroma and true coffee flavor. "*Jevne's Kofetaf*" is put up in an out-of-the-ordinary box, strikingly original in color. Pound box, $1.00; Half-pound box, 55c.

If dinner is to be served at home, get a box of *Jevne's Society Mints*—our after-dinner confection. A beautiful package with fifteen dainty compartments, each a different cache of delectable mints, to suit the whim of the moment. Pound box, 60c.

HOME 10651 TWO STORES | H. JEVNE CO. | BROADWAY 4900 COR. SIXTH & BROADWAY 208-10 SO. SPRING STREET

$10 WATCHES MONTGOMERY BROS. Jewelers 4th and Broadway

THE UNION OIL COMPANY MANAGEMENT VINDICATED; AN UNANSWERABLE STATEMENT

LYMAN STEWART
1110 Union Oil Building,
Los Angeles, Calif.

February 16, 1917.

To the Stockholders of
UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
and UNITED PETROLEUM COMPANY:

You have doubtless perused the annual report for the year 1916, forwarded to you a few days ago, and realise that the past year was the most successful in the history of the Company. The Company was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time, and has very auspiciously started the current year with sales for the month of January in excess of any month during the last or prior years.

We as well as the other Stewarts) expect to remain a substantial stockholder of the Company, owning collectively by far the largest interests, we are vitally interested in the management which must direct this business; in the profits earned by the Company, also the distribution of dividends. The so-called Protective Association have circulated inconsistent and misleading statements, which may influence the minds of stockholders in directions detrimental to their own interests. I am led at this time to issue a note of caution and warning lest you be misled by designing and self-seeking persons who are prone to seek opportunity to attack the management of a prosperous business.

THE ATTACK

The attack has been made by Mr. John Garrigues and certain persons (not one of whom is interested in the oil business) who have been induced to follow him in an effort to overturn successful management and supplant it by one of their own selection.

Under this scheme, these parties (holding, all told, less than one per cent of the outstanding stock) began a suit nominally to dispute the legality of the holding companies, which have been the stability and protection without which the Union Oil Company would, in my judgment, have been impossible. Their real motive, however, was to obtain control of the Company, with the necessity of having a substantial and proportionate investment in its stock. To do this it was planned to throw discredit upon the founders of the Company,—particularly myself and associates, and to displace all of those men who have joined me in the management of the Company during its eventful history.

THE QUALITY OF THE MANAGEMENT

The complete answer to the claims of "incapacity" and "mismanagement" which these gentlemen so freely make, is the Company itself and its remarkable growth,—the result of the management which is now the subject of their attack. Indeed, Mr. Garrigues, in a letter to the management dated April 20th, 1915, in commendation of this same management, said:

> "There is another matter that I think you would do well to consider; that is, dollar for dollar of business turned, dollar for dollar of capital invested, dollar for dollar of earnings on business done, and dollar for dollar of dividends paid to stockholders, throughout its life, the Union Oil Company of California has, so far as I know—and I believe I know the facts—exceeded any other large corporation on the Pacific Coast."

The above letter was written by Mr. Garrigues about six months after his appearance before the Board of Directors of Union Oil Company on this Coast. In 1911 he was made manager of Burr and Company's San Francisco office. In 1913 I recommended his appointment as Treasurer of the Union Oil Company, at a large salary, to get the help of Burr and Company during a period of financial stress in the then general hard times and depression in the oil business of the State. It was a temporary expedient, understood to continue only for a while.

WHO IS MR. GARRIGUES?

Prior to 1909 history is silent. Then he became traveling salesman of commercial paper for Burr and Company on this Coast. In 1911 he was made manager of Burr and Company's San Francisco office. In 1913 I recommended his appointment as Treasurer of the Union Oil Company, at a large salary, to get the help of Burr and Company during a period of financial stress in the then general hard times and depression in the oil business of the State. It was a temporary expedient, understood to continue only for a while.

HIS EGOTISTICAL AMBITIONS:

Before a committee of several men representing more than one hundred and fifty oil companies, Mr. Garrigues declared:

> "I was sent to California: First, to acquire and control the lumber business of the Pacific Coast; second, to acquire and control the oil business of the Pacific Coast; third, to dominate and control the financial interests of the Pacific Coast; fourth, to change and direct the politics of the Pacific Coast. I am going to accomplish all these undertakings and nothing can prevent me,—"

This was substantially testified to in the recent case, by at least four reputable men. Mr. Garrigues (while seeking to modify these radical statements and explain his meaning) declared under oath:

> "I believe that before another generation the United States will be broken up, because we have long since departed from the motives and purposes of the men who founded this Republic; and I believe that before another generation there will be a new Republic on the Pacific Coast."

I have no tolerance for the brand of patriotism illustrated by the foregoing statements of Mr. John Garrigues, in which he calmly announces that he is awaiting and preparing for the disintegration of our country, and apparently schemes to profit by such a catastrophe.

WHAT DOES HE SEEK?

On January 13, 1915, Mr. Garrigues had a conversation at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, with Mr. Andrew Weir and Mr. James Currie, to which conversation I was not a party, and of which I had no knowledge at the time, but in which Mr. Garrigues made certain propositions which were reduced to writing by Mr. Currie and submitted to Mr. Garrigues and declared by him to be correct. Among these, as the seventh proposition, is the following:

> "Register a new company with larger capital in preference (7% cumulative, participating) and Common Stock. The Preference Stock to be available for issue in exchange for Union shares—The Stewarts exchanging; the Common Stock (suggested $15,000,000) to be divided equally among Andrew Weir, the Stewarts and Garrigues."
>
> "The new company to be a holding company but not necessarily confined to holding Union Oil shares."
>
> "Common Stock to be pooled, any holder desiring to sell to be bound to offer pro rata to other holders at a price and on terms previously fixed."

You will note that Mr. Garrigues, who then had not a dollar invested, was proposing a new plan by which he would receive $5,000,000.00 of stock as a pure gratuity. This proposition was declined by Mr. Weir, and would not have been even considered by me.

HIS INSINCERITY

In 1914, at a time when he was duly advised of all of the facts in connection with the various transactions he now seeks to criticise, Mr. Garrigues joined in urging the election of Mr. W. L. Stewart to the office of President of the Company. This election was made. The wisdom of that action is sufficiently reflected in the Company's Balance Sheets and reports. Our stockholders and the public have had full accounts of all details developed in the recent trial, and they know absolutely that the real motives of the Stewarts were square and honorable in every transaction referred to. None of us are free from mistakes. Some undertakings prosper while others are disappointing. The management, however, has been remarkably successful and there has never been a dollar of the money of the Union Oil Company or its stockholders which has improperly gone to myself, to W. L. Stewart or to any other member of my family.

With full knowledge of every fact connected with the Watchorn-DeSabla transaction, Mr. Garrigues wrote a letter to a stockholder under date of August 4, 1913, in which he stated:

> "For more than thirty years Mr. Stewart has been undeviating in the devotion of his best knowledge and his best efforts for the people with whom he came in contact. That he has made mistakes I do not doubt; let the man who has never made a mistake throw the first stone. I believe I know the situation of the Union Oil Company of California and the character of Mr. Stewart as well as it is possible for any man to know another, and I have the fullest confidence in both."

Mr. Garrigues, for political purposes, seeks to have you believe that he is in favor of larger dividends. As soon as these obstruction tactics are removed and the necessary financing arrangements to meet the requirements which your Board have in mind have been effected, the question of larger dividends can then properly receive the consideration of the Board of Directors. Incidentally I may state that in the month of January, 1916, when we believed that it was proper and safe in the interests of all stockholders to resume dividends, this same Mr. Garrigues was the only Director that voted against the payment of the dividend then paid of $1.80 per share.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCE

Beginning with December 17th, 1913, Mr. Garrigues demanded and received from the Union Oil Company large sums of money in excess of his salary, and as a basis for securing the allowance of his demands, presented vouchers "*for expenses and services of self and associates in connection with the securities of the Company.*" These payments aggregated more than $100,000.00. At the request, or with the knowledge of Mr. Garrigues, a resolution was prepared reciting that these payments were made on account of services in placing a large amount of unsecured commercial paper, and on this ground the payments were approved. Mr. Garrigues testified that these payments were in fact to reimburse him for money which he had paid out directly or indirectly for the good of the Company, but were not in fact paid out in the financing of the Company at all, and that he had never told who his "associates" were or made any accounting for these payments. He undertook to claim that the payments were by way of secret addition to his salary. This was not the case. He made a claim for an additional $100,000.00, which he claimed had been paid out in the same way for the good of the Company. Demand was made by the directors that he render an account as a condition to receiving payment of the $100,000.00. He refused to do so. He was requested to make a statement in confidence to a committee of the directors showing where this money went and for what purpose. He again refused. The request for payment of this additional $100,000.00 was definitely and emphatically declined in July, 1915, by the Board of Directors, although he threatened suit, and from that time his attitude changed. On the trial, the above facts were developed and he was asked by our Counsel:

> "For what purpose did you spend that money?"

His counsel, in his presence, strenuously and at great length objected to his answering this question, and said:

> "It will involve reputations of men who are not in a position to defend as against hearsay in the community. It will help,—whether Mr. Garrigues was mistaken or not,—to destroy Mr. Garrigues—"

The Court unfortunately did not compel an answer.

Remembering that Mr. Garrigues was a Director and Treasurer of the Company, these facts are submitted as throwing light upon this extreme and unsafe person who now seeks to obtain for himself and his associates the confidence and proxies of the stockholders, and by that route to come into control of the Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

In view of the serious world conditions now being faced by our country, it is a matter of utmost importance to the Company and its stockholders to know that its business will continue to be conducted under the direction of experienced oil and business men who will preserve its corps of thoroughly trained men in the various departments, and that this perfected organization is not to be disrupted, nor your interests jeopardised by turning over the management to those who are inexperienced in the oil business, and who, it would seem, have special objects of their own to be subserved. It is to be hoped that we will have the fullest possible representation at our annual meeting to be held on the 27th instant, and that those stockholders who cannot attend in person will promptly execute and send their proxies to the Secretary. It will, of course, be gratifying to me if your proxies are made in favor of the regular proxy committee.

In case you have not sent in your proxy or have sent your proxy to the so-called Stockholders' Protective Association, which means individually John Garrigues, and now desire to support the management, please sign (however small your holding may be) and return the enclosed proxy which will automatically revoke any proxies given to the so-called Stockholders' Protective Association.

I trust that with your co-operation, a representative and harmonious Board of Directors may be elected to the end that our present great prosperity may be not only preserved but increased.

Those stockholders who may desire further information regarding the Company's affairs are invited to call at the office, where you will be furnished with the facts.

I shall be glad to furnish those stockholders who may desire a copy of my personal letter dated February 16, 1916, which together with this communication, practically covers the situation.

Sincerely yours,

LYMAN STEWART.

Standard Oil Co. Associated Oil Co. Union Oil Co.

% to Capital Stock and Surplus combined at the commencement of the years.			
Before Depreciation, 1916	22	12	21
5 years 1911-1916 inc.	18	9	15
Depreciation, 1916	19	7	16
5 years 1911-1916 inc.	14	5	10
Shares Dec. 31, 1916	$142	$119	$149

Cubs to Arrive in Pasadena Today—Ed Rickenbacher to Return, May Drive at Asc

PIPAL'S AGGIES DEFFAT CARDS AT BASKETBALL.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb. 24.—Clinging to its losing streak, the Stanford varsity basketball team lost to the Oregon Aggies, 19 to 13 tonight, and gave the northern five a second Cardinal scalp to add to its string. The winners, now accustomed to the hard Stanford gym floor on which they played for the first time last night, put up a faster game than that which defeated the Cards last evening.

In spite of the aggressiveness of the Horsemen, and the stiff opposition exhibited by the losers, the game was ragged throughout except for one brief period toward the end, when the Aggies swept Coach Wilson's players off their feet, displaying sterling basketball.

Stanford opened up hostilities and until the score read 5 all, gave promise of victory. Once the winners gathered headway, their defense was impregnable. The half ended with a score of 8 all.

The second half gave the fans no more thrills than the first, with the exception of the instances when the score was tied. Stanford did not have the luck that attended her last night, and was unable to score the several long goals that has been the bright spot in the Cardinal contests. Oregon, on the other hand, had considerable fortune in locating the net.

Wilson was unable to improve his combination by sending in a pair of substitutes during the final ten minutes. The game gathered speed during this period, but was all Oregon.

Stanford earned the score of 7 on penalty throws. Bonney, at center for Stanford, was the sole player on the losing team to score from the field, his three accurate tosses adding the six points earned by the Cards in this manner. He also grabbed three fouls in three tries. Rotan four successful throws in seven attempts completed the Card score. Hobert's tossed five foul goals in eight attempts. Friedman, a stocky player from the north, and his husky team-mate, Roberts, did most of the scoring for the winners.

Tonight's contest winds up the Oregon invasion.

Line-ups and points scored follow:

Oregon—Friedman, 6, forward; Roberts, 11, forward; Bisset, center; Ray, guard; Low, guard.

Stanford—Roney, forward; Estes, 4, forward; Bonney, 8, center; Sullivan, guard; Greve, guard. Substitutes, Pelouse and Swartzenbek.

TIA JUANA RESULTS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23.—Today's Tia Juana results:

First race—Three and one-half furlongs, purse $400: Candalaria, 105 (E. Martin,) first; Perch, 110 (C. Hunt,) second; Ike Mills, 110 (Metcalf,) third; time 0:45 4-5.

Second race—Five and one-half furlongs, selling, purse $400; Francis, 110 (Johnson,) first; Curlicue, 115 (T. Hunt,) second; Ben Quince, 115 (Pauley,) third; time 1:16 1-5.

Third race—Six furlongs, selling, purse $400; Rubicon II, 115 (Pickens,) first; Blackthorn, 114 (E. Smith,) second; McAlan, 113 (Gross,) third; time 1:34 2-5.

Fourth race—Five and one-half furlongs, selling, purse $400. The Monk, 110 (Taylor,) first; Fort Johnson, 110 (Hayes,) second; Hyndia, 108 (Shilling,) third; time 1:17 3-5.

Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs, selling, purse $400: Ruvoco, 115 (Matthews,) first; Flossie F., 112 (Derity,) second; Camia, 112 (Kelsay,) third; time 1:16 3-5.

Sixth race—Mile, selling, purse $400: Boxer, 110 (Gross,) first; Dick Benson, 108 (Johnson,) second; Last Sparks, 113 (Kelsay,) third; time 1:54 2-5.

SLOWING UP ON BOXING LAW REPEAL.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ALBANY (N. Y.) Feb. 23.—Instead of insisting on the passage of legislation immediately to stop all professional boxing in New York, Gov. Whitman let it be known today that he would be satisfied if the present law governing bouts is repealed, the repeal to become effective January 1 next.

WASHINGTON WINS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SEATTLE, Feb. 23.—The University of Washington basketball team defeated the University of Oregon here tonight, 32 to 15, in a game featured by the rapid-fire passing of both squads.

With Extreme Ease.

WHITTIER FIVE WINS THE TITLE

Championship Basketball Game is Speed Affair.

Hollywood Never Succeeds in Getting Started.

Sixth Consecutive Win for the Terrible Quakers.

The Whittier High School basketball team won the Southern California title last night on the Y.M.C.A. courts at Pasadena. Hollywood simply couldn't get started and the Quakers had such an easy time that they appeared bored all through the game. The score was 34 to 16.

SIX YEARS.

For six consecutive years the southern basketball title has resided in Whittier and the 1917 squad felt that they were only doing their duty when they took it back home again.

In spite of the fact that the Quakers were never in hot or even lukewarm water, the game was a high-class exhibition and a big crowd cheered for the full forty minutes. There wasn't a slow stage in the game. The Quakers played a wonderful match and were hitting over their head in their basket shooting and guarding.

GOOD GUARDING.

Excellent guarding is what really defeated Hollywood. Beam, a common choice for all-southern guard, was always in the way when a Hillman attempted to shoot a basket. He wouldn't even allow his opponents to get set. Votau himself put up a sensational exhibition and stuck to his man like a mustard plaster.

Stanley did the real scoring for the Whittier team and shot over half of the tallys all by himself. His throwing arm was never in better shape and he couldn't miss the basket to save his life.

Boeck was the star for Hollywood and played a whirlwind game from start to finish.

LINE-UPS.

Following are the line-ups:

Whittier.		Hollywood.
Stanley (16)	Forward	Wyatte (4)
Mundt (4), Mann (2)	Forward	Beam (6)
Bennett (6)	Center	Boeck (16)
Votaw (5,) Mazingo	Guard	Hill (2)
Beam (4)	Guard	Kimball

Score: Whittier, 34; Hollywood, 16.
Half scores: Whittier, 17; Hollywood, 10.
Referee, J. Rufus Kleware.

TRAVERS LOSES GOLF MATCH.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

HOUSTON (Tex.) Feb. 23.—Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., regarded as a possible winner of the midwinter invitation golf tournament of the Houston Country Club was eliminated in the third round today, when Louis Jacoby of the Audobon Club, New Orleans, beat him by one hole.

Clever.

ITO EXHIBITS HIS JU-DO ART.

SHOWS CLUBMEN HOW HE PUTS OPPONENTS OUT.

Famous Japanese Expert Gives a Demonstration of the Falls and Holds by Which a Man Can Cripple an Opponent—Most of Them Secured by Prying Limbs.

Prof. Toguroro Ito, the most famous of Japan's ju-do wrestlers, gave a special exhibition of his art at the L.A.A.C. last night. He was accompanied by Patrick Higgins, the millionaire sportsman, and Prof. Sena, a countryman of Ito's.

First, Higgins and Prof. Sena gave an exhibition of the fifteen throws and falls of the art. By hitting the floor with a hand or leg first they were able to break the fall enough to keep from being hurt when thrown over the other's head.

This was followed by a real ju-do match to a finish between two pupils of Ito's. One finally managed to choke the other.

Then came Ito. He was introduced amid heavy applause and showed the various ways of disabling a man by the jiu-jitsu holds. Most of the holds were secured by twisting his opponent's arms or legs back against the bone. He obtained several holds that recall Gotch's toe hold and makes one wonder if it was not a Japanese who taught the greatest of all catch-as-catch-can wrestlers his most famous hold.

Afterward Ito undertook to throw five of his pupils in ten minutes, which he did handily, giving the clubmen plenty of action.

JOHNNY POE TROPHY PRESENTED TO TIGERS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

PRINCETON (N. J.) Feb. 22.—The cup awarded by the Princeton University Alumni Association in memory of Johnny Poe, football star, who was killed in the European war, was presented today to Alfred Gottlieb Gennert, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J. The trophy is given each year to the member of the football team "who best combines athletic ability, true sportsmanship and loyalty to Princeton." Gennert played center on the university football team for the past three years and also is a member of the water polo and track teams.

RACKET CHAMPION IS IN FINAL ROUND.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, holder of the national amateur racket singles championship title, will defend it in the final round tomorrow against his clubmate, Clarence C. Pell, both men having won their semi-final matches here today.

Summary semi-final round:

S. G. Mortimer defeated Louis Dupont Irving, New York, 15-7, 15-6, 15-3. Clarence C. Pell defeated Max D. Whitman, New York, 15-7, 15-9, 15-8.

FRED AYER WINS DOG RACE TROPHY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NOME (Alaska) Feb. 23.—Fred Ayer today won the twenty-si-mile dog race for the silver trophy cup presented by John Borden, millionaire sportsman of Chicago, and $1000 prize money. The trail was lightning fast and his time of 1h. 55m, 45s, broke all records for the distance. H. S. Riley was second, eight seconds behind the leader; W. H. Webb was third, his time being 1h. 57m. 29s. J. Downing and Fay Delsene followed in the order named.

Welcome.

CUBS TO END JOURNEY TODAY

To Arrive on Special Train from East.

Stockholder Wrigley Plans to Meet Them.

Players to be Given Long Auto Ride.

William Wrigley, one of the largest stockholders in the Chicago National baseball club, will motor out to San Bernardino from Pasadena today to meet the Cubs. He will be accompanied by fifty empty automobiles, which will bring the eighty players to Pasadena. Wrigley wants his men to see Southern California right.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

GRAND CANYON (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—Having spent three days in mopping up scenery, Mr. Weeghman's athletes departed from this place at 7:30 o'clock tonight on the last leg of the journey toward the training camp at Pasadena.

The Cubs passed the entire day at the Grand Canyon without mishap except to Cy Williams, who rubbered too far over the rim and lost a new hat. Cy was so peeved at the canyon that he would have nothing further to do with it, declaring that the next time he lost a hat he would see that it occurred where he had at least an outside chance of recovering it.

Most of the athletes, however, descended to the depths of the ditch on mule back and tonight are offering various excuses for walking around with their hands on their hips. Not many of them were accustomed to traveling eight hours on a mule.

Tomorrow night will see the squad in dress suits for a dance, and on Sunday the uniforms will be donned and the serious business of weeding out a ball team will begin. Manager Mitchell is still in the mood to start work Sunday unless some objection is raised in Pasadena. The manager is anxious to get a look at his material, for after the showing of the Cubs last year he realizes that his job is no cinch.

Mitchell has made a great hit with his players on the long train ride. He has not asserted his authority in any way and set no rules as to bedtime hours, etc. He has allowed his men to do whatever they please, probably in order to get a line on how they will perform when they have all the rope they want. He has had no reason to complain so far. All are in the hay by midnight, though they could remain up longer if they wished. And the great national game, which is played afternoon and evening in the buffet car, has not gone beyond a dollar limit, so nobody has been hit hard enough to be sore.

Every veteran on the team appears to be in fine condition and the rookies are a husky-looking bunch. The work of two recruits, especially, will be watched with interest. They are Frank Murphy, Joliet semi-pro candidate for shortstop, and Maurice Schick, Chicago kid outfielder. Murphy is supposed to be one of the fastest youngsters unearthed in a long time. He can do a hundred yards in ten flat and is touted as a flashy fielder and good hitter. Down in Joliet they claim he beats out any kind of an infield hit and when once he gets on third it means a run. He has been touted so effectively that all the veterans have been giving him the once over on the train.

ARRANGE WESTERN CONFERENCE MEET.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Western Conference track and swimming meets will be held in Evanston on March 23 and 24 and the Western Indoor Interscholastic track and swimming meet on March 30 and 31. This announcement was made today by Coach Lewis Omer of Northwestern University. Teams from all the high schools in the Middle-western States are eligible for competition in the interscholastic meet, the coach said.

WASHINGTON ANXIOUS TO HOLD BOAT RACE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SEATTLE (Wash.) Feb. 23.—Graduate Manager Younger of the University of Washington, says there is no likelihood of the boat race on Oakland estuary in April being abandoned, as reported from San Francisco. Younger desires the race with California and Stanford to take place April 7, so that his crew will not lose any time at school. The California crews prefer April 14. Funds have been provided for the Washington crew's trip to participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta in June. Younger feels confident some agreement will be reached as to the California date.

Ambitious.

TROJANS TRACK BY THEMSELVES.

FULLERTON FAILS TO SHOW UP FOR MEET.

Coach Cromwell Sees Humor of Situation and Makes the Methodists Run Against Each Other Which They do with Much Gusto. Time Fair for Heavy Track.

Despite a rather soggy track and the fact that they have not had a chance to train for a week, the U. S.C. tracksters came through with some classy time yesterday afternoon in a little meet all of their own. The affair was scheduled as a meet between the freshmen and the Fullerton High School and junior college combined. However, the Fullerton boys failed to show up, due to an auto accident.

George Maurer came through with the best mark of the day, clearing 11ft. 4in. in the pole vault. The half-mile also proved a classy race, when Crippen, Wilson and Cook finished in a bunch in 2m. 7s.

Following are the results:

The 880-yard run—Won by Crippen, Wilson second, Cook third; time, 2m. 7s.

The 100-yard dash—Won by H. Lamport, W. Lamport second, Hunter third; time, 10.4s.

The 120-yard hurdles—Won by Gansner, Chesnut second, Harvey third; time, 16.2s.

The 440-yard dash—Won by Wilcox, Miller second, Whitcomb third; time, 57.1s.

The 220-yard dash—Won by Wilcox, Cook second, W. Lamport third; time, 24s. flat.

Javelin throw—Won by Smith, Livernash second, Emery third; distance, 141ft. 6in.

High jump—Won by Harvey, Ryder second, Emery third; height, 5ft. 3in.

Pole vault—Won by Maurer, Harvey second, Hunter third; height, 11ft. 6in.

Broad jump—Won by Livernash, Hamilton second, Harvey third; distance, 20ft. 4in.

Discus throw—Won by Livernash, Emery second, Hunter third; distance, 107ft. 9in.

Shotput—Won by Livernash, H. Lamport second, Hunter third; distance, 41ft. 6in.

SANTA CLARA WINS BASKETBALL TITLE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN JOSE, Feb. 22.—Santa Clara made sure of the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship today by defeating the University of Nevada, 32-28, in the hardest-fought game ever seen in this vicinity. The score was tied at the end of the second half and Santa Clara made four points to Nevada one in five minutes extra play.

OREGON GUARDSMEN EXCELLENT MARKSMEN.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Eighth Company, Coast Artillery, Oregon National Guard, established the highest mark recorded for the 1916 target practice of National Guard big gun companies, according to figures made public today by the War Department Militia Bureau.

Firing with ten-inch rifles at 10,137 yards the company made three hits out of three shots and was given a mark of 49.72.

California's Ninth Company led the twelve-inch rifle class with 42.849 for two hits out of two shots at 8469 yards.

VETERAN OARSMAN PASSES AWAY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Allen S. Swan, in his younger days a champion oarsman, died here today, aged 78. He was born in Hancock, Mass.

In 1865 Mr. Swan won the single-scull championship of the Hudson in a six-mile race, and in 1872, with A rowing mate, he won the double-scull championship of the National Rowing Association at Philadelphia in a three-mile race.

DOG IS WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Literally worth his weight in gold, Nowata Swinley Lillien, a Pekingese, was sold yesterday for $2000, said to be a record figure for a dog of this type.

GUS GLEICHMANN SIGNS HIS CONTRACT.

Gloomy Gus Gleichmann, new first baseman of the Angels, yesterday turned in his signed contract to Frank Chance. Gus seems well-satisfied with his new berth, and it is known that the P. L. is pleased to have him. Otherwise he would not have made a trade for him.

OAKS PURCHASE KREMER FROM GIANTS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—The Oakland club today purchased from the New York Giants the release of Ray Kremer, a young right-hander, who was tried out by Sacramento three years ago. Kremer is an Oakland boy. Poor health induced him to quit baseball last year, but he has now recovered.

Quick, Girls, Look!

EDDIE RICKENBACHER MAY DRIVE AT ASC

Sensational Speed Bug Hits Town Today and Will Drop in Line for the Big Race—George Washington Sweepstakes, Tomorrow, Look Like the Best Ascot Ever Offered—Cars Show Speed.

BY WARDE FOWLER.

THERE'S a good sporting chance that Eddie Rickenbacher will drive at Ascot tomorrow. The sensational speed demon arrives in Los Angeles this morning and will immediately adjourn to the speedway to cast his critical eye over the extensive field of entrants. When Rick gets a whiff of that burning castor oil and hears the well-known pop of the flying monsters he's very apt to jerk off his coat, yell for a machine and qualify.

Eddie would be the finishing touch to a field of the finest racing drivers in the country.

OH, JOY.

If Rick shows any tendency at all to get excited over the race he will be encouraged and abetted by William Weightman III, and a good, fast machine will be right under his hand. His late entry will be accepted by the committee in charge and all he will have to do is to get in and step.

Rickenbacher has been touring around parts unknown lately and it is even whispered that he has a sensational new car in Los Angeles ready for this race. This rumor has a very mythical foundation, however, and if Rick appears at all it will probably be in a Duesenberg.

Rickenbacher gets in line for the George Washington sweepstakes he will find himself up against some of the stiffest competition that ever signed its name to an entry blank. Many of the wagons were out for practice again yesterday and a grand stand full of excited fans watched the speed stunts at work. Early returns indicate that George R. Bentel's speed inclosure will be jammed to capacity and that the race will be the best ever staged at Ascot.

RAH FOR EDDIE.

Eddie Pullen was the first to arrive on the course yesterday and he slipped a few early laps across before the crowd blew in sight. No one is quite sure what Pullen made in these heats, but he had a broad grin decorating his countenance during the rest of the day and that speaks volumes. Later in the afternoon Eddie turned several laps under fifty and his big red Mercer seemed to be stepping like a thoroughbred. He evidently wasn't trying for speed but just toured around to keep his arm in shape. On some of these laps Pullen carried sightseers along, explaining the beauties and qualities of the course as he rambled at ninety-five per or so. Anybody that can carry on a conversation going at this rate and at the same time keep his eye fastened on a rear tire to see how the tread is getting along deserves to win a race whether or no.

The Mercer has been rebuilt from the ground up and is faster and steadier than it has been before.

Pullen is a popular favorite, having taken third in the qualifying round at 46 1-4s. He is determined to win the George Washington affair and claims that the initial position at the finish is the only thing that will mean anything in his young life.

ONE WORRY.

Cooper is Pullen's main worry. The big white Stutz is as dangerous as ever and appeared to be in the best shape of its career at Ascot yesterday. Cooper has been doing large quantities of work on the white wagon and he has already shown enough speed to win any race. These two experts, Cooper and Pullen, are scheduled as [illegible] sistency kids, and will be [illegible] along at the finish unless [illegible] out of the ordinary happens, fireworks will be left to others and these two will sit back and hold it for the finish.

However, there will be [illegible] other drivers who will enter the wild scene and the contest.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Billy Taylor was set [illegible] his Newman Special. This [illegible] combination of several [illegible] tered products although [illegible] appearance easily suggests [illegible] Bob Burman's old motor [illegible] machine and it has a [illegible] most lifts the car off the [illegible] The bearings on the [illegible] little tight in the practice yesterday but Taylor hit the mark in the qualifying test.

Billy Taylor is a rather [illegible] proposition. The old-timers [illegible] their heads whenever he [illegible] tioned and remark, "[illegible] no telling what he'll do." [illegible] climb back past the grand [illegible] try to look calm while [illegible]

Billy can be figured on [illegible] something and he is [illegible] secret desire to slip one [illegible] Pullen. It seems that he [illegible] has traveled over to the [illegible] ery afternoon and put in [illegible] moments stepping around [illegible] Taylor is easily the [illegible] line and can turn [illegible] Pullen with his eyes [illegible] hands behind his back. [illegible] not content with this and [illegible] be able to do the same [illegible] Ascot.

Of course, the prize [illegible] the race in the new [illegible] tion. This machine is [illegible] tirely new and is [illegible] portion of the racing [illegible] seph Boyer, Jr., has [illegible] his ability in the speed [illegible] is fairly well acquainted [illegible] local speedway.

ENOUGH TO WIN.

This car has all the [illegible] world and can walk away [illegible] thing on the course. The [illegible] is, how long will it [illegible] event were a question of [illegible] there would be nothing [illegible] there are a number of [illegible] enter into the winning of a [illegible] race.

William Weightman [illegible] tered and then withdrew [illegible] battle, wants to get [illegible] again. He announced [illegible] he would like to speed [illegible] there is a chance that the [illegible] Committee will take him [illegible] fold.

Following are the entries:

Car—
Frontenac ..... James
Mercer .....
Stutz .....
Newman Special .....
Mercer .....
Marcer .....
Chevrolet Special .....
Duesenberg .....
Omar Special .....
Chowchilla Special .....
Horstman Special .....
Duesenberg .. William

Motors will be warmed today and then everyone down for the terrific grind afternoon. The main proceeded by a race of miles for the junior cl Southern California.

Two Present Here.

TRYING TO FIND MATME TO WRESTLE JOE STECH

BY HOWARD ANGUS.

NOW the question arises who will meet Joe Stecher if he comes south to wrestle for Tim McGrath at the Vernon arena?

McGrath has wired Waldek Ehysco, Olin the Finn, and Strangler Lewis. But Promoter Schuler of San Francisco is also keeping the wires hot in that direction. Lewis and Olin seem to be out of the question. Stecher refuses to meet them anywhere but in Omaha where the largest houses can be drawn.

Enysco may be obtained. He won from Westergaard two nights ago and is in condition for a hurried trip across the continent.

But if he isn't secured, then who?

It looks as if the promoters are going to a great deal of wire expense to find an opponent for Stecher. There are two men in this city looking for a match with Stecher who are top notchers—Bill Demetral and Constantine Romanoff.

Both of these men have wrestled Stecher before. Demetral made an excellent showing in Chicago against Stecher, losing in the end, of course.

But Romanoff didn't lose when he wrestled Stecher. He wrestled the Nebraska wonder-boy over an hour to a draw. He was man to stay that long who never saw the [illegible] in that time.

Farmer Burns, [illegible] er, is even now willing [illegible] Russian against the [illegible] So why look so far [illegible] here.

Puss Haltzter [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] praise of Stecher, [illegible] a chance according [illegible] mighty legs wrapped [illegible] Dutchman and he [illegible] the second fall. Stecher [illegible] let Santell his [illegible] immediately started to [illegible] the champion very [illegible] his feet and laid [illegible]

This Stecher is a [illegible]

"Bill Demetral [illegible] matched with Stecher [illegible] cisco," said [illegible] favors the match.

"Romanoff has an [illegible] tation in San Francisco [illegible] members of Stecher's party highly of him. One [illegible] who came out with the [illegible] the Santell match, but [illegible] wards that Romanoff [illegible] a much better showing [illegible] He recalled vividly the [illegible] Romanoff match."

LUDY LANGER DEFEATS NORMAN ROSS IN SWI

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

HONOLULU, Feb. 22.—Norman Ross, Olympic Club swimmer, lost the 440-yard race here today to Lady Langer, of the University of California and Los Angeles Athletic Club. Langer took the race in the comparatively moderate time of 5:03s. Krueger was second, with Ross bringing up the rear.

The best time for the first-day events was made by Duke Kahanamoku, Lane, a Honolulu entry, who splashed off fifty yards in 23s, time lacks one second of equaling Duke Kahanamoku's world record of 22s, made in June, 1915. Perry McGillivray, of the Athletic Club athlete, was able to take only third in the 50-yard event, second place to John Kelil, an island entrant.

However, in the 100-yard swim McGillivray got off to a good start and won from Lane and Kelil, the latter finishing second and third, respectively. In this race McGillivray's time was 1:02 flat. The world's record is 58 1-5s. Except in the 50-yard event, the records made were not exceptional.

—but, besides pleasing your taste

Here is a cigarette that, in addition to pleasing the taste, does a *new* thing, the one thing you've always wished a cigarette *would* do—

Chesterfields just "touch the spot," they *let you know you are smoking*—they *"SATISFY"!*

And still, they're *mild!*

The costly Imported and Domestic tobaccos are *blended* in a *new way*—that's what does it. And the blend can't be copied.

If you don't believe there can be *more* to a cigarette than good taste—buy a package of Chesterfields *today*.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

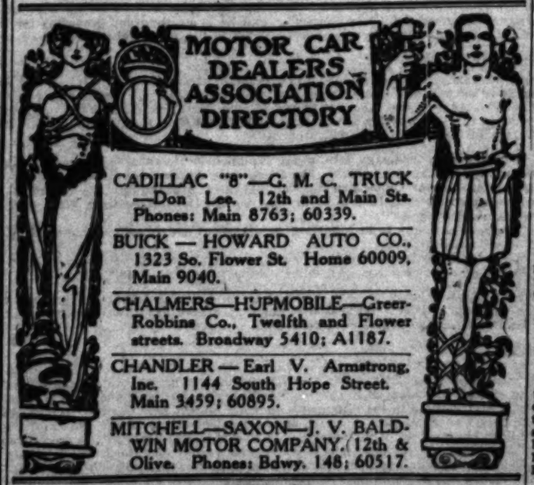
20 for 10¢

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended

They "Satisfy"!—and yet they're Mild



CADILLAC "8"—G. M. C. TRUCK—Don Lee, 12th and Main Sts. Phones: Main 8763; 60339.

BUICK — HOWARD AUTO CO., 1323 So. Flower St. Home 60009, Main 9040.

CHALMERS—HUPMOBILE—Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower streets. Broadway 5410; A1187.

CHANDLER — Earl V. Armstrong, Inc. 1144 South Hope Street. Main 3459; 60895.

MITCHELL—SAXON—J. V. BALDWIN MOTOR COMPANY, 12th & Olive. Phones: Bdwy. 148; 60517.

Times Directory of Motor Trucks

MORELAND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL DISTILLATE TRUCK EVER PRODUCED MORELAND MOTOR TRUCK CO.

The News From South of Tehachepi's Top.

Pasadena.

NEW HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Crown City Resident Provides Fund.

Bulk of Estate to His Housekeeper.

Left for Home Worth Many Thousands.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PASADENA, Feb. 24.—A wide variety of bequests were made in the will of the late George A. Nelson, whose estate valued at $100,000, practical beneficiary was Nelson T. Tobey, his housekeeper. He also left property valued at $5000 in trust to the city of Pasadena to establish a home for aged women; $1000 for two annual prizes, one to be given at the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, and $1000 to be used in assisting visitors of the city who may be in need.

Mr. Nelson was 83 years old and died suddenly. For a number of years he lived at No. 42 West Walnut street, but at the time of the will specified he was living at the Hotel Revere, at that time occupying a three-story building, is to be given for the institution to be known as the G. A. Nelson Home for Aged Women.

The Pasadena Commission was informed by the executors of the property left in trust to the city that the bequests bearing has been made. The will provides that only such specific legacies are to be paid as much of the remainder as the law will permit shall be applied to the support of the home, and that where there are two persons living the law limits the number of the estate which may go to the female portion of that nature.

Nelson's father was Mr. Nelson's faithful employer for many years, and that circumstance influenced him to leave the charity for the benefit of members of her sex.

—

MRS. VAN SLYCK DIES.

Mrs. Van Slyck, 55 years old, died yesterday at the Santa Fe Hospital. Her home was in Trinidad, Colo. She is survived by Mrs. Van Slyck, Jr., Kenneth Van Slyck, Mrs. Van Slyck, Jr., has demonstrated considerable ability in the speed line and is fairly well acquainted with the Ascot speedway.

ENOUGH TO WIN.

This car has all the speed it should and can walk away from the field in the course. The question now will it stay? But were a question of pure speed there would be nothing to it. There are a number of factors to enter into the winning of an

WILLIAM Weightman III, who ...d and then withdrew from ...ie, wants to get in the game ...in. He announced yesterday ...ould like to speed after ...e is a chance that the ...mittee will take him back

following are the entries:

...tead ..... Joseph Burns
...r ..... Eddie
...r ..... Earl
...Special ..... Billy
...r ..... John
...r ..... Ray
...rolet Special .... Cliff
...enberg ..... A. A.
...r Special ..... Omer
...chilla Special .... Billy
...man Special ..... Sam
...enberg ... William Weightman

...otors will be warmed up early
...y and then everything will be
...on for the terrific grind tomorrow
...noon. The main event will be
...eded by a race of twenty
...s for the junior championship of
...hern California.

...BOARD ACTED
...WITHIN ITS POWER.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

...BEACH, Feb. 23.—Attorneys ... & Kesler, retained by ... of two of the fourteen ...pelled from High School ...session with the Phi ... in violation of the ...ruling wrote what will un... be the final chapter in ... for the reinstatement ... expelled when they ... clients that after an ... study of the situation ... the Board of Edu... within its power and ... law in regard to pro... was constitutional in ... Mandamus proceed... ordered against, and an ... law declared useless.

...IN HOSPITAL.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

...Feb. 23.—H. H. Furst, ... salesman of San Fran... is a local hospital to... injuries received in an ... which in this city last ...

...Another traveling ... of San Francisco, was se...

Alhambra.

OPPOSE REMOVAL.

Protest Filed with the State Railway Commission Against Removal of the Pacific Electric Freight Depot—Murder Trial Heard.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALHAMBRA, Feb. 23.—The Pacific Electric has asked the Railroad Commission for the privilege of discontinuing their freight depot here, on the grounds that they do not get enough freight business to justify its maintenance. The Alhambra Business Men's Association has filed a protest with the Railroad Commission against removal. The City Commission has authorized City Manager Howes to look up the company's franchise to see if they are not required to maintain said depot here.

The Alhambra Business Men's Association is in receipt of a beautiful silver cup, awarded by the Rose Tournament Association of Pasadena for this city's exhibit in the tournament parade on New Year's Day in the civic division. Alhambra Prince, the celebrated horse, owned by Charles Winter of this city, was driven to a handsomely-decorated cart by Miss Beatrice Mayberry in the parade.

The preliminary trial of Manuel C. Salazar, San Gabriel policeman, charged with the murder of Carnacion Mosquera, a Mexican at San Gabriel on November 13, is being held today in Judge Northrup's court, Salazar being defended by Attorney H. S. Farrell of this city and Deputy District Aattorney Keyes appearing for the State. Mosquera was shot while resisting arrest. Salazar was indicted by the grand jury and in his appearance before Judge Northrup gave bonds in the sum of $5000. A court reporter is taking the evidence of witnesses and Mexicans are being examined through an interpreter. A large part of the Mexican population of San Gabriel is in attendance at the trial.

The Pacific Light and Power Corporation will move its substation in South Pasadena to West Alhambra, plans and specifications being drawn for the location in Alhambra, which will be on Poplar street near the felt factory. The reason given for the change is that the Alhambra location is nearer the center of the load carried by this station.

FIND BABY ON SCHOOL STEPS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

FRESNO, Feb. 23.—A newly-born baby girl about 2 hours old, was found wrapped in a costly blanket on the steps of the Hawthorne school, located in the fashionable end of the city. Cries of the baby attracted workmen who were passing through the grounds before daybreak, and the matter was reported to the police.

A laundry mark was found on the blanket and the police are working on the case. The baby is in good health and is being cared for at a maternity hospital here. It is reported that the child will live despite exposure in the rain this morning.

USES PHONE TO HOLD AN ELECTION.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PORTERVILLE, Feb. 22.—Charles O. Premo, clerk of the Board of Education, had to phone for help in order to hold an election. Call had been issued for a special vote on the proposal to sell the Mill and Putnam grammar school property to the Minkler Southern Railroad for an extension to their line, and when the polls opened there were neither officials nor voters. Clerk Premo finally rounded up his father and other relatives to fill the election board offices, and during the day twelve votes out of a registration of over 2000 were cast.

There was no opposition to the sale and the election was largely technical in nature.

CREAMERY SALE IS CONSUMMATED.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TULARE, Feb. 22.—Announcement is made of the sale of the property of the Tulare Co-operative Creamery here to the Los Angeles Creamery Company, and transfer of interest is to be made at once.

R. M. Smith, treasurer of the company, who is here from Los Angeles, states that alterations to be made to the property will cost upwards of $2000.

TALK OVER THE MOONEY CASE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

FRESNO, Feb. 22.—District Attorneys of California, in annual convention here this afternoon, discussed legal phases of criminal prosecutions. It was reported that the Mooney case in San Francisco would be discussed behind closed doors today. Another report was that the Barclay McCowan case in Bakersfield would also be taken up. At noon the visiting delegates were guests of the Commercial Club. The closing session and election of officers will be held tomorrow. A barbecue is planned for Sunday.

San Diego.

SUBMARINE WAR BOOSTS THE PRICE OF LEMONS.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

...AS, Feb. 24.—The sub... warfare is operating a... for the lemon grow... California. Lemons ... by the eastern market ... almost twice as ... last year and ... what they ... ago. Yesterday ... this district ... and $2.75 in different ... and one carload ... 46-pound fancy ones sold ...

These prices are unusual for this season of the year and are due to the fact that submarine warfare is preventing shipment of citrus fruits from Sicily. This condition of affairs, according to P. J. Dreher of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange in Pomona, is one which probably will not continue long. But for the present the growers are enjoying the greatest prosperity in recent years, and if a warm summer follows the spring weather we are enjoying, the shippers expect to see lemons go to $7 per box.

Marine Buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR SAN DIEGO.

Committee Suggests Nearly Million Dollars.

Dutch Flats to be Taken in for Marine Base.

Bakersfield Woman Who Eloped Appears in Court.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Naval Appropriations has recommended the passage of a bill allowing San Diego $750,000 for the construction of buildings on the new marine base on Dutch Flats and for building additional facilities at the La Playa coaling station.

The $750,000 appropriation will cover $600,000 for the Dutch Flats marine base and $150,000 for the coaling station. Maj. Pillsbury, resident army engineer of the Southern California district, it is understood, is ready to begin work on the construction of the quarters for the marines on Dutch Flats the minute the bill is formally passed. The papers transferring the title to the lands recently granted the government by the citizens of San Diego, are now in the hands of the United States Attorney General.

The telegram telling about the status of the bill came to the Chamber of Commerce from Congressman Kettner and Rufus Choate, San Diego's special Washington representative.

ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

Mrs. Emma McClure, the young woman charged with eloping with C. M. Howard, a sewing machine salesman, on her trip here from Bakersfield, was arraigned this morning before Justice Solon Bryan, and held under $500 bail. Her preliminary examination will be held March 6th. She, her husband and her father came into court together this morning and seemed to be on quite friendly terms. The prisoner and Howard were arrested in Imperial by detectives and brought to this city. Mrs. McClure left Bakersfield ostensibly to visit her parents here.

SAN DIEGO CHOSEN.

Notice was received yesterday from the War Department through Western Department headquarters that San Diego has been selected as the first city on the Pacific Coast to be equipped with a squadron of battle planes and sea planes to act as scouts for the port's seacoast defences.

The War Department's orders designated the San Diego aero squadron as Company A, with permanent station at the North Island military aeronautical academy. Other companies designated and their stations, follows:

Company B, aviation school, Mineola, Long Island; Company C, aviation school, Chicago; Company D, aviation depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Company E, balloon school, Omaha, Neb.

Company A, according to department plans, will comprise a squadron of twelve 350 horsepower sea planes and three private planes, all fitted with machine guns and bomb-dropping devices. The personnel will consist of about sixteen skilled aviators and 163 mechanicians, bomb throwers and radio operators. The sea planes will have a wing spread of seventy-seven feet. They will have a flying radius of about 550 miles, carrying a full load of bombs and fuel. In time of war the San Diego aerial unit will operate in conjunction with the batteries at Point Loma and at Fort Rosecrans.

KILL MOTORCYCLIST IN AUTO SMASH-UP.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

MONROVIA, Feb. 23.—Injuries sustained yesterday when his motorcycle was struck by an automobile caused the death today of Harry N. Mellus of No. 414 Wild Rose avenue. Mellus suffered a double fracture of the skull. L. M. Renaker of Azusa drove the car which collided with his motorcycle. A coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow.

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation.

Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should.

This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature

Brentwood

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

CASEY AT THE BAT IN SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 23.—An accident that might have resulted seriously for William Bonilla, blacksmith, was averted yesterday through the presence of mind of Frank Casey, transportation superintendent of the California Polytechnic College.

While operating an electric drill, Bonilla's sleeve caught in the machine and drew him into it. He was alone in the shop. Casey heard his cries from across the street, rushed into the shop and kicked the belt from the revolving wheels. Bonilla's shirt was torn from his body and his right arm was severely wrenched and bruised.

San Bernardino.

LOOK FOR JAM TODAY AT THE ORANGE SHOW.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 23.—With the return of good weather here today the attendance at the Orange Show was swelled to fully 30,000 people today, delegations coming from Colton, Rialto, Upland, Ontario and other sections in the west end of this county.

Many tourists came from Los Angeles today, but the real jam will come tomorrow, when the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will send a special trainload of boosters, augmented by the Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Glendale and Long Beach Elks, with a band and drill team. Long Beach will send a booster party of several hundred and bring the Long Beach Band along. Lindsay, the home city of the Orange Show Queen, Miss Hazelle Hess Nutt, will pay its respects to Her Majesty with a party of more than 100 people from that section and Fresno.

The Los Angeles Traffic Association made its annual visit to the exposition today, coming in a special train. E. L. Lewis, superintendent of the Los Angeles Railway and president of the association, headed the large party of railroad men, which included most of the traffic representatives of the railroads having offices in Los Angeles. A luncheon was held at a local hotel and President Joseph Ingersoll, and General Manager F. M. Renfro welcomed the railroad men to the city.

The beautiful feature exhibits and attractive displays of oranges were today decorated with the silver trophies and banners awarded for the various classes of competition. Visitors today paid marked attention to the fruit because added interest attaches itself to each display by virtue of the prizes displayed in connection. Efforts are being made to have the Chicago Cubs, the National League baseball team, which left the Grand Canyon today, stop here for an hour tomorrow and visit the show.

Surprises and Prizes Everybody's Going!

Don't Forget the

Ad Masque Ball

ADVERTISING CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

Shrine Auditorium
Tonight—Saturday

8:15 O'clock

Spectacular Grand March
1000 in Costume
Open to Everybody

Gold Cash Prizes for best costumes.
—Special Features—

Big Military Drill.
Ethel Davis and Doll Babies.
The American Patrol.
Cressy and Dayne, the Orpheum favorites.
Charles Murray, Louise Fazenda and Glenn Cavendar, film stars.
Sam Schildkret's Hungarian orchestra.
Ben Laietsky's 20-piece orchestra.

THE NOVELTY HIT OF THE YEAR!
Admission 50 Cents

Tickets at Ad Club Office, Room 339, Clark Hotel; or at SHRINE AUDITORIUM after 7 P.M. Saturday.

San Francisco
Feby 24th

Fair Lady Ell-a-
There's
a bunch
of Movies
in
Los Angeles
and
they need clothes
and
they want Style
and
they want fit
and
they want Quality
and
they just love
to
see
some
things

that
this new
Shop
on the fourth
floor of the
Isaacs
Building
around
March first
will
be
a Mecca
of the
Movies
'cause
they'll get
more for
their money
HERE
than
they ever
thought
possible

SAY
Rich & Lee Avre

Classified Liners.

AGATE TYPE ONLY.

Accepted subject to the following rates and rules:

Rates: The rate for inserting Want Ads in the Daily Times is 1c per word each insertion; 5 words for 5c. Sunday Times, 1½c per word each insertion; 5c per word per month for consecutive insertion. Not accepted under the following classifications, the rate for which is 2c per word daily, 2½c per word Sunday. Minimum charge, accepted to a single insertion, and to each consecutive insertion, 25c. Daily, Sunday: "Society Notices," "Personals," "Special Notices," "Church Notices," "Miscellaneous," "Lost," "Found," "Strayed," "Stolen," "Money to Loan," "Salary and Classified," "Medical," "Detective," "Instruction," and "Rates and Agents."

An extra charge of 5c per week is made for the use of capital letters.

Display or classified advertisements ordered for more than one insertion, 14 words. White spaces and blanks are charged for on the basis of the number of words.

Ads set solid are scored strictly by the word. For paragraphed or head-up matter set in ordinary 6-point type (8) average words to a line. Set in capitals (8) average words to a line. Set in caps and lower case (8) average words to the first line, and eight (8) average words to each additional line. In this kind of advertising the actual number of words as set is counted, and eight (8) words allowed for each ruled line. The Times reserves the right to classify all advertisements under appropriate headings.

The Times cannot guarantee accuracy or assume responsibility for errors of any kind occurring in telephoned advertisements.

The Times will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Errors not the fault of the advertiser, which clearly impair the value of an advertisement, will be rectified only by republication, without extra charge, on proof of receipt within five days after insertion. No allowance will be made where the error does not materially affect the sense or purpose of the advertisement.

No adjustment will be made for advertising items omitted by an error or errors which may occur in other items in the same advertisement.

Advertisers should retain receipts given by The Times for payment of "liners," as no notices can be rectified without them.

The Times will not accept phone or verbal orders to discontinue or change "till further" advertisements.

Telephone orders to discontinue advertising in The Times are numbered in the order of their reception and in each instance the number of the order is given to the advertiser, who should make a record thereof. In case of dispute no charge for advertising will be rebated unless the "stop order" number is presented to The Times by the advertiser.

The Sunday circulation of The Times exceeds 100,000 copies, and more "liners" are regularly printed in its columns than in the five other Los Angeles newspapers combined.

Telephone your want advertisements. Ring up "The Times" Main 8200; Home 10201, and a Times representative will call at once, if desired, to render prompt and careful attention.

The Times does not knowingly accept objectionable advertisements of any kind or character—medical, whisky, tonic, bitters, get-rich-quick, or similar schemes, or any questionable matter. Nor does it knowingly advertise crooks, clean and whatever. This is a guaranty of protection to its readers, as well as to its legitimate advertising patrons.

INSTANT SERVICE FOR TIMES PATRONS.

For the convenience of persons who may desire to reply to classified advertisements printed in the Times, and communications to their personal mail boxes, rooms, offices, etc., have been installed at various downtown buildings for the purpose indicated.

Collections will be made from these boxes every hour.

The rates of advertising copy must contain the name and address of the advertiser, number of insertions and heading under which it is desired the ad should be printed.

The boxes are located as follows:

BRYSON BLOCK, 143 S. SPRING ST. (Lobby near elevator.)

BROADWAY CENTRAL, 426 S. BROADWAY. (Lobby near elevator.)

BUMILLER BLDG., 230 S. BROADWAY. (Lobby near elevator.)

COLUMBIA TRUST BLDG., 313 W. THIRD ST.

DELTA BLDG., 429 S. SPRING ST. (Lobby near elevator.)

GARLAND BLDG., 240 S. BROADWAY. (Lobby near elevator.)

GERMAIN BLDG., 224 S. SPRING ST. (Lobby near elevator.)

GRANT BLDG., 355 S. BROADWAY. (Corner of elevator.)

HIGGINS BLDG., SECOND AND MAIN STS. (Lobby near elevator.)

H. W. HELLMAN BLDG., FOURTH AND SPRING. (Rear elevator, Fourth-street lobby.)

HIBERNIAN BLDG., FOURTH AND SPRING STS. (Lobby near elevator.)

I. W. HELLMAN BLDG., 411 S. MAIN ST. (Next to U. S. mail box.)

L. A. INVESTMENT BLDG., 453 S. BROADWAY. (Lobby near elevator.)

LANKERSHIM BLDG., 120 W. THIRD ST. (Lobby near elevator.)

LAUGHLIN BLDG., 315 S. BROADWAY. (Next to U. S. mail box.)

MARSH-STRONG BLDG., 257 S. SPRING & MAIN. (On elevator shaft No. 4.)

MASON BLDG., FOURTH AND BROADWAY. (In lobby.)

MERCHANTS TRUST BLDG., 207 S. BROADWAY.

O. T. JOHNSON BLDG., FOURTH & BROADWAY. (Lobby near elevator.)

PACIFIC ELECTRIC BLDG., 600-620 S. MAIN ST. (Lobby near elevator.)

C. WESLEY ROBERTS BLDG., THIRD & MAIN. (Lobby near elevator.)

SAN FERNANDO BLDG., 400 S. MAIN. (Lobby near elevator.)

The locations of additional boxes will be published as they are installed.

Main Office, First and Broadway.
Spring St. Branch, 619 S. Spring st.
Hill St. Branch, 128-132 E. 8th st.

TODAY'S Real "Snaps."
Numerous Chances of the Hour.
RAZOR Blades of All Kinds
resharpened at 415 S. Spring. Single edge, 25c doz.; double edge, 50c doz. R. Hudson.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—
Of the kind suitable for insertion in the classified sections of Sunday's Times will be printed only if received by the hour of 9 p.m. Late to Classify" if not received before 8 p.m. Saturday.

MY WIFE, MAMIE HORNADAY AND I HAVE agreed to live apart. I am not responsible for her bills. E. H. HORNADAY.

ORIENTAL BATH PARLORS, ELECTRIC, Cafe, Massage, Manicuring, Shampooing. 25 ELM AVE., Long Beach, Cal. Phone 6266.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I WILL NOT be responsible for any bills made by my wife, Helen Holland. CLYDE HOLLAND.

BETTER EARLY THAN LATE.
Telephone your Sunday ads to The Times Friday or Saturday. Main 8200; Home 10201.

LADY WILL GIVE VIBRATORY TREATMENTS at your home. Address OPERATOR, 1064 W. Washington st. Phone WEST 1720.

FOR QUICK ACTION DROP ANSWERS TO Times "liners" in Times letter boxes in the buildings listed in the first column of the Times "liner" section.

PERSONAL—Business.

PERSONAL—
Cut in shorthand daily and Sunday at 325 Bradbury, corner 4th avenue and 54th street, from 10 a.m. mornings to 4 p.m. evenings.
Take Compton-avenue car marked Manchester, get off 4th ave.
Vernon 702—Home—70425.

PERSONAL— PROF. CAIRO.
RENOWNED EGYPTIAN PALMIST.
If contemplating any important step, don't fail to consult him. His advice may save you years of misery and many dollars. Don't be misled by imitators; go to the original and only. Advice in love matters, business, law, etc. Many important affairs of life. LADIES' AVE. Broadway 1302.

PERSONAL—PERSONAL—
MRS. MARION,
the noted palmist of London, Paris, may be consulted at 623 S. SPRING ST. by those desiring reliable, unbiased and truthful advice on matters from one of the foremost palmists of the day. HIGH-CLASS PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

PERSONAL—PROF. F. J. KIRK,
PSYCHIC (Scotland).
Gives his services to all those who seek counsel, advice, information on the important affairs of life. Hours 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Take Pico-st. car to 345 S. Main. Fee $50. 1026 GRAND AVE. Pico 550.

PERSONAL—PROF. ALTHOUSE, NOTED ASTROLOGIST and palmist; 50 years in Los Angeles; consultation, life reading, $1. Hours 9 a.m. to midnight. 1021 E. 83RD STREET.

PERSONAL—HELP IS NEVER TOO FAR AWAY. Inquire your luck in The Times Friday or early Saturday. MAIN 8200—HOME 10201.

PERSONAL — PERSONS DESIRING AID AND treatment, 1209 WESLEY ROBERTS BLDG., 108 W. Third st.

PERSONAL — WOMEN'S DISEASES, ALL TROUBLES; medicine furnished. 218 W. THIRD, between Broad-way and Hill; suite 212.

PERSONAL—MME. JOSEPH OF CHICAGO, PALMIST, at 344 S. Spring, rooms 4-5. Hrs. 9 a.m. 12 p.m. Take Grand ave. car.

PERSONAL—WANTED, PARTY WITH $600 6 per cent, within 2 months to drive to Orange. Address Theatre Assistant, CITY.

PERSONAL — ELECTRO RHEUMATIC CABINET demonstrated at 311 E. SEVENTH ST. Mrs. Davies, demonstrator.

PERSONAL — MME. ORA, PALMIST, PSYCHIC. Best life reading in city. 243½ S. SPRING.

PERSONAL—
For quick action, dump answers to Times "liners" in Times letter boxes in the buildings listed in the first column of the Times "liner" section.

PERSONAL—Business.

PERSONAL — MISS KELLY, WU-FOOT TREATment, Relief, cure. Hours 9 to 5. 1017 Consumers' Co-operative Building, 212½ S. Spring.

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS OF L. W. Elsenbach, president of the Elsenbach Hosiery Company. Very important message. Address E. box 125, TIMES OFFICE.

CHURCH NOTICES—Miscellaneous.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, SUNDAY Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.; also Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Test and healing. Rev. Ida Ahlf. Everybody welcome. 1007 SAN JULIAN ST.

FLORISTS AND NURSERIES—

CITRUS NURSERY TREES
FOR SALE.
Valencia, Navel Oranges and Eureka Lemons.
Sturdy and healthy, budded trees, grown in Pomona Valley. Write or call for free folder. Address or R. ARMA AVE., Monte Vista, Monte Vista P. O. Ontario.

UNDERTAKERS
And Funeral Directors.

PIERCE BROS. & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
EXCLUSIVE AMBULANCE SERVICE.
MAIN 4780. 816 S. FLOWER.

MONETA AVE. UNDERTAKING CO. UPTOWN RUFFE FUNERAL DIRECTORS, EMBALMERS. 29403. 4324 MOQUETA AVE. SOUTH 1013.

BERGEE BROS.
UNDERTAKERS.
82007. 622 S. PEORIA. MAIN 8278.

CONNELL COMPANY, UNDERTAKERS.
1051 SOUTH GRAND AVE.
Phone 64028. MAIN 6468.

WOODMACK & COLEMAN,
Mortuarians, Ambulance service.
South 918. 5800 S. CENTRAL AVE. 29810.

ARTHUR CRIBBS,
Gen. Mgr. 1005 Ave. 20 and Pasadena ave. 80108.

GAYER & CRANE,
HOLLY, 244. 1724 HIGHLAND AVE. 67208.

BRAMBLE & WORTH,
Main 3887. 1000 Broadway. Residence solicited.

REED BROTHERS COMPANY,
A2116. 1140 S. FLOWER ST. Main 211.

W. J. BROWN,
20840. 1235 S. FLOWER. MAIN 3032.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS—

CASINO CAFE,
REDONDO BEACH, CAL.
DANCING SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS. EXCELLENT MEALS A LA CARTE.

NOTICE—
CLASSIFIED REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS in the Sunday Times must be received before 5 p.m. Saturday; cannot be accepted until 11 a.m. Saturday.

YE LITTLE SCHOLASTIC STUDIO CLUB 324 Central Bldg. Classes in drawing, painting, china, oil, water colors, dramatic art, costume design, interior decorating, etc. Call, write or phone for booklet. 324 CENTRAL BLDG. Main 8268.

DAYTON & LEE, THE UPSTAIRS JEWELERS and watchmakers, formerly on Main, exclusive clocks and fine watches, repairing a specialty. Guaranteed. 314 TITLE GUARANTEE BLDG.

LAW MINUTE SERVICE—
Is not always satisfactory. Telephone your order for that "Minute" Friday or early the next morning. MAIN 8200; HOME 10201.

ACME PLANING MILL CO.
Will show you all classes of
WORK AT LOWEST PRICES.
Phone 60-61. 1000 E. 4TH ST.

LETTERS TYPEWRITTEN, 10 CENTS A PAGE; mimeographing, addressing, mailing. 325 Bradbury.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS, 325 Bradbury Bldg.

Call and Spring. ARCH.

DO YOU WANT AN ESTABLISHED practice (12 years) and furniture of 4 rooms for sale, cheap, cash or terms? Must leave on account of sickness. Address BOX 57, TIMES.

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS AND FLOWERS. Phone GEO. SCHOENICKE, 121 E. MAPLE. Home 1868.

WATCHES CLEANED, 50c. MAINSPRINGS, 50c. Guaranteed one year. UNIQUE JEWELRY SHOP, 321 S. Hill.

BUSINESS LETTERS TYPEWRITTEN, 10 CENTS page; public stenographer. 708 PEARSON BLDG. Third and Hill.

CALIFORNIA HOUSEHOLD CLEANING CO., 406 E. Commercial st. Phone 28160, Wardell 3812. Also rugs beaded beautifully.

CHAIRS—Seating, 25c up. 1215 MAPLE. Home 10425. Phone GILB. 3260. Main. Lobby Kentucky Bldg.

INC. — RUFF SPONGES AND CHAMOIS SKINS. Cleaned and renovated. Inc. You need Lotsa Luck to NOT GO. SEVENTH ST.

SURGERIES DEVELOPED, 1000 PREPARED, Surgical operations, minor and major, nursing, writing taught. HALEY, 718 Majestic Theater.

BUSINESS MAN, ADDRESS $7.00 PER MONTH. 708 PEARSON BLDG. Main 8268.

LOS ANGELES CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 324 Calif. 921 S. Hill. Main 2942. A3606.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

Space is not given under this heading to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

WANTED—GAS ENGINEER, MINE COMPANY IN Arizona ..... $5.00 day
WANTED—Blacksmith, coal ..... $4.00 day
Miner, blacksmith, coal ..... $4.00 day
Tool sharpener, machine ..... $4 to $4.50 day
Machinist, helper to Arizona ..... $4.00 day
Night range man, oil ..... $4 up
Miners, Arizona, coal ..... $4.00 day
Miners pump, Arizona, coal ..... $4.00 day
Miners, Arizona, metal ..... $4.00 day
Blacksmith, helper, Arizona ..... $4.00 day
Blacksmith, helper, Arizona ..... $4.00 day
Machinist, helper, Arizona ..... $4.00 day
Sampler, Arizona, metal ..... $4.00 day
Sampler, Arizona, coal ..... $4.00 day
Sampler, Arizona, coal ..... $4.00 day
Sampler, Arizona, co

Classified Liners.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

Space is not given under this heading to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRL, 2 ADULTS, NORDHOFF, Ind.; wages, $15 family. 606-940; housegirl, Sun. 1 p.m. 2822 Hobart blvd., Hollywood; housegirl, 2 adults, $15; Sun. 1 p.m. 1 Rockwood pl., off 7 in family. 606-940; second girl, $20; Sun. 1 p.m. 1 Rockwood pl., off 7. Phone 23317. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; 2 in family; $20. 1220 S. Hill. WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; 2 in family; $15. 1220 S. Hill. WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; 2 in family; $20. 1220 S. Hill. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

ssified Liners.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—FINE SUGAR BEET

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, 40 ACRES

FOR SALE—FINE 10-ROOM RESIDENCE;

FOR SALE—MOUNTAIN HOME,

FOR SALE—LOT ON S. AVE.

FOR SALE—LOVELY LOT

FOR SALE—BOX COTTAGE AND ONE-

FOR SALE—ACRE (CLEAR); BEST

FOR SALE—ACRE (CLEAR); BEST

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LAUNDRY AT GOOD

CASH MARKET, CLEARING OVER $150 MONTH;

PHONE 20890.

FOR SALE—$200, MEAT MARKET FIXTURES

DRY GOODS—FINE OPENING, CHEAP RENT.

FOR SALE—$14,000, LIVE HARDWARE BUSI-

FOR SALE—GROCERY, CIGARS, FRUIT, $4000, IF

A BARGAIN $1500 POOLROOM FOR $800 AT

SHOE STORE WANTED IN VAN NUYS. NOT

WANTED—ANY PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR

WANTED—GROCERY STOCK IN EXCHANGE FOR

propositions in the city. Trial given. Part

terms. Address F, box 391, TIMES SPRING ST.

SWAPS—
All Sorts.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—GUY EDSON MOT-

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, LOT, GARAGE, BUSI-

FOR EXCHANGE — WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD

WANTED—CASH; OFFER WELL LOCATED GA-

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LAUNDRY AT GOOD

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPOSITION IN CALI-

WANTED—DISHES AND SILVER FOR SMALL

WANTED—WILL FINANCE OR PROMOTE ANY

WANTED—ANY PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR

WANTED—GROCERY STOCK IN EXCHANGE FOR

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Of Many Kinds Unclassified.

MEXICAN REFUGEES, THIS IS YOUR OPPOR-

EXECUTIVE PARTNER WANTED—ONE OF

BUSINESS CHANCES WANTED—

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPOSITION IN CALI-

WANTED—DISHES AND SILVER FOR SMALL

WANTED—WILL FINANCE OR PROMOTE ANY

WANTED—ANY PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR

WANTED—GROCERY STOCK IN EXCHANGE FOR

MONEY TO LOAN—
Real Estate and Improvements.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—

MONEY TO LOAN—
6 and 8½ Per Cent,
City and County.
In sums to suit.
See Mr. West.
Pasadena. THE ROGAN CO. P. O. 62.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On improved city property.
Or for building, on easy terms at department.
STATE MUTUAL BLDG. & LOAN ASSOCIATION,
324 S. Spring st.

FARM LOANS ONLY—
CRAIG, Special Agent, 504 Hass Bldg. F2311.

TO LOAN—MY OWN MONEY, $1000 TO $10,000,

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY. A. J.

$7000, $3000, $3500, $5000 $8000, $9000 TO

MONEY TO LOAN—
Salaries, Chattels and Collateral.

MONEY LOANED
ON
JEWELRY, FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILES, ETC.
INTEREST 1 TO 2 PER CENT. PER MONTH.
ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGES.

PROVIDENT PLEDGE CORPORATION,
Main 8474. 318 Union Oil Bldg. 60811.

MONEY LOANED TO PEOPLE OWNING
Furniture, or a piano; easy terms.
Confidential inquiries invited.
FIDELITY LOAN COMPANY,
S.E. corner 4th and Broadway. Entrance 4th st.
F2866. Suite 1 and 2, Second floor. 3171

IF YOU OWN FURNITURE OR A PIANO AND

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY
Call, phone or write us for a loan.
F6012. CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, Main 4018.
309 Security Bldg.
S. E. corner 4th and Spring sts.

PRIVATE PARTIES HAVE ASKED US TO PLACE

MONEY LOANED ON AUTOMOBILES
Our generous terms will give you the lowest rate,
quick action. Call and talk it over with MR.
CRAWFORD at 718 Security Bldg. 62300—Broad-
way 6775.

PRIVATE MONEY LOANED ON AUTOMOBILES,
furniture, pianos, etc.; $25 amount; easy
terms. MR. SMITH, 508 Van Nuys Bldg. Hours
10 to 12:30. F3760. Main 1451.

PRIVATE MONEY LOANED ON AUTOMOBILES
while in use; commercial cars a specialty.
1238 CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK BLDG. A5261;
Main 4893.

PHOENIX LOAN CO., 1027 BLACK BLDG.
Money loaned on diamonds and jewelry. Also
on late model automobiles to responsible parties,
while in use or in dead storage. Main 8040.

MONEY LOANED ON AUTOMOBILES WHILE
in use. BERKWELL LOAN CO., 301 Title
Guarantee Bldg.

SALARIED MEN AND WOMEN ACCOMMODATED
without delay or publicity. SOUTHERN
CREDIT CO., 411 O. T. Johnson Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Diamonds—Jewelry.

DIAMONDS ARE SAFE LEFT WITH US.
1 per cent a month. Call, 207 Mason Opera House.
No other charges; loan any amount.
Our own money. Confidential.
Private, quick, liberal. Open evenings.
REFERENCES: Any bank or jewelry firm.
Diamonds kept Hellman Bank Deposit Vault.
LOAN COMPANY,
206-7 Stimson Bldg. Third and Spring.

MONEY LOANED DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, 1 TO
2 per cent., absolutely no other charges;
diamonds kept in your own sealed package in
private vault until redeemed. Furniture, pianos,
automobiles in storage. Low rate on real es-
tate loans. Mahoney and mission furniture, rugs and

MONEY WANTED—
Real Estate and Collaterals.

WANTED—$1500 AT 8 PER CENT., OR COR-

WANTED—$3800, 3 TO 5 YEARS, 7 PER CENT.;

WANTED—$2000 AT 7 PER CENT. ON A

WANTED—MONEY; $1850; I WISH TO SECURE

WANTED—$4250, 3 YEARS, 7 PER CENT., ST.

WANTED — $4000 AT 7 PER CENT.; VALUED

WANTED—$3000, FIRST MORTGAGE, AT IM-

WANTED—$1000, 5 PER CENT., ON ¼ ACRE,

WANTED—$1000, 8 PER CENT., ON ACRE

WANTED—$4000 AT 7 PER CENT. COMMIS-

WANTED—$7000 AT 7 PER CENT. GOOD SE-

A BARGAIN $1500 POOLROOM FOR $800 AT

WANTED—$3000 ON CITY PROPERTY, VALUE

WANTED—$3500 BUILDING LOAN ON DUPLEX

STOCKS AND BONDS—

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE POOLING RE-

MONEY LOANED DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, 1 TO

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS

FOR SALE—ABOUT $7000, FIRST-CLASS AS-

MORTGAGES, TRUST DEEDS—
For Sale, Exchange, Wanted.

WANTED—WE BUY MORTGAGES, TRUST DEEDS
AND CONTRACTS FOR SALE
ON REAL ESTATE.
Money always ready. No delays.
WENDELL P. FITCH,
925 Van Nuys Bldg. Phone F6387.

FOR SALE—CONTRACT CALLING FOR $2700;

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER'S REFRIGERATOR,

FOR SALE—FREE PLANS FOR GARAGES COST-

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SHOWCASES, ONE

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINES OF ALL MAKES AND

FOR SALE—TWO WHITE DIAMONDS, 1½

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE, NEW, $10, COST

FOR SALE—POCKET BILLIARD ROOM AND

FOR SALE—500 FINE 2-YEAR-OLD EUREKA

FOR SALE—ONE DUMP BODY, 1½ TON, SUITA-

FOR SALE—ONE 5-PASSENGER, LATE MODEL

FOR SALE—ONE 5-PASSENGER, LATE MODEL

FOR SALE—ONE 5-PASSENGER, LATE MODEL

THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Licensed at Vancouver.

Robert J. Hunter of Los Angeles, 25 years old, and Edith A. Moe, Portland, Or., 20, secured at Vancouver, B. C., yesterday, a license to marry.

Utah Meeting.

Former residents of Utah will meet next Monday evening in The Times Assembly Rooms. There will be a programme, refreshments will be served and dancing will follow.

"China and America."

At the meeting of the City Club, to be held at the Broadway Department Store cafe at noon today, Bishop J. W. Bashford, who has lived in Peking, China, since 1904, will talk about "China and America."

Aurora (Ill.) Picnic.

The Aurora (Ill.) Society is to hold its annual picnic at Sycamore Grove today. It was postponed from last week on account of rain. A good crowd, good coffee and a good time are promised.

Night for Ladies.

The Los Angeles Credit Men's Association will have a ladies' night at the Alexandria next Tuesday. George H. Maxwell, executive director of the National Reclamation Association, will speak on "The Moral Equivalent of War." There will also be a programme of music.

Dinner by Hidalgos.

Former Senator R. F. del Valle will be toastmaster at an informal dinner to be given by the Hidalgos of America Monday evening at Christopher's cafe, No. 741 South Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock. The lodge is starting a campaign to pledge its members to buy home-made products and this will form the subject of speeches.

Peter Finds a Home.

Through an item printed in The Times Wednesday, Peter Anderza, 9-year-old charge of the Los Angeles Humane Society for Children, has found a home with Mrs. Cora E. Johnson, who lives only five blocks from the present location of the little boy. The Juvenile Court will later declare him a dependent and formally commit him to Mrs. Johnson's home for a stated time.

Last Call for Dinner.

This is the last day on which reservations may be made for the annual meeting and dinner of the Los Angeles Bar Association, to be held at 6:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening at the Los Angeles Athletic Club. There will be a programme of music and talks will be made by W. J. Hunsaker, Judge Myers and Guy Le Roy Stovick, attorney of San Francisco.

Health Moving Pictures.

By means of moving pictures work of the State Board of Health will be portrayed tomorrow afternoon in the lecture-room of the State Exposition Building, Exposition Park, from 2 to 5 o'clock. One film will show the way the mosquito pest is handled and the other will illustrate a story in connection with an outbreak of typhoid fever caused by non-Pasteurization of milk. The public is invited and admission will be free.

Junior Jewish Bazaar.

The Sinai Junior League of Congregation Sinai will have a bazaar in the vestry-room of the synagogue the latter part of next month and a committee of small, but earnest maidens are out on the trail of donations for the purpose. The money realized is to go to the church and Sunday-school fund. Donations of anything at all, so long as it is new and salable, will be gratefully received, according to Miss Anna Elson, president of the league.

New Map of Coachella Valley.

H. D. Bradley, a Riverside engineer, has just copyrighted and published a new official map of the Coachella Valley. Drawn on an inch-mile scale, it shows all the subdivisions and most of the names of individual landholders. All the roads are shown, including the improved county highway which forms a link of the Ocean-to-Ocean highway, the railroad, mountains, Salton Sea, Whitewater River course, elevations and general contour. A smaller indexed map of Riverside, San Diego and Imperial counties is printed as an insert and supplies the larger topographical relations.

On Industrial Survey.

To discuss the necessity of having a survey made of seasonal industrial activities in this city, a meeting of representatives of many interests will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in Judge York's court-room, Department One, Superior Court, under the auspices of Mrs. Martha Neison McCan, superintendent of women's and girls' division, United States Employment Service. Mayor Woodman has promised to be either there in person or will send a representative. The City Council will be represented by Councilman Wheeler, the City Industrial Commission by B. F. Pearson, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange by G. H. Powell, the Southern California Retail Grocers' Association by Secretary Olsen, the Los Angeles Chautauqua Association by Dr. J. A. Baber, director of education; Women's Advertising Club by Miss E. Shindler, California Fruit Canners' Association by Mr. S. W. Schults, and the Board of Supervisors by Chairman Hamilton.

The Camp sisters,

Being respectively Lois (left) and Anna Lee. They took prominent parts in the Liberty Club benefit at the Huntington last evening.

Vaudeville.

BENEFIT MERRIMENT.

Liberty Club, Formed to Give Poor Children Education in Music, Entertains at a Pasadena Hotel with Music and Varied Features.

The Liberty Club, organized by Miss Labelle Tabor for the purpose of educating poor children in music, gave a benefit entertainment at the Hotel Huntington in Pasadena last night.

In the "Liberty Song," revised by little Lois Angeles Camp, Ana Lee Camp was the emblem of California, and Marjorie Daw was the Statue of Liberty. Dr. Glenn McWilliams was chairman of the evening. Miss Constance Balfour sang, twenty Boy Scouts gave a drill; the Angeles Ladies' Quartette sang and Hamburger's Fairyland talent gave a twenty-minute sketch of songs and dances. Henry Potossky, called the "Boy Kubelik," also took part.

Just for Fun.

ALL'S READY FOR AD MASQUE BALL.

THOUSANDS EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN HUGE FROLIC.

Money to Send Delegation of Advertising Men to World Convention at St. Louis will be Garnered at Monster Costume Entertainment this Evening.

Everything is in readiness for the ad masque ball to be held at the Shrine Auditorium this evening.

Besides 2000 persons expected to be in costume in the grand march, competing for the cash prizes offered by the Ad Club, nearly 5000 people will attend this unique affair, the committee believes.

Miss Alice Maison will appear in oriental costume, representing a trio of hotels in Pasadena, the Huntington, Green and Maryland. Little black pages to represent each of the hotels will accompany her as a guard of honor.

Throughout the evening there will be entertainment provided by Sam Schildkret's Hungarian orchestra, Cressy and Dayne, the Orpheum favorites; the Keystone comedians, the American patrol and several other feature acts. More than 200 firms have entered contestants in the grand march for the prizes offered for the best costume representing some national locally-advertised article.

Scores of movie stars, in costume representing the big hits of the film stage, will be on hand, one studio alone having entered twenty-three actors and actresses.

The electric lighting effects which are programmed as a feature are all in place and ready for the opening signal.

The ball will be an entirely informal affair, and those attending need not necessarily be in costume. Tickets can be secured up to 5 o'clock this afternoon at the headquarters of the Ad Club at the Hotel Clark.

The Ad Club announces that all money derived from this affair will be used to send a large delegation of ad men to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in St. Louis next June.

FOR RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

Funeral Services Will Be Held Today for Santa Fe Live Stock Agent.

Funeral services over the remains of H. S. Van Slyck, assistant general live stock agent of the Santat Fe, Trinidad, Colo., who died at the Santa Fe Hospital, Thursday, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Bresee Brothers' mortuary. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Van Slyck had been an employee of the Santa Fe for nearly thirty years. He was here on a business trip from Colorado when taken ill with pneumonia. He leaves his widow, his father, Dr. D. B. Van Slyck of Pasadena, and a brother, Kenneth Van Slyck of Santa Ana.

Postponed.

AGAIN PUT OFF.

Trial of Benton L. Barrett, Who Said He Killed Wife and Stepson in Santa Monica, is Adjourned Until Middle of Month of April.

Trial of Benton L. Barrett, alleged slayer of his wife Irene, and his stepson, Harold Wright, in Santa Monica, was postponed yesterday from March 7 to April 12. Although opposed by representatives of the District Attorney's office, the delay was granted because of a change in the counsel defending Barrett.

Of the original group of lawyers defending him at the preliminary only W. Ona Morton remains in the case, and he has associated with him the law firm of Behymer, Craig & Salisbury. Attorney Morton informed the court the new defenders wanted sufficient time properly to prepare the case. He asked it be continued until May 14, but as a compromise April 12 was fixed as the date.

BIG SUBWAY DINNER.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SANTA MONICA, Feb. 23.—Preparations are being made for a big "subway dinner," to be held at the Nat Goodwin Cafe under the auspices of the Santa Monica-Ocean Park Chamber of Commerce. The affair will probably be held in about two weeks.

"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"
Garments of Style, Quality, Lowest Prices

Myer Siegel & Co.

443-445-447 South Broadway

Values Unusual in Crepe de Chine Blouses at $3.95

Several of the newest Spring styles to select from with dainty embroidered edges on collars, pleated frill effects or soutache braided fronts. Choose from white, flesh and maize.

(Blouse Section, Main Floor)

Fibre Sweaters

in the newest effects

Fiber silk sweaters are very fashionable this season and many of the newest effects are shown here, with smart tasseled sashes and large sailor collars in all the prevailing colors. Priced from $8.75.

(Sweater Section, Main Floor)

Smart Veilings

Our selection is complete with the latest novelties in black, purple, taupe and navy. Priced, per yard from 25c.

(Veiling Section, Main Floor)

Garments of Style, Quality, Lowest Prices
"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"

THEATRE

After The Opera

AFTER the opera the most natural thing is to think of the Alexandria — the rendezvous of the elite.

Alexandria Grill

Fifth and Spring Streets

IT is now quite the thing to drop in at the Alexandria conservatory foyer for afternoon tea and after the matinee. It is most interesting to see the cosmopolitan assemblage—people from all over the world.

REED & HAMMOND

General Auctioneers. 1653-55 S. Main St. near 11th. Oldest and largest auction house in the Southwest. Experts in every branch of auction work. Watch our ads, and attend the big sales. Cash advanced on consignments. All information call up F2845; Bdwy. 5260.

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Automobile News

in The Times is gathered and compiled by a corps of expert writers, and it is always comprehensive and reliable.

The Pink Section of the Sunday Times, comprising from 12 to 16 pages of authentic, dependable text and business announcements relative to motoring, roads, machines, accessories, and athletic and sporting events, is of wide interest to dealers and readers. Its advertising columns are regularly used by every reputable automobile and accessory dealer in Los Angeles.

AUCTION

Big Furniture Auction
At Burger's Van & Storage Warehouse
2605 W. PICO ST.
Monday, Feb. 26, 9:30 a.m.
This will be Burger's Annual Clean-up, and take our word for that it will be a big sale, and a lot of fine goods will be sold in this sale. Description in Sunday papers.
STROUSE & HULL, Aucts. M. 9274; 67705.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled into the footbath. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. It relieves Chilblains and Frost Bites and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

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MISTLETOE WINES
SOLE OWNERS
C. H. Kohrs Co.
129-131 N. Main St.
Established 1886

EAT Christopher's
Quality Ice Cream

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist, ask for CHI-CHES-TER DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

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FIFTH FLOOR HAMBURGER BUILDING—EIGHTH AND BROADWAY.
100 Feet Above Street Noise, Dust and Distraction.
EDWARD KING ISAACS, President
F1859 Main 133

Feburary Enrollment Now Active

Spanish $2 to $5 a month at Day School commercial Spanish free to Day Students. High-grade native teacher, many years' experience. Call, write, phone for particulars. Private and individual work by appointment.

ANGELES VISTA SCHOOL, 1844 St. Andrews Place

Day and Home School for Girls of all ages. Primary, intermediate, high school departments. Second Semester begins February 13th. MISS ORIL WING, Principal. Phone 75544.

EGAN SCHOOL

Little Theater Bldg., 1334 So. Figueroa St. Home Phone 60715.

Not only a school for drama, but a school for general culture. MUSIC, DANCING, DRAMA in all their branches.
Patronized by Oliver Morosco, John Cort and many others.

Stockal should take your pictures.

Don't be bawled out for missing BRAUER'S SALE.

CLOSES FEBRUARY 28.

Short Month—Short Sale.

Short Prices, 20% Reductions on every Novelty Fabric, Fancy Suiting, Vesting and Overcoating. 3 Days More Only.

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At Brauer & Co.
—Tailors to Men Who Know—
TWO SPRING ST. STORES
345-347 and 529-527½

Shelltex

A newcomer among inexpensive frames; light and less conspicuous than the ordinary shell rims. We show them in many styles, and with our accurately fitted lenses they are an assurance of genuine eyeglass comfort. Come in and see them.

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Quality Opticians
329 West Seventh St.

The Saint to San Francisco Oakland & Berkeley.

Departs daily at 5 p. m.

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Are Guaranteed for Five Years Against Damage, Loss or Fire.
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The glowing story of Southern California, as told in the superbly illustrated edition of the Midwinter Times. Price, wrapped and including postage, 15 cents per copy.

—TEETH $5.00—

BEST SET (None better, no matter how much you pay), guaranteed 10 years.....$7.50
Bridge Work.....$4.00
Gold Crowns.....$4.00
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Synthetic Porcelain Fillings.....$1.00 up
Cement Fillings.....50c up
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Teeth Treated.....25c
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Teeth Extracted (Painless).....50c
No charge for painless extracting when plate or bridge work is ordered.

ONE PRICE ONLY
The Only Private Dentist in the City Doing Work at Such
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES
NOT A "DENTAL PARLOR," but private high-class up-to-date, SANITARY dental office, with electrical instruments and gentlemanly operators, whom you will not be ashamed to recommend to your friends.
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When you tell your troubles to a doctor, you want to know WHO HE IS, and that he is reliable and will treat you absolutely on the square. Look at Drs. Shores' record of 23 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESS AS SPECIALISTS. We treat Catarrh, Deafness, Head Noises, Asthma, Hay Fever, Rheumatism, Goitre, Insomnia, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Piles, Epilepsy and other chronic diseases of the Nerves, Skin, Blood, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Lungs, Bladder, Kidneys and Liver. Examination Free. Rooms 603-4-5 Lissner Bldg. 124 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Hours 9-5, Evenings, 7-8. Sundays 10-12.

Oranges are good for you—eat more of them. When you order today, ask for Sunkist. They are uniformly good oranges.

Sunkist
Uniformly Good Oranges
California Fruit Growers Exchange

DO YOU EAT?

Everybody who does it a possible victim to appendicitis, and nobody knows, when paying the penalty for eating too much, whether his pain is just old-fashioned belly-ache or the new-fangled appendicitis combination. If it happens to be the latter, a speedily digestive remedy will do him no good. What he needs is a solvent of the poisons that cause appendicitis, and he needs it quick.

ANTIPENDIC

Fills all the requirements in such cases, whether the trouble be Acute Indigestion or Incipient Appendicitis. 25 Cents at All Druggists.

The brand to demand

GOLDEN STATE BUTTER

The "Best Butter" is only expensive when you do not get it. To be sure order by name—Golden State.

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No sickness, no publicity. Ladies treated at privately as in their own homes. Send for free booklet.
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INNES SHOE CO.
New Location:
644 broadway,
Opposite Bullock's.

THE WEATHER.

[Official Report.]

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—[Reported by Ford A. Carpenter, Meteorologist.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.19; at 5 p.m., 30.13. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 94 per cent.; 5 p.m., 61 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 4 miles; 5 p.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles. Highest temperature, 61 deg.; lowest, 45 deg. Rainfall for season, 13.31 inches; last season, 17.33 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—A U-shaped area of low pressure covers the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states and moderate precipitation is reported from these districts. Low temperatures are reported from the Northern States, the thermometer registering 24 deg. below zero in Montana and 8 deg. below at Duluth. Precipitation is reported generally from the Pacific States; in Southern California the greatest storm total was 5.66 inches at Mt. Wilson and the next largest was 4.32 inches at San Fernando. Los Angeles received 2.36 inches. Rain was falling in San Diego at the hour of observation Friday morning; elsewhere in this district fog or low clouds were in evidence.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Los Angeles and vicinity: Storm off Northern California Coast, moving east. Saturday, Probably increasing winds along the coast. Advise small craft to remain in port.

For San Joaquin, California: Unsettled weather, probably rain Saturday.

STATE FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Weather forecast for San Francisco, Oakland and vicinity: Rain Saturday; strong southerly wind.

Sacramento Valley: Rain Saturday; moderate southerly wind.

Santa Clara Valley and San Joaquin Valley: Rain Saturday; fresh to strong southerly wind.

Southern California: Rain Saturday; fresh southerly wind.

ARIZONA FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast for Arizona: Saturday and Sunday generally fair south; unsettled north portion, with snow; not much change in temperature.

YUMA (Ariz.) Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch from the U. S. Reclamation Service.] Gauge height Colorado River, 17 feet; discharge, 18,000 second-feet.

VITAL RECORD.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday. Name and age given.

ALEXANDER—WARD. George Alexander, 39; Elsie E. Ward, 27.
ATKINSON—FRANKLIN. John F. Atkinson, Jr., 22; Gussie L. Franklin, 22.
BETHURUM—MARACH. Richard M. Bethurum, 23; Pauline C. Marach, 18.
BRICKER—MOON. Frederick A. Bricker, 39; Adelaide W. Moon, 31.
BUTLER—KELLY. Notley J. Butler, 23; Margaret J. Kelly, 21.
GARCIA—GUSTAMANTE. Miguel Garcia, 20; Paula Gustamante, 20.
GOLDSMISON—JACOBS. Albert Goldsmon, 22; Jessie Jacobs, 19.
GREEN—SMITH. Elvin B. Green, 43; Lily A. Smith, 36.
HAYWOOD—RICHARDSON. Charley C. Haywood, 22; Viva Richardson, 22.
HEIN—VANDEER. Philip Hein, 64; Hattie Vandeer, 58.
HORDEN—HOLSTINE. Ernest H. Horden, 25; M. Jane Holstine, 24.
HODGES—HENDERSON. Louis F. Hodges, 32; Lena I. Henderson, 29.
HOLTON—CUMMINS. Jesse S. Holton, 31; Mary Cummins, 28.
HOWE—MERCER. Elmer F. Howe, 34; Ruth C. Mercer, 23.
LINDSEY—HUNTER. Gerald J. Lindsey, 23; Alice L. Hunter, 21.
LUDO—CAMPEAU. Lucian Ludo, 22; Lena Canteu, 18.
MAGEE—BRADY. Fred N. Magee, 32; Mazie L. Brady, 18.
PEYTON—ELLIOTT. James G. Peyton, 43; Marie Elliott, 40.
PULLEN—PIERS. Ralph N. Pullen, 34; Nell Byers, 30.
STACY—NUNTEEDS. Isaac J. Stacy, 73; Agnes Nuntedes, 70.
STEIDER—SALT. William Steider, 28; Ida B. Salt, 28.
STERLING—JACKSON. Agee Sterling, 20; Mildred Jackson, 17.
WATT—WILSON. William A. Watt, 25; Mae L. Wilson, 23.

BIRTHS.

Names, sex, place and date of birth.

AVERY. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P., Daughter, 6025 Eleanor street, February 8.
BARKER. Mr. and Mrs. Grant D., Daughter, 5934 Hooper avenue, February 14.
BARREDO. Mr. and Mrs. Froilan, Daughter, 726 Castelar street, February 16.
BELCHER. Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Daughter, Clara Barton Hospital, February 18.
BENJAMIN. Mr. and Mrs. Meyell W., Boy, 3306 Twenty-first street, February 22.
COCKRELL. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E., Boy, 2227 East Thirty-second street, February 20.
COOPER. Mr. and Mrs. James E., Boy, Osteopathic Hospital, February 17.
CROWFOOT. Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Boy, 1056 East Thirty-third street, February 14.
CUNNINGHAM. Mr. and Mrs. Albert L., Boy, 121 South Soto street, February 19.
DALY. Mr. and Mrs. James J., Daughter, California Hospital, February 14.
DUNN. Mr. and Mrs. Low, Daughter, 429 Sanchez street, February 20.
EISENHART. Mr. and Mrs. Robert A., Daughter, 9221½ Valencia street, January 16.
GLOVER. Mr. and Mrs. Harry W., Daughter, 2662 Dalton avenue, February 20.
GOLDEN. Mr. and Mrs. Michael, Boy, 7139 Hamill street, February 17.
HAZELETT. Mr. and Mrs. Earl C., Boy, 1013 East Fourteenth street, February 23.
JENNINGS. Mr. and Mrs. James F., Boy, Osteopathic Hospital, February 18.
KIBBEN. Mr. and Mrs. Gustavo C., Boy, Methodist Hospital, February 22.
KITTLE. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M., Boy, Clara Barton Hospital, February 19.
KNOELLIGER. Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Boy, 953 Cole street, February 16.
LEE. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S., Daughter, 4208 Dalton avenue, February 20.
LENNOX. Mr. and Mrs. Walter F., Daughter, 136 West Thirty-first street, February 17.
McDUFFY. Mr. and Mrs. John T., Daughter, Methodist Hospital, February 23.
McKAY. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, Boy, Sisters' Hospital, February 19.
MISTERVITZ. Mr. and Mrs. William A., Boy, 1031 East Twelfth street, February 18.
MILLER. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W., Boy, 302 West Seventeenth street, February 19.
MOORE. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, Daughter, 1075 East Thirty-sixth street, February 12.
MURILLO. Mr. and Mrs. Emilio, Daughter, 215 Vignes street, February 22.
NEWMAN. Mr. and Mrs. Glen E., Boy, 3320 East Twenty-fifth street, February 20.

DIVORCE SUITS

DIETRICH. Vivian T. vs. Hill, Leon E., cruelty.
GAFFY. Mary vs. Newton, William H., desertion.
PRESTON. James vs. Pollock, Nellie, cruelty.
SIEBERT. Julia F. vs. Slaughterland, Ernest F., cruelty.
SMITH. Thomas I. vs. [illegible]

DIVORCE DECREES

HUSSELL. Beatrice M. from Jones, Norman M., desertion.
McKENZIE. Mary vs. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DEATHS

Names and place of death.

BROWN. Albert J., Los Angeles.
CASTELLO, Cora, Los Angeles.
CORONA, Manuel, Los Angeles.
FLORES, Ignacio, Los Angeles.
ILTS, R. W., Los Angeles.
HOHOFF, Annie, Los Angeles.
ELLIOTT, Emma R., Los Angeles.
LAWRENCE, Addie, Los Angeles.
McKAY, Bertha, Los Angeles.
RILEY, John T., Los Angeles.
SIEFERT, Philomena, Los Angeles.
STEVENS, Mary C., Los Angeles.
STAFFORD, Daniel C., Los Angeles.
THOMSON, T. Los Angeles.
VINACKE, [illegible], Los Angeles.
WELSH, Thomas, Los Angeles.
WILKINS, Bertha, Los Angeles.
WILSON, Lovina, Los Angeles.

DEATHS.

With Funeral Announcements.

BROWN. At Riverside, Cal., Feb. 23, Albert J. Brown, aged 67 years. Funeral notice later. Interment Pasadena.
CHANDLER. At his home, 2021 Brilliant T. Chandler, aged 71 years. Funeral notice later.
CRANDALL. At his home, 1026 East Fifth street, Elias C. Crandall, aged 74 years. Funeral and Del Crandall and Mrs. Frances Crandall, Mrs. Ethel Crandall, Mrs. Frances Crandall, Mrs. Mary Crandall, Mrs. Mary Crandall, Mrs. Mary

BIRTHS.

Names, sex, place and date of birth.

OLIVER, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C., 2... South Park avenue, February 17, girl.
PACINO, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, ... Main street, February 17, boy.
PENNEY, Mr. and Mrs. Warren A., ... Hospital, February 19.
RAWSON, Mr. and Mrs. George M., ... North Alvarado, February 16, girl.
SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. Jess K., ... Eastern avenue, February 16, girl.
TINDALL, Mr. and Mrs. John A., ... East Seventh street, February 17, girl.
TOMLINSHELF, Mr. and Mrs. ... Hospital, February 20.
WRIDE, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G., ... Adams street, February 19.

DIVORCE SUITS FILED.

DIETRICH, Vivian T. against ...
HILL, Lois E. against Claude ...
KEEFE, Adeline L. against ...
NEWTON, William M. against ...
PERSON, Isaac against Florence ...
POLLEY, F. Seelie, ... against ...
SIEBERT, Julia F. against Max ...
SLEMMONS, Ed. F. against ...
SMITH, Thomas J. against Mathilda ...

DIVORCE DECREES GRANTED.

BURRELL, Beatrice M. from Abner A.
JONES, Emerson M. from Ida ...
McKENZIE, May from Frederick ...

OFFICIAL DEATH LIST.

Names and places of death.

BROWN, Albert A., Los Angeles ... 2
CASTELLAR, Cruz, Los Angeles ... 2
CORONA, Samuel, Los Angeles ... 2
FLORES, Pedro, Los Angeles ... 2
HUTH, R. W., Los Angeles ... 2
MORGAN, Frank, Los Angeles ... 2
MORRIS, Frank, Los Angeles ... 2
LAWRENCE, Addie, Los Angeles ... 2
McKAY, Bertha, Los Angeles ... 2
RILEY, John, Los Angeles ... 2
SHIPPEY, Timothy, Los Angeles ... 2
SPENCER, Mary C., Los Angeles ... 2
STAFFORD, David C., Los Angeles ... 2
THOMSON, T., Los Angeles ... 2
WHITE, Mary, Los Angeles ... 2
WILDS, Thomas, Los Angeles ... 2
WILLIS, Martha, Los Angeles ... 2
WILSON, Lovina, Los Angeles ... 2

DEATHS.

With Funeral Announcements.

BROWN, At Riverside, Cal., February 2... beth S. Brown, aged 32 years. Funeral ... Thomas Howard Brown, ... Pittsburgh, Pa., and Rivera, Cal., ... Pittsburgh.

CRANDALL, At No. 2031 Fourth street, ... Bernard T. Chandler, aged 2... years. Funeral at Crandall Brothers' chapel ... noon, December 2, 3 p.m.

CRANDALL, At No. 1900 West Washington ... Elias D. Crandall, beloved husband of ... Crandall and father of Mrs. ... and Dan Crandall and Mrs. C. T. ... New York papers please copy.) 73 years. ... Funeral, Saturday, at 2 p.m. ... chapel of Cochran & Metcalfe, S. ... Interment private.

DOUGHERTY, In this city, February ... Dougherty, aged 67 years. ... Funeral at the residence of Daniel ... O'Connor. Funeral notice later.

EBERT, February 22, Charles Samuel ... beloved husband of Gertrude Ebert, ... father of D. E. Ebert, W. F., C. Samuel ... Robert P. Ebert. ... Funeral services at the residence of ... Grand View street, Sunday, 2 ... p.m. Interment, Chester, Pa. No ... flowers.

GOODFRIENDTE. The funeral for Leon ... Goodfriendte will be held Sunday, ... 25, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of Pierce ... No. 639 South Flower street.

GRIFFEN, February 23, Dr. John A. ... beloved father of Mrs. George A. ... Smale. Dr. Griffen was a graduate ... University of Michigan and the ... Medical College of the City of N. Y. ... was a member of the Modern Woodmen ... and the Grand Army of the Republic. ... Services will be held Sunday, ... at 2:30 p.m., in the chapel of ... Cochran & Metcalfe, 1237 South Flower ... Interment private.

GUTTE, At No. 220 South ... month ... west from Main he did ... the approach of the heavy ... Railway car. The ... automobile, knocking ... feet to one side and dam... machine ...

HEATH, president of the ... Church, ... at present vis... at the Brentwood place ... has been here for some ...

HUTOR SCISSORED.

... Roy of No. 453 East ... street, and E. F. Viewe... No. 3441 Main street, Ocean ... miously escaped instant ... night when the latter's ... steered and smashed to ... Figueroa and Jefferson ... Mr. Viewegar attempt... between approaching ... As it resulted, Miss ... ted unconscious, while ... Hospital where ... It was found that ... had received cuts on ... head that may prove ...

... the accident occur... motormen of the par... cars could hardly ... details last night. From ... reports to the police ... Mr. Viewegar, with ... holds him on the front ... touring car, was rolling ... eastward on Figueroa ... Jefferson an eastbound ... car were approach... each side of the Figueroa ... Apparently believ... drive between them Mr. ... the accelerator. He ... eastbound trolley, and ... across the tracks when ... car, operated by Mo... A. Walker, struck the au... touring car described ... and skidded into the ...

E. B. Blackstone Co.
318-320-322 South Broadway
Toilet Requisites
—Week End Specials
large 10c cakes of Cocoa Almond Soap for...25c
25c Mme. Isebell's Hand Lotion.....19c
25c Papier Poudre Powder Books.....19c
40c Veda Rose Rouge.....29c
25c Mme. Isebell's Lip Stick.....15c
50c Mme. Isebell's Face Powder.....25c
20c Sterling Talcum Powder—1-lb. can....10c
25c Odor-ahun (powder deodorizer).....15c
50c Newport Vanity Boxes.....25c
35c Metal Vanity Mirrors.....19c
25c Bristle Tooth Brushes.....19c
50c Black Rubber Combs—large size.....39c
"Blackstone's Special"
Kid Gloves, $2.25
with all the shapeliness, serviceability and smartness can be put into Gloves—Gloves that meet every little ex... of the Glove-particular woman.
—Full pique sewn—Paris Point backs—... very finest French glace kid; black, white and all the ... shades.
Children's Hosiery
Regular 25c Special. Pair 15c
... lisle-of children's 25c stockings in mostly small sizes. ... ribbed silk lisle for girls and heavy ribbed for boys. ... lisle hose in pink, sky and tan.
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Heretofore Prices Up to $5.00—NOW .. $3.75
... Auto Veils in plain colors, some hemstitched, others ... satin stripe borders; also lace pattern veils in black, white ... all colors.
... underpricing for quick disposal.

Pictorial City Sheet (II.)

...er-advancing Southern Metropolis. *California and the Coast—8 Pages.*

The Los Angeles Times

LXVITH YEAR | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.—EDITORIAL SECTION. | POPULATION | By the Federal Census (1910)—319,198 By the City Directory (1914)—414,515

Accidents.

...TED MORMONS ...URT IN CRASH.

... and Two Daughters of ...oseph Smith Victims.

... Street Car and are Knocked Many Feet.

... Auto Scissored by ...ushes; Two Injured.

... persons, three of them noted ... the Mormon Church, were ... two accidents, involving ... and automobiles last eve...

... which he has driven for ... nearly caused the deaths ... afternoon of E. Wesley ... and his two sisters, Emily and ... son and daughters, re... of Joseph Smith, presi... of the Mormon Church, when ... was struck by a street ... Twenty-second and Main ... Miss Emily Smith was ... against the top of the auto... and rendered unconscious, ... contusions and abrasions, ... her brother and sister were ... cut and bruised. They were ... emergency treatment at the ... J. E. Robinson, president of ... Church of Latter Day Saints of ... No. 143 West Twenty-fifth ... and later removed to the ... family home at Twenty-first ... Brentwood place, Brent...

DIES TO SEE CAR.

... and his sisters were rid... on Main street in their ... which he was driving. As ... to turn into Twenty-sec... west from Main he did ... the approach of the heavy ... Railway car. The lat... the automobile, knocking ... feet to one side and dam... machine.

W. D. LONGYEAR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Banker Stricken with Severe Attack of Pneumonia; Crisis Near.

Willis D. Longyear, secretary of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, is seriously ill at his home, No. 645 South Ardmore avenue.

Mr. Longyear was seized with a violent attack of pneumonia a few days ago and grew steadily worse, one lung being seriously affected. Last evening Dr. M. L. Moore, who is in charge of the case, said that the patient was progressing as well as could be expected, and that the disease would make a demonstration for better or worse within a few hours.

eastbound car, operated by Motorman George Pate. Then all three vehicles crunched together, the automobile being scissored between the heavy cars.

Detective Blue, who was riding on the westbound car, assumed charge. From beneath the debris Mr. Viewegar was dragged and hurried to the Receiving Hospital in the University Station ambulance. Miss Roy was picked up from where she had been thrown several feet away, unconscious, and taken into the city by a passing motorist. Nothing but scrap iron remained of the automobile.

TAKES POISON.

Middle-aged Man Ends Life When He Can't Get Work.

Despondent on account of ill health and lack of work, J. B. Dareas, 50 years of age, of No. 154 East Sixty-third street, early last night locked himself in a shed in the rear of his home and ended his life by swallowing poison.

The almost lifeless body of Mr. Dareas was first discovered by a neighbor, W. C. Chapman of No. 212 East Sixty-third street, who heard the suffering man groan several times after swallowing the poison. University police who were notified rushed the unconscious man to the Receiving Hospital, but he died before he could be treated.

According to his wife, the dead man for a number of months had been in very poor health and unable to work.

RAID DRUG STORE.

Police Seize Liquor and Arrest Proprietor as Alleged "Pigger."

Bursting through the rear door of the Acme Drug Store at No. 3129 South Main street early last night Police Sergeant Henry Toomey, with Patrolmen Longuevan and Stein, arrested Charles L. Ferchaund, the owner of the place, and seized a large amount of liquor. The prisoner was booked at Central Police Station on a charge of violating the liquor laws.

According to the arresting officers, Ferchaund for some time has been conducting a blind pig in the rear of the drug store.

DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

The death of Martin Seacrist, 75 years old, former city official of Seattle, was due to an unavoidable accident, according to the verdict at the inquest conducted yesterday afternoon by Coroner Hartwell. Mr. Seacrist lived at the Hotel Northern. It is not known here whether he had any relatives.

Precocious.

BABY WITH ALIAS.

Three-year-old Spends Entire Day Seeing Sights on Velocipede While a Frantic Family Hunts—Then Gives Wrong Name.

Peddling his tiny velocipede into the center of Fifth and Main streets last night, Clifford Fowler, 3 years old, of No. 2116 Adair street, hailed Patrolman Dillon as he was passing and declared that he would like to be taken home. He stated that since 9 o'clock in the morning he had been taking in the sights about the city and was tired.

The request of little Clifford ended an all-day search by members of the police department for the boy. He was reported missing by his mother, Mrs William Fowler, early in the day and all police officers had been instructed to search for the lad.

After arriving at Central Police Station the boy thought so much of his new-found policemen friends that he did not wish to leave and when asked for his name so that his parents could be notified, insisted that it was O'Brien. After some search the officers discovered his real name and he was sent home.

Sinister.

POISONERS STIR UP TOWN OF BELVEDERE

SECOND MYSTERY DEVELOPS IN TWO DAYS THERE.

Inquiry Into Lover's Weird Story of Attempt to Poison Fiancee Shows that Many Dogs Have Perished from Deadly Drugs in Last Few Days.

During the investigation yesterday of the rose-and-candy poison mystery at Belvedere, in which an effort to harm a young woman was alleged by her fiancé, a second, minor poisoning plot unfolded itself. The latter will also have serious consequences for the poisoner if apprehended.

Residents of the Los Angeles suburb are up in arms over the various poison troubles that have arisen during the past two days. Inquiry into the weird story of the youth who gave the police poisoned flowers which, he said, had been sent his betrothed, developed the fact that no less than six blooded collies and several other less valuable dogs have died of poison in the last few days.

Constable Ballinger, working with the Sheriff's office and the Los Angeles police, is endeavoring to get corroboration of the young man's story and to locate the dog poisoner. The same man may be responsible for all the poisonings.

Inquiries at Belvedere's two drug stores failed to establish that the poison had been bought there. The officers extended their search through the Los Angeles drug stores, but nothing came of it yesterday.

Dr. Lyman B. Stookey, chemist and pathologist, who has made a long study of toxins, said last evening that nitrite of amyl, placed on blossoms, would cause dizziness and nausea similar to that described by those who smelled the flowers. "But," he added, "any substance strong enough to cause illness would leave an indelible mark on the flowers, would, in fact, burn them. Any of the volatile substances that might cause illness would evaporate quickly, and, besides, would be so pungent the odor would kill the natural fragrance. Prussic acid would make one ill, but the odor would remain long after the active poison had become neutralized."

NO BLAME FOR DEATH.

Accident that Killed Col. Wheatley Unavoidable, Says Coroner.

That Col. William M. Wheatley met death by unavoidable accident was the finding at an inquest held by the Coroner yesterday. Col. Wheatley was struck by a Pacific Electric car on Sunset boulevard near Golden Gate avenue, Thursday evening, and died at the Sister's Hospital shortly afterwards.

GRIFFEN FUNERAL.

Funeral services for the late Dr. John A. Griffen, 76 years old, who passed away at his home in this city yesterday, will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the chapel of Garrett & Co., No. 1237 South Flower street. Dr. Griffen was a graduate of Ann Arbor and of the University of Syracuse. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the G.A.R. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. George A. Smale of this city.

SEA-FIGHTER PASSES AWAY.

Retired Officer of Royal Navy and Scion of Distinguished Race Gone.

After sailing the seas for more than a generation in the service of the British navy, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Phillip Tomkinson, R.N. (retired,) aged 67 years, passed to his final rest in this city yesterday. His death occurred at his home, No. 2127 Hobart boulevard. Lieutenant-Commander Tomkinson was a native of Cheshire, Eng., as is the widow, Mrs. Grace Maynard Tomkinson. He came from warrior stock, many of his relatives having served with distinction in the navy and army. After his retirement several years ago he came to this city to spend his declining days in a palatial home. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Tete-a-tete.

GREEK DEAF TO WOMAN'S PLEA.

Mrs. Aitken Implores Bus Boy to Admit Seeking Favor.

Divorce Co-respondent Says He'll Talk in Court.

Love is Gone, She Declares Following Conference.

Another remarkable chapter was added yesterday to the amazing Aitken domestic drama when, in the presence of detectives, Mrs. Marian D. Aitken, whose husband, Spottiswoode Aitken, has filed suit for divorce, confronted Gregory Comes, the Greek bus boy co-respondent, and implored him to admit that he had paid her marked attention. The bus boy declined. He said he would say nothing except in court, where he would tell the whole truth.

Mrs. Aitken and the young Greek, who looks to be about 17 years of age, but must be 21, as he has taken out his first papers, met as strangers would.

"Who is it want to see me?" he asked as, accompanied by a detective, he entered the room where Mrs. Aitken was waiting with another detective. He made no sign whatever that he ever before had seen the wife of the noted actor.

Mrs. Aitken, beautifully dressed, and wearing an immense rose on her richly-laced waist, jumped impulsively from her seat.

"I want to see you," she said. "You have scandalized me in the paper by saying I ran after you. You are only a waiter; I am a prominent person."

DETECTIVE CALMS HER.

The detective with Mrs. Aitken gently laid a hand on the sleeve of her velvet coat, as if to soothe her. "Be quiet a minute; let me question him," he said, softly.

"You cannot ask me anything," sturdily said the Greek. "The only place you can request me anything will be in court."

"We do not want to go into court unless it is absolutely necessary," said Mrs. Aitken's representative. "What we want to know is, did you say you didn't know Mrs. Aitken and never had anything to do with her except to serve her tea several times."

"I flatly refuse to make any statement at all," said the Greek. "If it goes into court I will answer all questions."

"You need not be afraid in case I will get my maid to prove a few things," said Mrs. Aitken.

The boy was obdurate. He would not say a word, except that he would tell all in court. He made for the door as if to leave, but a reporter happened to be standing in front and the way was barred. Mrs. Aitken walked close up to him.

"My dear boy," she said, "I should call you Gregory, but I have called you Gregory for the last time. You should tell the truth if you have a spark of manhood left. You have made everybody think that I was crazy, and that you never had anything to do with me. I cannot love a stranger. I must have met you before I could love you. You have condemned me."

"I never said anything to condemn you," replied the Greek.

HER LOVE IS DEAD.

The detective with Mrs. Aitken thought that the interview had lasted long enough, but Mrs. Aitken disagreed. She said she didn't love Comes any more, but "he has made everybody understand that I ran after him. He made overtures to my maid first, and through her got a partial introduction to me. He must admit that he has written to me."

Confronting the Greek again she said: "Did you not write me day after day for many a day? You know the time we went up to your apartments and stayed there? But we did not stay in your room. You got us a place. Tell the truth. You never will be blamed. Perhaps it was all my fault."

"I never said to any reporter or anything," said the Greek in his unhandy English. "All that was in the paper must have been said by you."

"You are free to tell the truth," insisted Mrs. Aitken. "Did you not meet me one Sunday night, dressed in your best clothes, at Olive and Fourth streets?"

"I live over at Fourth, where she was," said the Greek, addressing nobody in particular.

Mrs. Aitken said she must have him say that he did know her and had walked with her and written to her, but the Greek bus boy put a finger in each ear to shut out the sound of the questions.

"I will not be cross-examined. I will tell everything in court," he reiterated.

"I cannot understand you, you are so different of late," said Mrs. Aitken. "You have had detectives talking to you?"

"Well, who started this thing?" was pointedly asked of Mrs. Aitken by the house detective of the hotel in which the Greek is employed.

Mrs. Aitken thought for several seconds before replying. Then she refused to answer because Comes declined to talk. "I wouldn't marry Mr. Comes," was her final shot.

BUSINESS MAN TAKEN.

Burton J. Miller, 37 years old, president and general manager of the Miller Box and Hive Company, No. 201 North Avenue 18, died at his home, No. 2266 Cambridge street, last evening. Mr Miller has been a resident of Los Angeles for the past thirty-one years and was raised by Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles schools. He was a prominent member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and a Mason. He leaves a widow, Mrs. LDulse Miller, an infant daughter, and a mother and brother in Pennyan, N. Y. Funeral arrangements are being made by J. D. Farris & Co., and will be announced later.

Leader of Bay City's Regeneration.

Frederick J. Koster,

President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and leader in the Law and Order Movement inaugurated there against the rule-or-ruin policy of the labor unions. He is a visitor here.

Law and Order.

SAN FRANCISCO WINNING IN WAR ON UNIONISM.

Day of the Dynamiter and the Laborite Killer and Roughneck Gone, Says President Koster of Bay City Chamber of Commerce—Pays High Tribute to Example of Los Angeles, "a Beacon in the Darkness."

SAN FRANCISCO'S declaration of independence from the domination of labor unionism was voiced as follows yesterday by Frederick J. Koster, president of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce:

"The law and order programme of San Francisco was founded in a spirit of love for our city, a recognition of the wonderful opportunity of her people, and a firm belief in the greatness of her destiny. The law and order programme insists on a respect for the Constitution of the United States, a respect so deep that it may not with impunity be assailed, and it insists upon a respect for the American flag and all that it represents of the spirit of human liberty?

Mr. Koster, who is at the Alexandria, outlined in specific detail the great work to which his organization has dedicated its energies. "I am glad to be able to report that the great mass of the laboring classes of San Francisco are in sympathy with the movement which we have started. This co-operation had its inception with the teamsters' strike. We as a body realized that these men were not sufficiently well paid for their work, and the fact that they had, to a man, stood by their agreement for ten years, led us as an organization to intercede with the employers, and their request for more wages was granted.

"This has been a potent factor in establishing the confidence of the masses in the good intentions of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a result the old gang, for they cannot be dignified with the name of leaders, are rapidly losing their grip on the rank and file of the men who work.

OLD WAYS MUST GO.

"The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has one great goal in view. That is the sweeping away of old conditions and the creating of new, which will render it impossible for men to gain positions of power on an appeal to the primitive and sordid passions. We are aiming to entirely eliminate class feeling and prejudice, and to educate the people as to our real intentions, which are, as a matter of fact, the greatest good to the greatest number.

"In order to accomplish this we have called to our aid the very best business and professional men of the community, and we have pledged ourselves to the carrying out of this great programme. Our plan is to conduct a campaign of education, which by every legitimate means will have for its object the creation of a wholesome government control of matters pertaining to our civic progress.

"The old unionite gang, composed largely of men who have no real stake in the community, but who fatten on the discontent and ferment that they create among the masses,

(Continued on Third Page.)

Loses Its Power.

SOFT PEDAL PUT ON PADDLE FOR COUNCIL.

A LONG resolution soundly spanking the Council was prepared for adoption by the Public Service Commission yesterday, but Commissioner Snyder put on the soft pedal so the paddle was not applied. The board contented itself with passing a brief resolution formally ratifying its action of the previous day when it issued a public statement saying it will continue the negotiations for the purchase by the city of the distributing systems of the Southern California Edison Company and the Pacific Light and Power Corporation despite the Council's action in calling off the election for March 8.

The commission voted to publish a monthly bulletin for free distribution to water and power consumers which will give general information concerning the work of the water and power department. It will have an unofficial censor as every item must be approved by President del Valle or a member of the committee of three he is to appoint.

The headquarters of the People's Power Bond Committee were closed yesterday and the force of twelve stenographers maintained by the city discharged. Commissioner John W. Kemp says he has a plan of action for continuing the fight, but is not ready to disclose it. He classed the action of the Council as a political trick and said the Councilmen were afraid they would lose votes when they come up for re-election if they went on with the negotiations.

The suit of Harold S. Cross to restrain the city of Los Angeles from buying electrical current for the Garvanza-Highland Park district temporarily from the city of Pasadena, came on for trial in Judge McCormick's court yesterday. Mr. Cross brings the action as a taxpayer, and one of the grounds on which the suit is based by Attorney Ingle Carpenter is that the two cities conspired to exclude private corporations from bidding on furnishing the power.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation was in a position, it is indicated, to furnish the power needed by the city of Los Angeles but it is contended that the specifications were drawn in such a manner that the company could not construct its power lines to the city's substation within the specified time. Chief Electrical Engineer E. F. Scattergood of the Municipal Power Bureau, testified that half of the company's power plant would have had to be converted to furnish the service called for by the city's necessities.

Complications.

LOVE NOTES IN SLAYING CASE.

Letters of Others' Wives to Dead Jitneur Revealed.

Revenge as Possible Motive Enters Investigation.

Shot Fired by Angry Husband or Slighted Woman?

At least one woman who was an admirer of the Adonis of all jitney-bus drivers, the murdered Albert De'Marcus, saved her reputation by burglarizing the apartments of the dead man and retrieving her scented notes. This was done a few minutes after the report of the murder was circulated in Glendale. Through her the officers hope to find the real murderer and obtain from him a statement of what really occurred.

Deputy sheriffs are not sure but that the killing might come under the head of a justifiable homicide, but are nevertheless anxious to speak with the man who killed Mr. De'Marcus. The note that probably lured the woman who entered Mr. De'Marcus's room the morning his body was discovered in the lonely hills of Glendale, had been torn to pieces and thrown into a vacant lot, where the officers recovered it. It reads:

"Sunday, 1570 West Fifth street.

"Mr. De'Marcus.

My dear friend:

"If you would allow me I wish to sincerely apologize to you for the manner in which I acted yesterday. I am so very, very sorry that I doubted your word on Friday night. I know I peeved you and I now know you were justly right in getting cross. Again I ask your pardon.

"I remain always yours,

"MURLY."

Other women, mostly married, also wrote to the bus driver and today there is expected to be a scurrying among matrons to tell all they know of the dead man, his companions and his actions, the reward being the return of the letters.

Two theories have been advanced by Deputies Fox and Nolan, in charge of the case. The first is that a jealous husband decoyed the driver into the hills and slew him.

The other is that because Mr. De'Marcus was of a fickle nature, as testified to by various ones of those who wrote him letters, a woman committed the crime.

There is evidence to bear out either theory. The officers declare they believe the person who killed Mr. De'Marcus will voluntarily go to the Sheriff's office and surrender especially if the killer believes he was justified.

The theory that Mr. De'Marcus was killed by a jealous husband is strengthened by the statement of a woman, who several days prior to the murder told residents of Glendale that Mr. Blank was on the warpath and had threatened to kill the handsome chauffeur. This woman has not yet been located by the officers.

Mr. De'Marcus ate his dinner on the night of the murder, three days ago, at a small restaurant in Glendale. The cashier of the place remembers calling Mr. De'Marcus to the phone, and, from the conversation, understood he was to pick up a man at a certain street corner. This was at 4:30 o'clock. A few minutes later Mr. De'Marcus was at the garage where he kept his machine and joked with one of the employees.

That was the last time he was seen alive, so far as the police can ascertain. They believe some one will come forward who saw Mr. De'Marcus pick up a passenger that night.

The theory that a woman may have committed the crime is shrouded in a mystery package of letters, some breathing of love and others of revenge. That Mr. De'Marcus flouted some of the women who wrote him notes was common knowledge, and the officers think there is a strong probability that a woman, discarded by Mr. De'Marcus, may have lured him to the hills and shot him in the head.

The deputies will today, they believe, clear up this mystery and get to the bottom of the tangled love...

TO PUT TEETH IN WAR TRIM.

Pasadena Dentists Organize Unit of Body that will Assist Recruits.

Twenty-seven practitioners of Pasadena last night formed the first Pacific Coast unit of the Preparedness League of American Dentists. They organized with Dr. A. W. Viney as chairman, and will co-operate with the University of Southern California Dental School in the work of preparing recruits' teeth to meet the modern requirements of war.

Not since the cave days have men ordinarily bitten one another in battle, but it is a poor soldier who is not physically fitted to bite hardtack and beans. Good teeth are a prime requisite.

The headquarters of the Preparedness League of American Dentists is at Buffalo. From the organization will be chosen the personnel of a dental reserve corps, for war service, if necessary.

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You can learn to play it with only a few weeks' practice. With the "C" Melody Saxophone your play the music from the regular piano score without transposing—the instrument is built in the natural key of "C."

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Let us tell you about our special offer of a course of instructions given by Dwight McCaughey, the well-known teacher of Los Angeles.

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Now ready. A complete catalog of True-Tone Saxophones—"C" Soprano, "C" Melody, B-flat Soprano, E-flat Alto, B-flat Tenor, E-flat Baritone and BB-flat Bass.

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Religious.

LAYMEN'S WORK FOR MISSIONS.

Los Angeles Campaign is to Start on Monday.

Ten Big Events in the Pacific Coast Cities.

General News of the Local Flocks and Shepherds.

During the month of February and the first week of March conferences under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement will be held in ten Pacific Coast cities. Rev. E. Guy Talbot, executive secretary of the California State Church Federation, who has charge of these conferences, has just returned from the northwest cities and reports more than ordinary interest having been shown by the men of the various churches at the conferences held in Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Great interest was also shown in the conferences held in San Francisco and Sacramento Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Instead of holding large conventions similar to the one held last year in Los Angeles, which was attended by over 6000 registered delegates, the Laymen's Missionary Movement has planned to hold a one-day campaign this year in ten Pacific Coast cities.

The Los Angeles campaign will be held Monday, the programme being as follows: Ministerial conference, 10:30 a.m., at the Y.M.C.A.; missionary institute, 2:30 p.m., at First Methodist Episcopal Church; decennial dinner, 6:30 p.m., at the Broadway Department Store cafe. It is expected that 500 men will attend this dinner. The speakers will be Dr. William E. Doughty, educational secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of Boston, special secretary of the laymen's movement, and Dr. Frederick A. Agar, field secretary of the United Missionary Campaign of the Baptist churches. In addition to these experts from the East, several of the denominational missionary representatives on the Pacific Coast will participate.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement headquarters are with the California State Church Federation, No. 1102 Wright and Callender Building.

CHURCH HISTORY.
TELLS OF LUTHERANS.

Rev. C. O. Lundquist of San Francisco will give an illustrated lecture at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the Ebell Club house, Eighteenth and Figueroa streets, on "The Augustana Synod—the Swedish Lutheran Church in America." The speaker will review the history of the Swedish Lutheran Church in the United States, a body that has a membership of about 300,000, and property valued at $12,000,000, with annual expenses of about $2,250,000.

PLANNING CAMPAIGN.
MEETINGS IN THE SHOPS.

Active plans are being made during the Lenten season at the Y.M.C.A. for the ten-day evangelistic campaign which will be held in at least a dozen industrial shops of the city before Easter. Ministers of the city are enrolling as co-operators in this movement, and it is the expectation that more than 2000 men will be reached daily with the gospel message.

E. G. Reunitz, choir director of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, will sing "The Lord is My Light" tomorrow morning at the session of the After-coffee Bible Club at the Y.M.C.A. P. A. Kaens and Vernon Gray, violinists, will offer a duet.

Dr. Frederick W. Farr will resume his regular course of lectures on "Old Testament Characters" before the Brotherhood Class next Thursday evening.

The Marathon Club, a group of Bible students, will begin sessions in the Y.M.C.A. next week.

AN APPEAL.
NEED HELP FOR ORPHANS.

The following appeal has been issued by Sister Cecelia of the Los Angeles Orphan Asylum:

"Owing to the withdrawal of State aid for orphans and the refusal of this assistance for dependent children, we, the Sisters of Charity of Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, call the attention of the public and our friends to this, our present need, in order to continue the work.

"A 'shower day' has been proposed for February 28. We earnestly hope all will be interested and visit our institution, to see the work actually being done. Many deserving cases must be turned away, owing to inadequate means. In our love for the poor, our arms are always open for children of every creed and nationality. We will be very grateful for the smallest donation of money or any article on the following list: Sheets, 54x99; pillow cases, 45x36; ginghams, single blankets, outing flannel; toweling, flour, beans, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and canned goods.

"We ask God to bless all who contribute, feeling sure of the personal happiness of the donors."

PATRIOTIC SERVICE
FOR ARTILLERY CORPS.

A patriotic service for the First Artillery Corps, which now has 1100 members in its eight companies, will be held in the auditorium at Normal Hill Center at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The principal speaker will be Rev. Herschel R. Griffin, chaplain of the Second Fort Command, and several prominent ministers will take part in the exercises, which will be patriotic in their character. There will be patriotic songs and instrumental music, and the University of Southern California Glee Club will sing. Officers and men are requested to appear in uniform.

REVIVAL GROWS.
NAZARENE CHURCH MEETINGS.

The third week of the revival meetings at the First Church of the Nazarene, Sixth and Wall streets, closed with an increased tide of revival. The attendance has been large and many distinguished persons have been present from all parts of the country. Notable among these are Dr. and Mrs. Carrie Crow Dean of East Liverpool, O.; Rev. and Mrs. Albright, known through the East as "Dick and Tillie," from Carrollton, O.; Mrs. Beatrice C. Beesley, a national missionary secretary from Chicago, and Rev. Shallhammer of Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Joseph of Redlands, an evangelist of international reputation, who has been in the field for forty years, and known as one of the greatest Bible expositors in the United States, began a series of expository sermons last Thursday afternoon. He will continue all of next week and will speak Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2:30 p.m. Rev. C. M. Dunaway will preach at night.

There will be three great meetings tomorrow. Rev. Joseph H. Smith will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. Sloan at 2:30 p.m., and Rev. C. M. Dunaway at night. The Wilde Evangelistic Quartette is delighting the people by spirited singing.

EDUCATION DAY.
MARK KEPPEL'S ADDRESS.

Tomorrow will be "Education Day" at the First United Brethren Church, Seventeenth street, near Figueroa. In the morning Dr. John Albert Eby will preach on "Religion and Ignorance," and at night Mark Keppel, County Superintendent of Schools, will give an address on the subject, "Has Religion Any Place in the Public Schools?" In view of the present general discussion regarding the Bible in the public schools, this address will be of special interest. W. L. Richer, vice-principal of the Polytechnic High School, will speak on "The Value of College Training in a Church School."

MINISTERIAD UNION
WILL DISCUSS MISSIONS.

The Ministerial Union of Los Angeles will meet at 10:30 o'clock on Monday forenoon in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, when William E. Dougherty will speak on "Missionary Education," followed by a conference led by Dr. Ernest Hall. Frederick A. Agar will speak on "Missionary Finance," and the conference on this subject will be led by Dr. A. W. Rider.

DR. GLADDEN HERE.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., pastor for many years of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, O., has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles for a period of six or eight weeks. Dr. Gladden has been serving as acting pastor of the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Ct. At one time he was moderator of the national council. Dr. Gladden is a hymn writer and the author of many books on the social expression of religion and on the Bible, and was a pioneer among the ministers in emphasizing the social teachings of Jesus.

VESPER SERVICE.
A UNION OF STUDENTS.

The vesper service of the Young Women's Christian Association will be led by the Metropolitan Student Committee at 4 o'clock tomorrow. As this committee consists of a representative from the Occidental, University of Southern California and Normal, this meeting means the union of the city with the student association. The programme consists of exceptional music and a special speaker. The meeting will be a challenge to students, in this way recognizing the world's day of prayer for students.

TEMPLE AUDITORIUM.
EASTERN MAN TO SPEAK.

Dr. Herbert Spencer Johnson of Boston, one of the most popular and brilliant preachers in America, will speak tomorrow morning in Temple Auditorium on "The Great City of Shamtown." There will be baptisms at the opening of the service.

In the evening Dr. Brougher will preach, discussing the food situation in a sermon entitled "The Price of a Meal—Where will We Get It?" Helen Newcomb, the well-known grand opera prima donna, will sing one of her great solos. Hall's jubilee singers will render a number of favorite negro melodies, and the great Temple Choir will sing a big anthem. The public is cordially welcome.

BIBLE INSTITUTE.
A STARTLING TOPIC.

At the Church of the Open Door, Bible Institute Auditorium, Dr. R. A. Torrey will preach tomorrow on the following topics: Morning, "The New Birth;" evening, "The Failure of Jesus Christ." There will be splendid music by the large mixed chorus, male chorus and male quartette. The latter, composed of Messrs. Williamson, Hrowbridge, Brooks and Dodelan, is a remarkable combination. There are 4000 free seats to which the public is invited for all services.

AN EXCHANGE.
IMMANUEL PROGRAMME.

Tomorrow night in Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Tenth and Figueroa streets, Rev. Robert Freeman, D.D., of Pasadena, will preach. The pastors, organists and choirs of Immanuel Church and the Pasadena Presbyterian Church will exchange places for the evening. Tomorrow morning Rev. Herbert Booth Smith will preach in Immanuel Church on "Religion with Reservations."

THEOSOPHY.
DEAN KNUDSON'S LECTURE.

A. F. Knudson, dean of Krotona Institute of Theosophy, will lecture on "Some Aspects of Citizenship" tomorrow evening at the headquarters of the Los Angeles Lodge of Theosophy, in the Blanchard Building. There will also be public lectures on Tuesday evening by Prof. Scott Lewis, Friday evening by Miss Holbrook, and Saturday evening by Mrs. May Rogers.

LENTEN SERMONS.
AT PRO-CATHEDRAL.

Dean MacCormack will begin a series of Lenten sermons in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Olive street, opposite Central Park, tomorrow morning. His topic will be "Fasting in Lent." He will discuss how it may be helpful and how it may be hurtful. The Sunday evening organ recital will be given by John A. Bellin, and Dean MacCormack will speak on "Rifle Shots, or Bullets that Find a Billet."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
SUBJECT FOR TOMORROW.

The subject for tomorrow in the nine Christian Science churches of this city will be "Mind." The services will be conducted at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock in the evening, except in the Fourth and Ninth churches, where evening services will be omitted, and Fifth Church, where the services open at 7:45 o'clock.

FIRST METHODIST.
PROBLEMATICAL SUBJECT.

"Dangers Which Beset Los Angeles Girls" will be the subject of Dr. Charles Edward Locke tomorrow night in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth and Hill streets. In this discourse he will discuss the questions: Have wages anything to do with girls going wrong? Can a wandering girl come back? Is the man most to blame? Dr. Locke has announced that he will speak frankly, but modestly, on this delicate, problematical subject, and that he has much first-hand information which he deems it his duty to give to his congregation. He feels the time has come when the community should make a more serious effort to solve this always-intricate problem. In the morning Dr. Locke will preach on "The Crown of Life." Fine musical programmes will be given at each service.

CHOIR CONCERT.
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The choir of the First Christian Church will render a programme of sacred song tomorrow. The quartette and chorus are under the leadership of H. D. Mustard, with Miss Dorothy Beach, Mrs. Russell F. Thrapp and William Ooley as soloists.

Besides the solos by the members of the quartette, the following big numbers will be rendered by the chorus: "Fear Not, O Israel" (Spicher;) "There Shall Come Forth," from "The Righetous Branch" (Leighter;) "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley;) trio, "Praise Ye," from "Attila;" quartette, "I will Magnify" (Mosenthal.)

The minister, Rev. Russell F. Thrapp, will preach in the morning on "Supporting the Firing Line." This is in preparation for the annual offering of the church in the support of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Ogden, now laboring in the most remote missionary field of the world, Batang, Tibet.

It now takes four months to reach this field from San Francisco, going by way of ocean steamer, river sidewheeler, houseboat, sedan chair and yak. Three mountain passes are crossed at an elevation of 14,000 feet. The First Christian Church supports their work in that region.

WHERE TO GO.
CHURCH EVENTS TOMORROW.

Dr. E. P. Hyland, district superintendent, will preach in the Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 200 North St. Louis street, tomorrow morning. In the evening the pastor, Dr. Byron H. Wilson, will speak on "Self-preservation."

In the First Presbyterian Church, Hollywood, tomorrow morning, Rev. M. P. McClure will preach on "The Essential Thing in Training for Life." In the evening this congregation will join in the union services in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. A. C. Kleinlein's subject tomorrow morning in the Ohio Synod Lutheran Mission, No. 1200 West Eighth street, will be "Treading the Winepress Alone." His evening sermon will be on "The High Sanction of Christ's Passion."

Rev. W. L. Y. Davis will speak tomorrow morning in the West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Pierced Hands," and in the evening on "The Credulous Life." Two fine organ programmes will be rendered by Clyde Collison.

"Right Thinking" will be the sermon topic of Rev. John Snape tomorrow morning in the First Baptist Church of Hollywood, and the evening there will be a union service of the District Sunday-school Association in the First Methodist Church of Hollywood, in which this congregation will participate.

Rev. J. Newton Jessup will preach in the Magnolia-avenue Christian Church, Twenty-fifth street and Magnolia avenue, tomorrow morning on "Salvation; a Wider Interpretation," and in the evening on "Safety in Shipwreck."

"Divine Healing—Modern Cures and Bible Cures" will be the subject of Rev. S. M. Bernard tomorrow evening in the Pico Heights Christian Church, No. 1324 Berendo street. His morning theme will be "Walking Uprightly."

Rev. Scott Anderson will speak at a mass meeting in Temple Auditorium, Fifth and Olive streets, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on "The Intolerance of the Clergy, or Why the People Are Kept in Ignorance." He will discuss matters pertaining to his temporary restraint by the court from preaching in the South Park Christian Church.

Rev. George Davidson will preach tomorrow morning in St. John's Episcopal Church, Figueroa and Adams streets, on "What We Bring Into This World and What We Take Out." The evening sermon will be by Rev. H. K. Bullis.

"The Ethics of Birth Control" will be the subject of the address by Reynold E. Blight before the Church of the People in Blanchard Hall tomorrow forenoon. A musical programme will be rendered by Walter Hastings Olney, baritone, and Mrs. William R. Tanner, pianist.

"Orthodoxy Not of Jesus" will be the subject of Dr. C. Ellwood Nash tomorrow morning in the First Universalist Church, No. 1373 South Alvarado street.

"The Temptation of Our Lord" will be the subject of Dr. W. S. Dysinger tomorrow morning in the First English Lutheran Church, No. 800 South Flower street. His evening subject will be "When Is It a Sin to be Tempted?" Earl C. Houck, baritone, will sing at each service.

The subject of Dr. N. L. Rowell tomorrow morning in the Angeles Mesa Congregational Church, Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, will be "The Attraction of the Cross." In the evening Mrs. V. D. Atkinson will give one of her popular readings.

Dr. W. E. Tilroe will preach tomorrow morning in the University Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject "From Slum to Sanctuary."

Dr. David L. Liknaitz will speak in Synagogue Sinai, Twelfth and Valencia streets, this morning at the 9:30 o'clock services on "The Sanctuary in the Desert."

Rev. Dan Trundle will preach in the Highland Park Christian Church, Monte Vista avenue and Avenue 58, tomorrow morning on "The True Glory of Nations," and in the evening on "The Glory of Manhood."

Rev. James E. Enman's subject tomorrow morning in the East Congregational Church, Daly street, near North Broadway, will be "Zeal for the Lord's Work." He will speak in the evening on "Awakening to Undiscovered Advantages."

Dr. Edward Campbell will preach in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning on "Rewards of Right Living," and in the evening on "The Power of a Good Man."

In St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, West Jefferson street and Third avenue, tomorrow morning Rev. W. G. Mills will speak on "The Misery of Man and the Mercy of God." His evening sermon will be on "The Plumb-line on Amos."

"A Vital Crisis" will be the sermon topic of Rev. J. M. Schaefle tomorrow morning in the Pico Heights Congregational Church. In the evening O. D. Conrey, of the Union Rescue Mission, will speak and converts of the mission will testify.

Rev. John H. Cooper's morning subject tomorrow in Bethany Memorial Congregational Church, Dillman street, near Stephenson avenue, will be "Christ's Mission to the World as Declared by Himself." An illustrated lecture on "Fountain Springs of Our National Life" will be given in the evening.

Hollywood Congregational Church, which meets in the Woman's Club House, Hollywood boulevard, near La Brea avenue, will have a sermon tomorrow morning by Rev. Ray F. Carter on "Making the Most of a Great Opportunity." The young people will hold an evening service at No. 6541 Hollywood boulevard.

"Ourselves—A Lenten Meditation" will be the subject of Rev. T. O. Douglass, Jr., in Berean Congregational Church, No. 326 West Sixty-first street, tomorrow morning. His evening subject will be, "Rend Your Hearts."

In the Hobart-boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church, Hobart boulevard and Second street, tomorrow morning, C. C. Sweet, superintendent of the Methodist Mission on Fifth street, will speak, and some of the converts will tell of the reformation htat has come into their lives. The pastor, Rev. S. J. Rigers, will preach in the evening.

The theme of Rev. Henry W. Crabbe tomorrow morning in Second United Presbyterian Church, Washington and Santee streets, will be "Soul Culture." In the evening he will speak on "How to Cultivate Christian Stability."

"The Problem of God and Man" will be the topic of Rev. B. Goodfield tomorrow morning in Central Baptist Church, Alvarado and Pico streets, and in the evening he will speak on the subject, "Tent or City—an Interpretation of Life." Special music will be rendered at both services.

Rev. Chester Ferris will preach on "The Christian Priesthood" tomorrow morning in Park Congregation Church, Bellevue avenue and Douglas street, and in the evening on "A Man who Found Himself." Mrs. P. P. Rossiter will sing.

"S.O.S." will be the subject of Rev. William Davies tomorrow morning in the Vernon-avenue Congregational Church. His evening theme will be, "Fag Ends for God."

Rev. A. H. Weitkamp will preach tomorrow morning in Prigrim Congregational Church, Forty-sixth street and Normandie avenue, the subject, "Pray Without Ceasing" and in the evening there will be a sacred concert.

In Knox Presbyterian Church, Forty-third and Figueroa streets, tomorrow morning, Rev. James H. Speer, D.D., secretary of the Church Extension Board, will speak. In the evening Rev. Harry Hillard will speak on "God's Clarion Call."

Dr. W. E. Doughty of New York will speak tomorrow morning in the First United Presbyterian Church, Ninth and Figueroa streets. He is a team leader in the laymen's missionary movement, a world traveler, with a vision of world reconstruction. In the evening Dr. J. Clarence Pinkerton will preach on "The Master's Mission."

Rev. Clyde Shepard tomorrow evening in Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church, Prospect avenue and Rodney drive, East Hollywood, will discuss the question, "Have the Churches and the Preachers Done Their Duty?" He will also give a dramatic reading. In the morning Dr. E. O. Thayer will be the speaker.

There will be no morning services tomorrow in the Bethlehem Norwegian Lutheran Church, Fifteenth street and Dewey avenue, as the pastors and others will attend the dedication of the new church at Zelzah. In the evening the pastor will speak on "A Lenten Meditation."

"The Things of God and the Things of Man" will be the sermon theme of Rev. T. S. Johnston tomorrow morning in the Angelica Swedish Lutheran Church, Seventeenth and Hope streets. In the evening he will speak on "The Self-humiliation of Jesus."

Rev. J. E. Hoick's sermon tomorrow morning in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Euclid avenue and Eagle street, will be on "Preparedness." In the evening the Sunday-school will give its annual foreign missionary programme. It will present the theme of "An Open Bible for an Open World."

Dr. James A. Francis will preach tomorrow morning in the First Baptist Church, Flower street, between Seventh and Eighth, on "Life's Larger Setting," and in the evening on "How to Make the Most of Yourself." He will answer questions from the floor.

In the Union Rescue Mission, No. 145 North Main street, tonight there will be a service in which testimony will be given by mission converts. Tom Mackey will conduct the Bible class at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the gospel wagon will hold a street meeting at First and Los Angeles streets at 4 o'clock. There will be a "reaping service" at 6 o'clock with men gathered in from the streets, and at 7:30 o'clock there will be a great salvation service, with J. W. Evans and Miss F. H. Forsberg assisting the superintendent, William Price.

Rev. S. W. Gage will preach tomorrow morning in Trinity Baptist Church, East First and Hicks streets, on the subject, "Are there Two Fatherhoods—God and the Devil?" His evening subject will be "The Hope of Israel."

Rev. Louis O. Richmond of Terre Haute, Ind., will preach tomorrow morning in the Westlake Presbyterian Church, No. 920 Grand View street, on the theme, "Except These Abide" and in the evening on "An Angel in the Sun."

Rev. Ada C. Bowles, who has been working among the farming districts of the South for some time, gave an interesting address on her missionary experiences last Thursday in the Glendale Universalist Church.

VETERAN RUN DOWN.
Skull Fractured when Bicycle Strikes Him; May Die.

Phillip Rheinhard, 75 years of age, veteran of the Civil War, living at the Soldiers' Home, was struck yesterday afternoon by a bicycle ridden by a boy, at Fifth and Hill streets. Mr. Rheinhard had a fractured skull and may die of the injury. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital and may be moved to the County Hospital today.

SUES FOR INSURA...
Widow Says Policy W... Without Her K...

Maria Ortega, widow of ... Ortega, who claims he paid the premium of ... ance policy in the ... pany of America, with ... funds, and without her knowledge transferred ... from her name to ... filed suit yesterday to ... ownership of the ... $1000.

The Ortegas were ... 15, 1914, and there ... Angel Ortega, 10 months ... complaint alleges that ... threatens to pay the ... fian Ortega, whereas ... claims she is the lawful ... Both the company and ... tega are made defendants.

Go to Church Tomorrow

BIBLE INSTITUTE AUDITORIUM

CHURCH OF THE OPEN DOOR

Sixth and Hope Streets—TOMORROW

DR. R. A. TORREY

WORLD FAMOUS PREACHER

11 a.m.—"THE NEW BIRTH."

7:30 p.m.—"THE FAILURE OF JESUS CHRIST."

UNSURPASSED PROGRAMS OF SACRED MU...

PROF. TROWBRIDGE, DIRECTOR; PROF. MARSH, ACCOMPANIST.

Ideal Auditorium—4000 Free Seats—You Are Invited.

THEOSOPHY.

United Lodge of Theosophists

FIFTH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN BLDG., 8th and Broadway—Public Library Bldg.

SUNDAY, 8 P.M.

"Origin of Evil"

Theosophists, and others who are seeking a Philosophy of Life that really explains, are invited to attend. No fees, charges or collections. Questions invited and answered. Free Reading Room, open daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Women's Study Class, Wednesday, 2:30 p.m.; all women welcome. Students' meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.; public invited. Noonday meetings, 12:30 to 1, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Friday, 8 p.m.—"The Changing World"

Los Angeles Lodge of the Theosophical Society

Suite 406 Blanchard Bldg., 232 S. Broadway.

Free Sunday lecture, 8 p.m.—"Some Aspects of Citizenship," A. F. Knudsen. Every Friday, 8 p.m.—"Bible Symbolism," Isabel B. Holbrook.

BAPTIST.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH

Fifth and Olive Sts.

Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, D. D., Pastor.

11 A. M.—"The Great City of Shamtown."

Rev. HERBERT SPENCER JOHNSON, D.D., Of Boston, Mass.

George H. Bemus, Soloist. Beautiful Baptismal Service

7:30 P. M.—"The Price of a Meal—Where will We Get It?"

DR. BROUGHER, Preacher.

Special—Hall's Jubilee Singers

In Negro Melodies.

Helen Newcomb, Soloist.

Ray Hastings, Big Chorus Choir and Quartet both times

FIRST BAPTIST

DR. FRANCIS WILL PREACH

At 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Evening Subject:

"How to Make the Most of Yourself."

(Questions from the Floor)

727 SOUTH FLOWER STREET.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Alvarado and Pico Streets. Benjamin Goodfield, Minister.

11 o'clock a.m.—"THE PROBLEM OF GOD AND MAN—the Problem Stated!" 7:30 o'clock p.m.—"TENT OR CITY—an Interpretation of Life?"

A warm-hearted evangelical congregation with a hearty welcome for strangers and visitors. Take West Pico car to Alvarado, walk half block south.

PRESBYTERIAN

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Tenth and Figueroa.

REV. HERBERT BOOTH SMITH, Minister.

11:00 a.m.—RELIGION WITH RESERVATIONS.

7:30 p.m.—REV. ROBERT FREEMAN, D.D., OF PASADENA.

Organist Mason and Quartette Choir of Pasadena Presbyterian Church will render the music, in exchange with Organist Garroway and Chorus.

HEAR THE SCOTCH ORATOR AND HIS MUSICIANS.

$5 FULL SET OF TEETH $5

Best set (none better)..... $4.00
Gold Crowns, 22-k. (Best)..... 4.00
Bridge Work (Best)..... 4.00
Gold Fillings and Inlay (Best)..... 1.00
Silver Fillings (Best)..... 50c
Extractions (Painless)..... 50c
All Work Guaranteed for 10 Years

ONE PRICE FOR ALL

The only private dentist in Los Angeles doing such high class dentistry at such wonderfully reduced prices.

Not a new concern. A private, modern office, with experienced operators that have been in this office for the past 10 years. Every modern instrument and equipment; to insure your work to be the best.

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METHODIST.

TRINITY AUDITORIUM

MOST BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN ...

Dr. Charles C. Selec...

Pastor,

WHO HAS A MESSAGE AND DELIVE...

11 a.m.—"The Book of Rev...

Most Mysterious Book in Bible.

7:30 p.m.—Patriotic Add...

WASHINGTON, LINCOLN AND ...

Short Addresses

Mayor Woodman, Gen. Otis and Capt. ...

SPECIAL—A.M.: Mrs. Alma K. Moss, Popular ...

SPECIAL—P.M.: Mr. Thos. C. Barr, Lyric Tenor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CH...

Corner Sixth and ...

DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE, Pastor, will preach.

11:00 a.m.—"THE CROWN OF LIFE."

7:30 p.m.—"DANGERS WHICH BESET LOS ANGELES GIRLS: WAGES MAKE GIRLS GO WRONG? CAN A WANDERING GIRL COME BACK? IS THE MAN MOST TO BLAME?"

Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. H. W. Brodbeck, Superintendent. Leagues at 6:00 p.m. All Seats Free. Everybody invited.

UNIVERSITY-METHODIST-CHURCH

Jefferson and McClintock. Rev. W. E. Tilroe, D.D., Pastor. Ruenitz, Musical Director. Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917: 11 a.m., "The Sanctuary," Pastor. 7:30 p.m., Missionary address, Mr. W. E. ...

NAZARENE.

BIG REVIVA...

REV. C. M. DUNAWAY

REV. JOSEPH H. SMITH

THE WILDE QUARTETTE, SINGERS

FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARE...

Corner Sixth and Wall Streets.

Three Great Services on the Sabbath

EPISCOPAL.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

REV. GEORGE DAVIDSON, M.A., Rector.

Services: 7:30 and 11:00 and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 9:30 a.m.

Sermons: Morning by the ... "What did you Bring ... Evening Sermon by the ...

Confirmation instruction Sundays at 4:00 p.m. and Fridays at 4:00 p.m. Grand ave. car to Adams. Walk one block west. Or University car to Place. Walk through Chester to Adams, then one block east.

ST. PAUL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL

SERVICES: 7:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 7:45 p.m.

Dean MacCormack Will Preach

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT

11 A. M. FASTING

7:15 P.M., 7:45 A.M.—Organ Recital by John A. Bellin.

7:45 P.M. Rifle Shots

CHRISTIAN.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

REV. RUSSELL F. THRAPP, MINISTER.

11:00 p.m.: "Supporting the Firing Line."

7:30 p.m.: BIG CONCERT of eight ... TETTE AND CHORUS.

Mr. H. D. Mustard, Director. Other soloists, Miss Dorothy Beach, ... Thrapp, Mr. William Ooley.

WILSHIRE BOULEVARD CHRISTIAN CH...

Wilshire Blvd. and Normandie Ave. Rev. Jesse Philip Sutton, ...

Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m.

11 a.m.—"PROMISES TO THE OVERCOMER—HIS LIFE-WORK."

7:45 p.m.—"JESUS' LAST DAY IN CAPERNAUM."

Mr. Theophilus Fitz, Soloist and Choir Director.

Excellent Music at Both Services. Take West Sixth st. car to ...

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

SWAMI PARAMANANDA

Public lecture, Blanchard Music Hall, 232 S. Hill St., 3 p.m., subject, "Christ's parables." All welcome. Devotional services Sunday, 11 a.m. Lessons, Wednesday, 3 p.m., at the Vedanta Center, 1631 E. ... phone 81248.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF IN...

Author and teacher of international reputation, will lecture at ... S. Figueroa St., Sunday evening, February 25, at 8 p.m. ... tion," Auspices of the Vedanta Society. All welcome.

UNIVERSALIST

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

1373 S. Alvarado St., Cor. Hoover. (Take Pico car to Alvarado or W. ...

REV. C. ELLWOOD NASH, D.D., Pastor.

Sunday services: Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m. ... thodoxy Not of Jesus." 6:30 p.m.—Young People's Meeting.

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

"THE ETHICS OF BIRTH CONTRO...

Address by REYNOLD E. BLIGHT

11 a.m.—Church of the People, Blanchard Hall, ... programme. All seats free.

NEW THOUGHT

HOME OF TRUTH

MRS. ANITA RIX ... Subject, ... interpretation thereof." Sunday, 11 a.m., ... Truth Chapel, 803 S. Union ave. Beginning March 5, course of ... perity," at 3 p.m., Brackett Hall, by Mrs. Miller. Monday and ... welcome. Voluntary offering.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

ALL LIGHT SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY

Pounding the Temple of Truth, Symphony Hall, ... Sunday evening, 7:45, address "Miss Washington's ... Rogers, Psychometry, Seership, Lawrence ... welcome to all. Voluntary offering.

CONGREGATIONAL

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN

of Columbus, Ohio.

11 a.m.—"Worlds in the Making."

7:45 p.m.—"Some High Lights of Memory."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HOPE NEAR NINTH STREET.

HAVE THE PREACHERS FAILED

the people in this time of national stress? Is there nothing more to be said than "Whatever comes, we will stand together?" Hear a man who dares to stand alone. Rev. Clyde Shepard, Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church, Sunday night, Hollywood car to Vermont.

PLYMOUTH

THE HOME CHURCH

Twenty-first and Loveless

Dr. George A. Andrews

11 a.m., "Greedy Judas."

7:30 p.m., "The Deacon and the Ward Healer."

Rev. R. S. Burrich.

Strangers Cordially Welcomed. Take University or Washington St. Cars.

UNITARIAN.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

925 SOUTH FLOWER ST.

REV. H. STANTON HODGIN, Minister.

Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject, "THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL OR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION." Special music by Quartet Choir. Sunday-school at 9:45. Social Service Class at 10 o'clock; subject, "A Great Chautauqua for Southern California." Young People's meeting at 7 p.m.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Services every Sunday at 153 West Adams street: Sunday-school, 10 a.m. Preaching services, 11:30 a.m. Sacrament services, 7 p.m. All are cordially invited. No collections. Take South Main or Grand ... cars.

WESTLAKE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

REV. LOUIS O. RICHMOND

Of Terre Haute, Ind., preaches Sunday morning at 11, on "Except These Abide;" 7:30 p.m., "An Angel in the Sun."

Music Par Excellence by Westlake Choir.

920 Grand View Street. All Seatings Free. A Welcoming Hand Awaits

WEST ADAMS PRESBYTERIAN

West Adams Street, between Vermont ave. and Romeo.

DR. W. H. FISHBURN, Pastor.

11 a.m., Sermon by the Pastor: "THE MINT STAMP ON THE BOOK." 7:45 p.m., Sermon by the Pastor: "NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART."

Take Vermont and Georgia car, get off at Vermont and W. Adams, walk ½ block west.

Rheumatism an Insidious Disease; Begins With Insignificant Pains

Real Torture Bound to Follow If the First Warnings Are Not Heeded.

Anyone afflicted with the pangs of rheumatism will tell you that the first pains were hardly noticeable. Slight at first, in fact too insignificant to be heeded, pains increasing very gradually, the disease had them firmly in its grasp before they realized that they were its victim.

Those who have been trying liniments and other external applications will find that they have not reached the cause of the trouble, and that their rheumatism is back with them again, increasing in severity as the days go by.

Don't overlook the first signs of rheumatism. Prompt treatment is highly important, but the right treatment is the only kind that will do you any good. Have you ever known of rheumatism being cured by liniments or other external applications? Most certainly not. Do not, therefore, make the mistake that many have, but bear in mind that external remedies positively cannot reach rheumatism. It cannot be rubbed out of the blood. S. S. S. can be relied upon to cleanse the blood and has been giving relief from rheumatism for more than fifty years, and some of the most severe cases have yielded to it. Write today and give full information about your case, and our medical adviser will give you advice without cost. Address medical department Swift Specific Co., 32 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

Court Suit.

ESTED, SUES A FORTUNE.

of Los Angeles Doctor with Boy City Firm.

Tailor's Claim and ed to Police Court.

Says Accuser Admits Knew Her Guiltless.

Max Koenig of the firm Collins, merchant tailor Francisco, admitted, it is a deposition that he believe Mrs. Florence wife of Dr. A. C. Thorpe of Twentieth street, guilty at the time he arrest, the tailors yesterday defendants in the second damage suits filed by the society woman. In the in the northern city yesterday $74,000 damages. San Francisco about a Thorpe bought a suit Collier for $50, payWhen it was delivered it and she sent it back for She said they would out of the house to get to match, which would When the suit was reby the tailors had kept it said, it had not been also refused to pay the called her up, it is threatened to have her which he did.

was tried in police Jewitt dismissed the prosecuted her of any whatever. Because of motion of trial and that to says she was subjected managers of the store, she suit for $25,000 dam-

to Attorney A. C. who took Max Koenig's the latter said he did not Thorpe guilty of stealWhen asked if he had to a complaint charging Jewitt, he said, it is had explained the case Assistant Attorney, who adming of a warrant. He Jewitt's request, but assure he wanted his goods.

claims the District Police will have an entire story to tell, and that Jewitt admits he did not When pressed by when the Thorpes threatens to pay the policy to Clodian Ortega, whereas Mrs. claims she is the lawful Both the company and Clodian Ortega are made defendants.

Sues Again for Public Humiliation.

Mrs. A. C. Thorpe,

Who yesterday filed a second suit for damages against a San Francisco firm, who, she says, had her arrested as a shoplifter. She asks $75,000.

WOMEN'S WORK, WOMEN'S CLUBS.

BY EMILY SQUIER.

Friday Morning Club.

The Friday Morning Club had looked forward to a spirited socialistic controversy yesterday, and it had it. Although John Fargo failed to appear on the scene to make his address on "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism," having been snowed in on the journey here, W. T. Ghent, a local, somewhat denatured Socialist, was prevailed upon to speak in his place.

One calls Mr. Ghent denatured because in his hands Socialism partook of a delicate pink, rather than of flaming red, and he was quite as ready to criticise his Socialist confreres for their inconsistencies, as to further their propaganda.

He began by speaking of Socialists as human beings which is an admission of frailty. He also mentioned the tea table Socialists, as those who mistake their own emotions for a public movement. He insisted that Socialists could laugh at themselves and that they were often laughable. Furthermore, he denounced all forms of violent methods, and pointed out that there is every grade of Socialist from the philosophic anarchist to the practicalists, and scientific Socialists, etc. He also ridiculed the single taxers, who regard their pet propaganda as the panacea for all ills, and also asserted that there is altogether too much dogma and not enough thinking among Socialists, and that while they deprecate the ignoring or coercion of minorities outside their own realms, they are quick to make short work of minorities within their ranks. But, he added, although Socialists aflght among themselves, so do church sewing circles.

Mr. Ghent also pointed out that while Socialists yearn to alleviate the woes of the world, many of them often sternly refused any form of charity to their unhappy brothers, believing they will thus be fostering a false system.

But the declaration which called forth the most heated controversy was to the effect that the Socialists of this country are pro-German, that, in fact, the German element is so influential in "American Socialism that it is largely responsible for their policies. He also gave this German influence as the reason why there had been no Socialist protest from this country against the atrocities in Belgium.

Then came questions from the floor tumbling over each other, in quick succession, for members of the Friday club love an argument. "Are not Socialists opposed to war?" asked one dame.

"Is not Dr. Carl Liebknecht, even now languishing in jail for his plain speaking on the subject in Germany?"

"Yes," was the answer. "Dr. Liebknecht, is in prison. But he is one Socialist out of 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag, and all the rest have voted every war measure with the utmost complaisance."

Arises Mr. De Lara, Mexican, who declared that the Socialists and only the Socialists were responsible for opposing war between this country and Mexico.

"If the Socialists had not protested against Belgium atrocities, it was because the rich people were already doing that so well, and they were all for the Allies," he said.

Up jumps Gaylord Wilshire, who regrets that he disagrees with everybody on most points, but begs to insist that the American Socialists are pro-German.

Whereupon President Mrs. Seward Simons remarked that the war had so confused us all that Republicans had voted for President Wilson and Upton Sinclair was urging the entrance of this country into the war on the side of the Allies.

The warm controversy continued at luncheon, where Ralph Criswell asserted the burdens and misery of all wars were borne by the working classes, and that he, as a working man, was dead against it, because he was one of the men who would have to bear the brunt.

Up spake Mr. Wilshire again, declaring that it was the aristocracy of England which had borne the burden of unpreparedness there, and that the laboring classes had never been so well off before or had so much money to spend. He denied the burden of debt for posterity on the working classes, explaining that it will merely be redistributed among the capitalists, as heretofore.

PHYSICIAN SUCCUMBS.

After Thirty Years of Practice in This City.

Dr. Elias J. Crandall of No. 1709 West Washington street, a physician of this city for the past thirty years, died at his home Thursday after an illness that lasted three years. He was 76 years old and was a native of New York. He came here with his family from Kansas.

The funeral services will be conducted at the parlors of Godeau & Martinoni, No. 827 South Figueroa street, this morning at 10 o'clock, and members of the Odd Fellows' Semi-tropic Lodge No. 271 are requested to be present. Interment will be in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Besides his widow, Dr. Crandall leaves two sons, Dr. Frank D. and Dan Crandall, and a daughter, Mrs. O. F. Pealer, wife of a well-known Los Angeles contractor.

"Take Time by the Forelock."

Telephone your Sunday ads to The Times Public or main number.

Patriotic.

YOUTHS RALLY TO OLD GLORY.

Answer Call of the Seventh and will Enlist.

Exhibition Entertainment at Armory a Success.

Recruiting is Accelerated as Interest Revives.

More than thirty enlistments were added to the roster of the Seventh Regiment last night, as follows: Co. A, two; Co. B, six; Co. C, four; Co. F, eight; Supply Company and scattering, twelve. One of the features of the affair was the programme rendered by the Pasadena Municipal Band, which came over by motor truck to assist in stirring up enthusiasm.

To one of the largest crowds ever gathered in the Armory, the units of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., last night acted as hosts in a monster exhibition-entertainment, demonstrating for their audience the many phases of the life of a National Guardsman. The joys and sorrows of a militiaman were outlined in exhibits, and Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Prescott, N.G.C. (retired) explained in a virile and interesting talk the origin and present need of the National Guard in the United States.

The exhibition-entertainment was held primarily by the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment to accelerate recruiting, and when the last visitor had departed those in charge expressed the belief that the objective had been gained, as many of the young men who attended as guests declared their intentions of joining the regiment.

Practically the entire Seventh Regiment was there, each man ready to do his share of entertaining. The married men of the regiment brought their wives, one of them even bringing his 14-months-old baby. The unmarried men brought their sisters and sweethearts, the large attendance of the fair sex serving to brighten the dull interior. Although the majority of the visitors were young men, still a large number of interested women also came to inspect the work.

To the music of an orchestra in the ballroom those present interspersed dances with inspection trips to the different parlors, where the organizations of the regiment had their exhibits laid out.

Brig.-Gen. Albert Wankowski acted as chairman of the occasion, and introduced Gen. Prescott as the speaker of the evening.

BY GEN. PRESCOTT.

"The Army of the Republic is the citizen soldiery, the backbone of the nation's defense," said Gen. Prescott. "And one of the finest organizations in this army is the Seventh Regiment, California National Guard. Its record through the Spanish War, the San Francisco fire and along the Mexican border is flawless and unexcelled.

"I invite every young man here to join the National Guard, and in so doing quote the opinion of George Washington that an organized militia is the greatest defense our country can have; that one of the greatest duties of the American people is to equip, organize and instruct such militia. And the National Guard of the country today is equipped exactly in accordance with Washington's advice. A young man who joins the National Guard is obeying the sacred injunction of George Washington.

"The instructed citizen soldier is far better than the mercenary. It has been so proven time and again in history. But the citizen soldiers must be instructed. I know that if a fight was promised tomorrow there would be a rush of young men to get into the National Guard. But they don't want to come in and drill for two or three months. It is those two or three months of instruction that they need to make them efficient."

Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz spoke briefly. Officers of the Committee of Entertainment also gave short talks.

Chief among the interesting exhibits last night was that of the Engineer Corps. Although this branch of the service is recruited to practically full strength, the officers and men took delight in interesting the numerous guests who entered their parlor by demonstrating their work. In the absence of Capt. James Irvine, now in Washington for the Chamber of Commerce, Lieut. Theodore T. Kirk and Lieut. John E. Rockhold conducted the demonstrations.

Other exhibits at the Armory last night were those of Co.'s A, B, C and F, Troop D, Machine Gun Company, Hospital Corps, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and Signal Corps.

SOB IN SUIT.

Young Wife Left Destitute, She Says; Asks Maintenance.

There was the sound of a sob in the separate maintenance suit filed by Mrs. Lucy Cox, the young wife of Herman Cox, through Attorney Erwin P. Werner, yesterday. She says she was deserted by Mr. Cox last Sunday, being left with her son, Herman W. Cox, 18 months old, "without money or credit to purchase the necessaries of life."

The Coxes live on North Avenue 21. Mr. Cox manifested his intention of leaving her, Mrs. Cox says, by telling her he was going to go and removing her clothes and personal belongings from their home. The complaint alleges he is now residing at the Ganahl Apartments. Mrs. Cox states she is in destitute circumstances.

According to Attorney Werner, he will attempt to show when the case comes to trial that the father and the mother of her husband agitated a separation. Mr. Cox, the husband, is in the employ of the Fulton Engine Company.

MUST PAY DAMAGES.

The District Court of Appeal yesterday affirmed the judgment of Superior Judge Wilbur in refusing a new trial to the defendant corporation in the action brought by Frances G. Rodgers against the Pacific Coast Casualty Company to recover damages on account of personal injuries inflicted in an elevator accident in an apartment-house conducted by Nevada Irwin. The verdict in favor of the plaintiff was for $2589.52. Nevada Irwin had a policy in the defendant company.

MUSICAL.

Success.

DRAWS GALA AUDIENCE.

BOSTON NATIONAL GIVES FINE "FAUST" PRODUCTION.

By Edwin Schallert.

Amply testifying to the success of the Boston-National Opera Company's season from a popular standpoint, the size of the attendance proved a brilliant feature of the performance of "Faust" last night and Clune's Auditorium. For the second successive evening every seat in the big theater was taken, and standing room was in demand. While the audience lacked a little in largeness the first of the week, owing doubtless to the rain, there is no feeling of disappointment in the region of the box office over latest returns. Musicians and public have rallied in de luxe style to enjoy the big musical attraction of the season.

The opera "Faust," the sixth work offered by the Boston-National organization, is ever the musically enjoyable opera. There are just enough familiar set pieces to keep you in an anticipatory mood waiting for the next one, and there is enough pretty music in between and fascinating stage pictures to make the waiting easy. "Faust" always has been and will doubtless always remain for the great majority an epitome of beauty.

The Boston-National company's production was distinctive in the splendid Mephisto and Marguerite it offered. Mardones avoided the conventional red-fire make-up in the role, and gave us a cavalier for a Satan. He also made use of the black robe which sometimes graces that cynical character of Boito's Mefistofeles." His singing of the big bass part, needless to say, was superb. His acting was marked by a modern reserve that was very satisfying.

Maggie Teyte makes a rare Marguerite in appearance. She has had a little difficulty with a cold this week, but managed to sing over it in very successful fashion. Her interpretation of last night's role had that remarkably adequate character that virtually all her work seems to possess. She is ever the intelligent singer.

Riccardo Martin, who made such a notable impression in the role of Rudolfo Wednesday afternoon, seemed in not quite as good votes. His singing of Faust was rather uneven, although the general quality of his tone was pleasing, and marked by the peculiar vibrancy that belongs to his voice. From long experience he is very familiar with the needs of the opera part histrionically.

Graham Marr rose quite above his usual level of performance as Valentine. His singing of the role was especially clear. His voice has a certain force and distinction that he uses to advantage at times. Bianca Saroya, as Siebel, and Maria Winietzkaja, as Martha were capable. Saroya sang the "Flower Song" very clearly and pleasingly.

Guerrieri and the orchestra gave a brilliant rendition of the score. Throughout the Boston-National performances the orchestra has been an unusual source of pleasure.

The Soldiers' Chorus went fairly, particularly after the singers warmed up to their duty. The garden quartette and scene was fraught with the loveliness that pervades the music. Mardones and Teyte made the scene between Mephisto and Marguerite at the church very effective, despite the fact that the chorus and organ fought hard to keep a pitch all their own. The closing trio was excellently given. Martin, Teyte and Mardones seeming to rise to especial heights here.

The closing performance of the Boston-National Opera will take place today, "Iris," with Tamaki Miura being the afternoon offering, and "La Boheme" with Teyte, Gaudenzi, Riegelmann, Marr and Mardones the evening feature.

Brahms Quintette.

When a Russian writes a scherso you can generally expect a degree of excitement. This was very forcefully demonstrated in the Arensky piano quintette, presented for the first time in this city at the public rehearsal of the Brahms Quintette yesterday afternoon. Aside from this scherso the chief merit of the work at the first hearing seems to be that it is unusual. I have found a number of things Arensky has written dry in spots, and this quintette, I believe, is one of them. But when the scherso is reached you will find a delightful surprise, an ascending melody with a sudden downward dip that is like the shimmering flight of the flying fish. The fugue in the following movement is also exceedingly interesting, and the Brahms Quintette brought out the character of the work with remarkable finish. The string section of the organization has made surprising improvement. Their rendition of the Quartette in D major by Haydn evoked a positive wave of enthusiasm from the audience. It was beautifully done, the passages of semi-solo character allotted to Oskar Seiling standing out well, as did the brisk finale.

Hermann Seidel, second violinist of the Quintette was soloist. His absolute immobility during the interpretation of a composition is likely to mislead you as to his really excellent feeling and emotional power. His tone is vibrant with livingness. He plays with sensible charm and careful understanding of the demands of the composition. His rendition of an old time sonata by Tartini, brought a call for an encore, and Mr. Seidel played the sparkling and isarre "Tambourin Chinois" by Kreisler. Alexander Kranback assisted him at the piano.

The programme will be repeated tonight.

FRIVOLS.

Show Shop News.

MUST HAVE MOVIES.

OLIVER MOROSCO PLANS NEW MUSICAL COMEDY FOR US.

By Grace Kingsley.

Really, it has got so here in Los Angeles that no gathering, from a missionary society meeting to a political come-on hurrah, is quite complete without the presence of a couple of motion-picture stars or stage luminaries. These sometimes seem irrelevant to the occasion. What place, for instance, has one of these unworldly, poetical souls at a meeting of the Ad Club? What does such a one know or care about advertising? He lives for his art. But it makes no difference. Without the bright presence of such a one no Ad Club luncheon or other doings is now considered complete.

For instance, all the members of the Morosco Theater stock company and of the Pantages bill will attend the Ad Club's masque ball after the respective performances tonight, besides which a number of picture stars will also be present.

Suspense is Over.

In further proof of the fact that Oliver Morosco intends no such terrible calamity as the absolute and final withdrawal of his presence from our fair city, he yesterday telegraphed Joseph Montrose that he will produce another musical comedy for us when he returns. It is by the already famous combination of artistic affinities, Oliver Morosco, Elmer Harris and Earl Carroll, and promises to be as brilliant and amusing as "So Long Letty" and "Canary Cottage."

Gaby the Second.

Elsie Pilcer, who dances at the Orpheum next week, is the only authorized copy of Gaby Delys in existence. Gaby's dancing partner, Harry, is Elsie's brother, and he trained her steps, while Gaby helped to design her wonderful gowns. Elsie is known as the pocket Gaby. And who shall now aver that Gaby is all selfishness and want of soul? How could she ever know all these things would get into print?

They Call It Rest.

Cliff Webster, leader of the Pantages orchestra at San Diego, is guiding the minions of the pit at the local Pantages this week. Webster traded jobs with Ed Wagner for the week. This is a musician's idea of a vacation.

Eltinge Booked at Mason.

Julian Eltinge, impersonator of stunning women, in his latest and greatest success, "Cousin Lucy," has been booked for the Mason Opera-house, where he will appear the week of March 5.

Home, Sweet Home Note.

Odiva's sea lions at the Orpheum are glad to get back home, she says. They were caught at Santa Barbara, and the fair diver avers that when the big one, "Brutus," heard they were in California, the other day, his eyes were filled with water as he hopped out of his tank. The sea lions are to be a feature of the Hippodrome spectacle in New York next year.

From Across the Pond.

Marie Allan, the dainty dancer who is making a hit in Charles Alphin's "Hello, Hawaii," at the Burbank, scored a terpsichorean triumph in the London music halls a couple of seasons ago.

Sue MacManamy,

New Morosco stock actress, playing in "We Are Seven."

Law and Order.

(Continued from First Page.)

are no longer in the ascendancy. Their places are being rapidly filled by safe, sane leaders, who believe in the sanctity of labor and who are willing at all times to submit any grievance they may have to a reasonable body for arbitration. The day of the rough-neck unionite in San Francisco is past. Henceforth all matters that need adjustment will be submitted to unbiased men who have the interest of the entire community at heart, and fair, equitable and sane adjustment will be made; for this is the pledge of the San Francisco chamber to the people of San Francisco.

"We have no quarrel with unions as such. We will at all times be glad to welcome to our councils real union leaders, men of vision, and judgment, and sanity, who are willing to consider matters of grave import on their merits. These men will be given a hearing not because they are union men and represent union labor, but because the ideas they advance are sane, sound and worthy of consideration.

"We feel that we have solved the union-labor problem. Not, of course, in its finality, but we have made a great step in that we have gained the confidence of the rank and file. This is of itself a great step and we are certain that in our future battles—for we are not so foolish as to believe that the discredited riff-raff who have for years hoodwinked the really honest and upright masses will give in without a fight—we will have the support of all the decent, law-abiding workingmen in the community.

IN OUR FOOTSTEPS.

"I must, however, say one thing, and that is that Los Angeles has been a beacon light to us in the darkness. Your Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have been an inspiration and a power to all communities struggling with the incubus of unionism in its most sinister form.

"Your Chamber of Commerce has done wonders in the developing of your industrial resources. The showing made for the year of 1916 is one that any community might well be proud of. It is indeed a pleasure to me, representing as I do San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, to extend to you on behalf of the commercial and industrial interests of that community my heartiest congratulations. You have accomplished wonders. We salute you.

"San Francisco, too, has made wonderful strides in the past year. Our foreign commerce, despite the restrictions and hamperings due to lack of tonnage occasioned by the war, has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. San Francisco, which really represented the Pacific Coast, sent the largest representation of any section of the country to the foreign trade council held at Pittsburgh recently.

"There are two things which I feel constrained to boast of and which must be of interest to you as our sister city on this great Coast, and that is the fact that we have recently completed an industrial survey of San Francisco and the bay region and also an educational survey similar to the one which you completed more than a year ago.

"Our chamber is doing all in its power to secure the passage of the compulsory mediation bill and for the defeat of the anti-injunction bill, two measures which are now before the State Legislature. In this work we have the hearty co-operation of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and for this we are indeed grateful."

Defense.

POLICE RECORD IS PROFFERED ALIBI.

CHIEF OF GOTHAM DETECTIVES, STATES PRISONER.

Arrested on Charge of Passing Bad Checks and Said to Have Bogus Paper Trail Through State, Tells of Having been New York Lieutenant.

Alleging that he was chief of detectives of New York, that he is an intimate of Chief Butler, and that he is innocent of the charge of having passed bad checks, Edward D. Sugden, alias Edward Snyder and George Snyder, was arrested yesterday at the Rosslyn Hotel by detectives from Central Station and by Supt. P. W. Mohan of the Burns Detective Agency.

It appears Sugden made the acquaintance of several wealthy tourists at the Rosslyn, on whom it is alleged he passed checks amounting to $115. These checks are said to have been made good by a member of a fraternal order of which it is stated Sugden is a member.

It is further alleged that, using the name George Snyder, Sugden passed at Stockton two worthless checks drawn on the First Savings Bank of Oakland. It is also stated he operated in Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, Oakland and San Francisco, the bad paper totaling more than $1500.

Sugden declares he was a lieutenant in the New York police department, and also was secretary to former Chief Devery of that city.

He called on Chief Butler here last week, giving the name Snyder. His claim of friendship with the Chief is said to be founded on this one fact.

LOOT POSTOFFICE.

Automobile Thieves Get Machine-load of Plunder at Walnut.

Thieves jimmied their way into the postoffice at Walnut yesterday morning and escaped with a machine-load of plunder, according to a report received by Postoffice Inspector Ranger, who left immediately to make an investigation. All of the loot, with the exception of twelve 25-cent books of stamps, came from the stock of the general store where the postoffice is located, and included a quantity of automobile tires.

Amusements—Entertainments

TIC THEATER— TWICE DAILY
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
JOAN THE WOMAN
WITH
Geraldine Farrar
BY JEANIE MACPHERSON
BOOKI— Nights—200 Seats at 75c. 200 Seats at 50c; 100 Seats at 25c. Others at $1.50.
These Prices MATINEES—50c, 25c, 75c.

'S GREATEST STOCK COMPANY—
OROSCO MATINEE TODAY
LAST TIME TONIGHT
WE ARE SEVEN
Prices: Nights, 10c to 75c. Mats. 10c to 50c.
Tomorrow Matinee, "A FAIR OF QUEENS"—All Comedy.

NK THEATER— SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY, FEB. 22.
THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL SONG SHOW
Second Big Week
HELLO HAWAII 99
utiful Scenery, Magnificent Costumes,
Catchy Music, Wholesome Comedy
mance Every Night. Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun.
Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c. Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

'S AUDITORIUM— FIFTH & L. E. BEHYMER OLIVE STS. PRESENTS
BOSTON NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY
day at 2:00 o'Clock "IRIS" with MIURA as IRIS
T—FAREWELL—at 8 o'Clock—"LA BOHEME"
At Clune's Auditorium Box Office. Lower Floor: $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00; $2.50 and $3.50; Galleries, $1.00; Mezzanine Floor, $1.50; Box and Logs

ANITA STEWART AS "THE GIRL PHILIPPA" 2nd WEEK STARTS MONDAY
SHOWS AT 11 A.M., 1, 3, 5, 7:15 & 9 P.M.

The Best of Vaudeville
AND BLANCHE DAYNE, "A City Case;" ODIVA and Her Performing Sea Lions; JANET ADAIR and Miss Adelphi, Song Duo; HARRY STAPLEY, with Personality; "OVER THE GARDEN GATE;" MILLY COLLINS, "Speaker of the House;" PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY'S "Romeo and Juliet" and songs.
Concerts 2 and 8 p.m. Pathe Semi-Weekly News Views.
Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c; boxes $1.00. Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50c. Boxes, 75c. Except Holiday Matinees.

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CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
"THE COMMON LAW"
Continuous from 10:30 A.M.

Last Chance Today to See C. Post Mason's
GREATER NEW YORK
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"THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY" and 6th Episode of "PATRIA"
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Bright, Snappy Program
Mirth—Melody
Novelty and Song
—Best Feature Vaudeville Acts—
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ALL SEATS EVER. 15c

Theaters—Amusements—Entertainments

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Clune's Theatre Beautiful
STARTING MON., FEB. 26 PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 Nights 25c, 50c, 75c MATS. SEATS NOW ON SALE
William Fox presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
The $1,000,000 Picture Beautiful with
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
FIVE MONTHS IN LYRIC THEATER, NEW YORK.

CLUNE'S BROADWAY THEATER— 838 South Broadway
Robert Harron---Mildred Harris
In a Stirring Comedy Drama
"THE BAD BOY" DAILY—10:30, 12, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30, 9

MASON OPERA HOUSE—
LAST TWO TIMES—MATINEE AND NIGHT
PRICES—Nights, 50c to $2.00; Matinee Today, 50c to $1.50.
JOHN CORT'S MUSICAL GEM
Original New York Production
The PRINCESS PAT
Augmented Herbert Orchestra
Coming for One Week, Beginning Monday, Feb. 26. Matinee Wed. and Sat.
DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ONE!
Los Angeles has not seen so good a play since Spring street was an Indian trail as COHAN AND HARRIS' 100% Dramatic Triumph
"The House of Glass"
PRICES: 50c TO $2.00; MAT. WED., $1.00. SEATS NOW.

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SYMPHONY THEATER BDWY. NEAR 6TH
LIONEL BARRYMORE
IN "THE END OF THE TOUR" 6:15 & 10:30
THE DAYLIGHT PLAYHOUSE FRANCIS X BUSHMAN 2:30, 8:00 & 11:15
THE TRAP

MILLER'S— Junc. Spring & Main at 9th.
Fox Features & Fuzzilli Comedies
"Her Greatest "Vampire" Picture.
Theda Bara
IN "THE TIGER WOMAN."
"There's Many a Fool," a burlesque on "A Fool There Was." Shows 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

ALHAMBRA— Miller's 9th Street Theater Bet. 7th & 8th on Hill
A brand new five-reel William Fox Comedy-Drama.
George Walsh in "Melting Millions"
"Out for the Coin," a two-reel Christie comedy with the little Dan circus. Every Tuesday.

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Shows Begin 11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30
EXCLUSIVE FIRST RUN MACK SENNETT KEYSTONE
"Stars and Bars" with Ford Sterling, Harry Gribbon, Gene Rogers, Hugh Fay, May Emory. Great Cast
Also the Lucky Paramount Special
THEO. ROBERTS in "THE AMERICAN CONSUL"

GARRICK— Bdwy. at 8th
THIS WEEK
Lois Weber's Master Drama.
"THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. M."
Starring Mary MacLaren & Harrison Ford
COMING SUNDAY
A Triangle Triumph.
WM. S. HART and HOUSE PETERS
In "BETWEEN MEN."

PANTAGES— Matinee 2:30 3 Shows Tonight Starting 6:30 10c, 20c 30c

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LOS ANGELES (*Lōce Ahng-hayl-ehs*)

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TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

(At Home:) Among the distinctively favorable incidents of the day on the New York Stock Exchange was the Southern Pacific statement for January, showing a net increase of $2,626,000. Suggestions of increased tension in the international situation as affecting the United States caused renewed selling in moderation, with initial prices irregular, turning to heavy. In the final hour, however, there were numerous material recoveries, with steel and shipping leading. International bonds were irregular.

TRAGIC.

The law has decided that a 4-year-old waif, adopted by his grandfather, is his grandfather's son, therefore his father's brother and therefore he is his own uncle. There is only one chance for the kid to become a normal man and that is to keep him in ignorance of his relation to himself until he is of age.

PAY, PAY, PAY!

The "Victory Loan," to which the people of Great Britain were asked to subscribe, was received with enthusiasm, and when the subscription lists closed, on the night of the 16th of February, the amount subscribed was between $3,500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000. Evidently the people of England have followed Rudyard Kipling's advice to—

"Put your hands in your pockets and pay, pay, pay!"

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A Los Angeles woman, exercising the rights of a free citizen, visited a club one night and when her husband protested against her action she further exercised her "woman's rights" by throwing a shoe at him. Of course women have a perfect right to go to clubs and they are also privileged to become irritated when remonstrated with, but really, now, ladies, do your husbands make a habit of throwing shoes at you merely because they do not like the theme of your lecture?

MAKING MEN LAUGH.

Fred Mace, the big, jolly comedian who brought sunshine into the lives of thousands, has been called from the stage of the world by the Great Director of the Universe. None is more mourned in his passing than he who, when living, makes men laugh. Who was it that wrote the lines:

"On parent knees a naked, newborn child,
Weeping you lay while all around you smiled—
So live that, sinking in your last long sleep,
Calm you may smile though all around you weep."

TEN THOUSAND FOR A "GOOD NIGHT."

Does politeness pay? Only those deficient in it have any doubts on the point. It always pays in good will and in friendly, pleasant and profitable human relationships. Once in a while, too, it pays big in cold cash.

A Portland girl for a genial "good morning" and a friendly "good night" bestowed regularly on a ferry gateman has just found herself in possession of $10,000, left to her on his death by the appreciative ferry man. Real politeness and good feeling always pay. But those who expect to inherit small fortunes from car conductors, ticket collectors or elevator men by imitating the spontaneous courtesy of the lucky little Portland lady will be properly disappointed.

NO MORE FUNNY CLOWNS.

A wail will go up from the American children at the sad confession of the circus men that the supply of funny clowns has petered out. The evolution of the five and six-ring circus has left only the motley, the handsprings, the bladder and trained pig, just the shell that once housed so merry a spirit.

The old true clown could—as Grimaldi once did—leave the deathbed of the well-beloved and out of a broken heart keep his audience still convulsed with laughter. Perhaps the secret of being funny lies in knowing how to repress one's own feelings and to get into the humor of the other fellow. Are the circus men looking for real clowns in the right quarters? They say they can train them in all the tricks of the profession, but they can't make them funny. Some things have to come naturally or not at all.

A RAW PROPOSAL.

Now comes another Chicago doctor, Robert T. Alston, advocate of a fearsome new cult, "How to live without work." He has actually been at great pains to teach modern men and women the way to get by on a minimum of labor through a diet of fruits, nuts, herbs, raw grains and uncooked foods.

We know Nebuchadnezzar worried along for a while on a diet of grass; and possibly, could Dr. Alston train our digestive organs to the necessary bovine extent, he might persuade a few human beings to imitate the cattle of the field—and so live without work.

The famous soldier, Spinola, on the other hand, asking of what disease a friend of his had died, was told, "Of having nothing to do." "Though," replied Spinola, "to kill a general." We think he understood the human mechanism better than the Chicago doctor. Those anxious to live without work would better go to grass.

The lack of public bathing facilities in Washington is discussed in the press of that city. Yet they do manage to wash a large amount of dirty linen in that town.

GOMPERS GOVERNS CONGRESS.

As it now appears, the recommendations of the President to Congress for legislation to supplement the Adamson bill will be disregarded by Senators and Representatives. The little finger of Sam Gompers, the cockney anarchist, appears to be thicker than the loins of Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Wilson asks for a law suspending for four months the right to strike of railroad train hands. Gompers declares that this would be to establish "involuntary servitude" and destroy the "inalienable right" of union labor to raise hell with the public and raise the "rake-offs" which Sam receives from strikes.

As a result of the pernicious activities of Gompers and his gang, all the bills to prevent or postpone strikes have been killed in committee and their places taken by bills now pending providing for a Board of Conciliation and Mediation which is given power to investigate and report, but is given no power to enforce its findings.

As a consequence of this abortive and caste legislation, neither the railroad companies nor the public made any appearance before the Board of Conciliation and Mediation, and the labor leaders were the only witnesses.

The Washington correspondent of the Railway Age Gazette says: "Of the 536 pages of the printed reports of the committee hearings, about 100 are taken up with the testimony and questioning of the representatives of the great third party whose interest in labor disputes is said to be paramount, while most of the remainder was taken up with the statements of the labor leaders and the questions asked of them. The labor leaders also took the precaution to see that their 400 pages followed uncontradicted the statements made by representatives of the civic and commercial association. The labor-union leaders told Congress that someone had fumbled when Congress tried to use the eight-hour demand as a political football last summer and that hereafter they would prefer to have Congress keep its hands off."

The Times fears that what Gompers would prefer to have Congress do the Congressmen who wear the iron collar placed by union labor upon their slave necks will surely do.

THE CITY'S POWER PROBLEM.

The City Council is to be congratulated on its fine legislative wisdom in abandoning all negotiations for the purchase of the distributing systems of the Pacific Light and Power Company and the Southern California Edison Company whereby the taxpayers would be called upon to share an additional bond burden of $12,000,000.

The obnoxious scheme of the Public Service Commission to tie the city up in a thirty-year contract, with the exact conditions of which the public was never made conversant, was beyond question one of the most barefaced attempts on the part of a small coterie of public officials to force a great city into an unprofitable enterprise that has ever been undertaken.

The whole plan was predicated on a series of "estimates," no two of which were ever in agreement, put forth by alleged experts whose figures were contradictory and whose previous estimates had all fallen lamentably short. Aside from the consistent refusal of the Public Service Board to take the public or the press into its confidence as to the nature and terms of the contract which it was seeking to make with the power companies, there were a number of other phases of the deal that were peculiar to say the least.

Probably the most peculiar of these was the request for $12,000,000 to buy the two distributing systems when, on the face of the board's own showing, less than $10,000,000 was needed to make the actual purchase, and the further statement that there was more than $2,000,000 of the original bond issue fund still on hand, which would have given a surplus of approximately $5,000,000.

Repeated queries as to the intended use of this surplus brought vague and indefinite references to development work necessary to hold certain undefined water rights which the city is alleged to be the owner of in the upper reaches of the Owens Valley gorge. Just what these amount to has never been stated, and just how much money the developing or protecting of them would require was never stated. No reliable data have ever been presented as to their value or as to what use they are to be put.

That the scheme was chimerical and doomed to failure is not to be doubted for one instant. In the first place the city would have found itself in competition with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, one of the most efficient business organizations that money could create. This company, with better than 35 per cent. of the city's business to start with, would undoubtedly have increased its business while the city, floundering along under the guidance of such conspicuous incompetents as Scattergood et al., relying on ill-considered "estimates" of business to produce its revenue, would yearly lose ground. The result would have been losses and flat failure—the taxpayers holding the sack with a great $22,000,000 bond burden to pay out of a non-revenue-producing plant that would depreciate in value each year.

The sane solution of the problem which the city now faces seems to be in submitting to the people a proposition to wholesale the power to the distributing companies at a rate that will pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness, retire the bonds and pay operating costs. The companies' rates are regulated, and on the whole the consumer would be better off, as he would be assured of better service and a fair tariff, while the city plant, handled by men whose qualifications would be chiefly political, could be relied on to give poor service and would be unrestrained as to the price charged. And it goes without saying that, if the politicians found that they would have to charge more to make a better showing, they would do it.

The proposition to purchase the systems of the three companies is subject to all the objections advanced against the purchase of two of the systems, while the proposition to parallel the existing systems is more vicious than either. The city will lose ultimately if either of these two plans is adopted and will simply be saddling itself with a tremendous debt that must be finally paid by the taxpayer.

The paralleling of the existing lines would bring about a rate war that would be apparently advantageous to the consumer; but since the bulk of the consumers are also taxpayers, they would be paying their few cents per month gain on electric current five times over in taxes. The municipal ownership of power and light never has been profitable.

We have poured ten millions into a municipal lighting scheme and all we have is a bunch of depreciating junk, which would not today bring 50 per cent. of the money spent on it if offered in the open market. The only course that sanity points to is to now arrange some plan whereby the power which the city develops, if it ever develops any, is to be sold at wholesale to the companies who have the distributing systems to handle it and the customers to use it.

The spending of ten or twenty millions more on the city's so-called system will only entail a load of debt that will take a generation to wipe out. Now that the present scheme has been scotched, let the city fathers do a good job and kill it effectually. Let the city attend to its business of government and keep out of the power business. The power business is a branch of industry that requires trained experts who are employed because of their skill and special ability. The city cannot get this class of men; at least they have not done so; and as past performance is a fairly good criterion on which to judge future action, we may be pardoned for basing our conclusions on precedent.

Los Angeles is on the verge of a tremendous era of development, and if the people will insist on their public servants attending strictly to government, leaving the field of private enterprise open for those with the brains, courage and capital to develop it, there will be ample work for the city to do in making Los Angeles a fruitful field where money and brains may reap a fair measure of reward for its enterprise and effort. Municipal ownership of lighting and power plants is a failure. Let municipal progress be our slogan henceforth.

HORRIBLE BUT INEFFECTIVE.

By her unrestricted campaign of submarine warfare against neutrals and friends, as well as belligerents, Germany has incurred the hatred and forfeited the sympathies of the civilized world, and it does not yet appear that she will be able by it to inflict irremediable or even considerable injury upon her enemies.

A prominent German—Capt. Persius—writing to the Berliner Tageblatt, frankly says: "The more the submarine war on commerce increases, the more serious become the difficulties it has to face. The number of ships daring to go to sea declines, the ships which will sail are more strongly armed, and the skill of their captains in repelling submarine attacks increases. Lastly, the number of enemy instruments for destroying submarines increases."

Germany boasts that in six months, of 1915 her submarines destroyed 375,000 tons of enemy and neutral shipping; that in seven months of 1916 the destruction reached 1,736,000 tons, and that since her proclamation of February 1 she will be able to destroy, and will destroy, 1,000,000 tons a month.

The Entente Powers cannot, with their submarines, inflict similar injury on German merchant shipping, for at the beginning of the war all German ships disappeared from the seas and were interned in home or foreign ports.

Yet the amount of shipping destroyed, even if it shall reach a million tons a month, will be insignificant compared with the vast world commerce that passes over the ocean. Admiral Lacaze, the French Minister of Marine, tells the French Senate that Germany's submarine war is "horrible but ineffective." He says that in eleven months of 1916 they sank only one-half of 1 per cent. of all tonnage entering French ports. As reported by the Paris Journal des Debats, the admiral says: "The Germans are trying to do now what they always have done. The world ought to know that they have endeavored to terrify us since the beginning of the war. Disregarding the humanitarian engagements they made at The Hague, they have not hesitated to throw crews and passengers into frail boats and abandon them to the waves in tempests far from any coast. In a great many cases, even recently, numbers of their victims who could not be reached in time died of hunger, thirst and cold."

In the first eleven months of 1916 fifty-one million tons of merchandise entered French ports. Only one-half of 1 per cent. was sunk by submarines. The percentage of loss inflicted upon British, Russian, Italian and neutral commerce is not given, but it is said to be equally trifling.

A German writer who publishes his views in a pamphlet, calls upon William II to sacrifice himself for the German people by stepping down and out as Napoleon did for France. He says that England, France and Russia will never consent to negotiate peace with the present Kaiser, whereas, "with the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns, it will become possible for Germany to promote and cement cordial relations with England, as has happened in Great Britain's relations with France."

The writer of this pamphlet wants the job of governing Germany to be given to the Wittelsbach family—whoever they may happen to be. The Times suggests that greater assurance of peace and prosperity would be secured by giving it to the German people.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[Atchison Globe:] Very few conflicts are won by moral support.

Very few people in this fat land ever get hungry, much less go hungry.

Men who ram around at nights know a lot of news, but won't tell it.

Probably no one is so mean as the prosecuting attorney intimates the defendant is.

It is sometimes a good idea to take the punishment when the shoe pinches you.

Fresh air may still be had at the old price, though the chances are you don't get enough of it.

Most of the speed records are held by rumors, despite the world's progress in rapid communication.

Still if a man should find Texas like a real estate man describes it, he might be disappointed in heaven.

You may not believe in the prophetic power of the groundhog, but the chances are you have a number of other fool notions.

California brags so much on its climate that many believe climate is the principal product of the celebrated commonwealth.

Profanity is deplorable, but one would rather have a young man swear handily now and then than wear a wrist watch and a powder puff.

It is hard to describe a certain man, except by saying that he is the kind of a man whose ear muffs are at the office when he is at home, or at home when he is at the office, and a blizzard comes up meanwhile.

Legally Speaking.

[Everybody's Magazine:] A lawyer who for many years had shocked a large number of his friends by his rather liberal views on religion recently died. A friend of the deceased who cut short a trip to hurry back to town for the purpose of attending the last rites of his colleague, entered the late lawyer's home some minutes after the beginning of the service.

"What part of the service is this?" he inquired in a whisper of another legal friend standing in the crowded hallway.

"I've just come myself," said the other, "but I believe they have opened for the defense."

IN SILK ATTIRE.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

I happened in at the Triangle studio when they were unpacking and hanging up the wardrobe of Clara Morris.

Old-timers remember Clara quite well. As an actress she was a regular panther lady, and when she abandoned the stage to write a book or two, it was something of a loss to the stage without corresponding compensation to Bookland. But Clara couldn't act forever. When she got to be an old lady, she declined to act in advanced matronly roles and thereupon turned her back to the theater forever.

She had about the swellest wardrobe of her time, and when she quit, the skirts didn't seem to fit anybody else and so the whole blooming outfit was stowed away in a New York attic and practically forgotten. Now the whole business comes into possession of the local studio at the cost of little more than the storage charges of $300. The wardrobe cost over $30,000 in the making, and there are apparently miles and miles of trimmings alone that are worth from $1 to $30 a yard. There are over one hundred complete gowns and all are made of the finest silks and satins of the time and decked with the most exquisite hand embroidery and lace. A modern modiste could spend days and days amid the collection—days of admiration over the quantity and quality of the display and derision over the fashions in which they are formed. For, mind you, these gowns are all from two to ten generations old. There is one court robe, trimmed with ermine, and there is one complete overdress of hand-made lace trimmed with real silver. The mistress of the studio wardrobe declared that there were gowns there that would cost from one to three thousand dollars each.

While I was pawing over the rich and colorful assortment Constance Love, Bessie Talmadge and a few other queens were at the studio.

"Who was this Morris person, anyhow?" inquired the blonde.

"Didn't you ever hear of the Morris chair?" retorted the brunette, scornfully.

"She wouldn't have to have all these glad rags to sit down in," returned the other. "But she must have been a back number. Did you ever see anything like that black watered silk? Don't it remind you of the hair-cloth sofa in the back parlor?"

"She must have been built like a plow horse," admitted the brunette. "She'd have to wear a hoop-skirt with that plaid thing to keep from being buried alive. To think of folks spending a mint of money to have a gown cut like that! She must have been one of these dotty old dames who keep a greyhound and an angora cat."

"Excuse me," interrupted I, loftily, "but Clara Morris was a great actress when you were merely a spring chicken."

"Don't chicken me, you big stiff!" exclaimed the blonde. "I want you to understand that I'm a lady."

"What's smarty's other name, anyhow?" added the brunette in a stage whisper.

"If Clara Morris were here today," returned I with some heat, "she would be vamping and emotioning over the place in a way that would drive some of you people back to raising birdseed or working in a lime kiln. She was a real actress and would make some of you youngsters look like a flyspeck on a dusty road. Did you ever hear of 'Camille?'"

"Sure I did," chortled the blonde. "She hooks me up. I've had her ever since I've been here."

"Naw!" exclaimed I, scornfully. "I mean the play of that name—the one Sarah Bernhardt did her mightiest in?"

"Oh! that antique?" interrupted the brunette, irreverently.

"Yes," replied I, savagely. "Well, Clara Morris was a better and more appealing 'Camille' than the Bernhardt person, and back in the '70s she was the belle of New York."

"Wake up, you old grouch," interrupted the blonde. "I've heard of that New York person. That was Edna May."

"When Clara Morris came to Augustin Daly's company in 1870 she became a favorite at once. She was a Canadian and a protege of John Ellsler and had won a reputation where she had appeared, but she was new to New York. But in a week or so she had the Gothamites eating out of her hand," said I.

"What? with those clothes?" interrupted the brunette.

"Yes, indeedy," returned I. "Possibly we have here her first costumes as Miss Multon or as Cora in 'Article 47.' That ermine may have been her Queen Mary and that crimson brocade her 'Camille.'"

"That's all right, but what good are they now?"

"You'll see later," interrupted the director. "You're liable to be wearing some of 'em next week yourself if you're a good girl. We can use 'em where nobody else can. We can build plays to fit 'em b'gosh and maybe they'll have to fit you, even if you're not built like a plow horse."

All of which remains to be seen.

In the Orient.

The greatest crater known is that of the Japanese mountain Aso-an. It ranges from ten to fourteen miles in diameter.

For the first time in the history of the Hongkong rice trade a shipment of polished rice has been made to the United States.

The island of Ceylon is to be connected to the mainland of India by building a roadway on a rocky reef, a distance of twenty-two miles.

Construction has been started in China on a light railway to connect Swatow and Changlin, by way of Chenghai. The cars will be small, as they are to be pushed by men.

A new wharf, 668 feet long and forty-five feet wide, which will accommodate the largest ships entering the harbor, was built last year at Hongkong. Lighters have hitherto handled the imports into and the exports from this port.

It is proposed that hereafter tenants in Los Angeles apartment-houses must pay for the gas. This of course does not include the gas wasted by the owners explaining why they don't turn on the heat.

National Editorial Service.

TROY, A WAR FOR FREE SEAS.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

BY SVETOZAR TONJOROFF.

Author of "Russia's Struggle for an Outlet," "The War of the Nations," etc.

IT SEEMS a far cry from 1200 B. C. to 1917 A. D.—from the siege of Troy to the German U-boat warfare of today.

Yet the latest research tends to show beyond a doubt that the issue behind King Agamemnon's adventure was sea-control, just as the motive of the present struggle on both sides is sea-control. Helen of Troy and the romance of Paris, it would appear, were merely decorative effects devised by Homer to invest a contest for free seas with the human interest that has made the "Iliad" immortal.

In the morning of civilization the world's region of navigation consisted of two seas—the Euxine (the Black Sea of today,) and the Mediterranean. Twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ the Greeks had established colonies on the north coast of the Euxine, among which the Chersonese (the present Crimean region) was the most flourishing.

These colonies were developing a rich trade with the mother country—a trade consisting mostly of foodstuffs. Upon this maritime commerce King Priam of Troy levied heavy toll. This he was enabled to do by a combination of sea-currents and fresh water supply.

Troy was situated at the Aegean end of the Dardanelles Strait, on the Asiatic side of what is designated on classical maps as the Hellespont. Here, in the Narrows, ran—and still runs—a current so heavy that ships often had to wait for more than a week at a time for a favorable moment to try the passage with a reasonable prospect of success.

The only available source of water-supply at this waiting place for the world traffic of the age was the Trojan river Scamander. The only available sources of victuals were the Trojan merchants, among whom King Priam was the chief.

Not content with charging exorbitantly for water and victuals, this thrifty sovereign applied an arbitrary measure which added greatly to his revenues. He prohibited all through traffic in the narrows. When a ship came up the Aegean it had to trans-ship its cargo to another ship for the voyage up the Hellespont to the Euxine. When a ship came down from the Euxine it had to trans-ship its grain for the trip through the Aegean.

This furnished employment for a large number of the King's retainers, for which the King made heavy charges. It also increased the demand for supplies furnished by the King.

It was the first instance in recorded history of a complete control of the sea-wave by a single nation. The situation has been duplicated at many periods and in various parts of the world in the centuries that have intervened.

After the Greeks had subdued Troy—with or without the aid of the famous wooden horse of Homer and of tradition—they took pains to fasten their own grip firmly upon the narrows. They built a fortified city on the European side of the strait, the city of Sestos. On the Asiatic side, close to the ruins of Troy, they established Abydos, another fortified city. Thus they established complete control of the strait; but as the only commerce that passed through the Hellespont was Greek commerce the new mastery did not result in undue hardships to anybody for many centuries.

This harmonious situation continued until the outbreak of the struggle for supremacy between the Athenians and the Spartans—closer kin, than are the English and the Germans of today. That struggle, like the conflict between Troy and the Hellenic world, centered largely about the control of the Hellespont. When the Spartan admiral, Lysander, sailed up the narrows in 405 B. C., fell upon the Athenian naval power at the mouth of the Aegospotami, near the present town of Gallipoli, and smashed it, he established the hegemony of Lacedaemon over the rest of the Greek commonwealths. The Spartan cause was not even temporarily won until Lysander had wrested the preponderance of sea power.

With the rise of new nations the sea frontiers of civilization have been flung much farther than Homer ever dreamed they would be. They now comprise the whole world. And the development of commerce and sea power have abolished space and made neighbors of nations on opposite sides of oceans.

The present struggle is being fought out on a scale immeasurably more comprehensive than the siege of Troy. But the issue is identical with that which brought the Hellenic host to Ilion. It is the issue of sea-control.

RIPPLING RHYMES.

VITAL TRUTHS.

The vital truths are old and gray;
They're old because they're true;
The vital truth we spring today, old Father Noah knew.
If any man comes up, forsooth, and says that he can show a truly modern vital truth, oh, lay the faker low.
A man might rustle up a lie that bears the signs of youth, but never, friend, will you descry a strictly recent truth.
The vital truth is that which leads the sons of men aright, to useful lives and goodly deeds, and records clean and white.
We know that industry will pay, that honesty is great; and truths like these however gray, are never out of date.
Old Adam knew them as he wrought among the first green trees, and he rehearsed them as he sought his missing swarm of bees.
Oh, every blessed rule of life, that's likely to exalt, was old when Lot's devoted wife became a chunk of salt.
The vital truths are but a few, and easy to adopt; the truths which seem grotesquely new don't count, and may be dropped.

WALT MASON.

PEN PO...

BY THEO...

Another local p... with carrying his ...

Count von Bernst... Halifax. The Allies ... consigned him to a ...

It is figured out ... supply of gasoline ... in 120 years. But ... chest long.

Turkey is now def... States. The Sultan ... been reading Senator ... Works's speech.

No wonder the hens ... get the hank rob... failed to leave their ... dress. How forgetful ...

The lemon growers ... California are not ... sour taste in the mouth ... of the boost in the ... fruit.

The shoe men say ... short skirts remain the ... body is objecting ... on who have pa... their position.

There will shortly be a ... the men who claim to ... with Gen. Funston who ... colonel of the Texas ... captured Aguinaldo.

The Los Angeles ... dying on their arms ... call to duty. There are ... Grant or a Gen. ... making in the ranks.

Provident families ... to raise a crop of ... back yard in various ... city. That is a cereal ... the kibosh on the H.C. of L.

The unrest in this ... the high cost of living ... an acute stage. And ... enough of a Maxi... just what is going to ...

The Pacific Electric ... promulgated an order ... the Mexicans in the ... take baths. The order ... not on speaking terms ... tion.

The people of Cuba ... the revolt are showing ... appreciation of favors ... ing to reports from the ... conservative element ... and smile the trouble ...

Los Angeles appears ... of the proposed union ... station. There is ... space inside the ... commodate all the ... Uncle Sam is likely to ...

A San Francisco ... has been appointed ... the department of ... University of South... There is no better ... journalism than a ... room of a live news...

Just as it is ... out of a hundred ... longing to the Allies ... the submarines come ... half-dozen sunk. But ... son says the submarine ... become grave. A ... of opinion, certainly.

The announcement ... engagement of the ... Secretary of the Treas... McAdoo, to the ... the Russian Embassy ... ton. Miss Nona ... believe in allowing ... lise all of the ... McAdoo family.

ADVICE TO ...

BY CAPT. LESLIE ...

If you want to ...
fluff your hair ...
Till it falls upon the ...
cent;
For to make a ...
must wear ...
Like old Tennyson ...
of nots.
You must wind ...
falling ...
heather,
Mighty rivers ...
his bow,
Maidens' tears and ...
mothers' ...
curses,
And of other ...
poets know.
If your clothes are ...
you must have ...
dusty,
And the furniture of ...
must be faded,
And you'll never make ...
you want a dwelling ...
For class, mass and ...
the shade.
If your dinner ...
them, for you ...
need them.
Never worry if ...
or hesitate;
For you want to feel ...
you want the ...
And you want to ...
pale.
I don't think it ...
power relieved to ...
'Cause you're only ...
to fade!
And you know you ...
you whine,
They greet you ...
And make you feel ...
the plebs.
If you have a ...
insulted if they ...
An John has been ...
You're a poet, not a ...
as good as you ...
And to other men ...
cent!
It an editor ...
him, ...
Or in his ...
Do not bother him ...
but bother him ...
Let all his editors ...
vain.
Do not bite off ...
give you ...
Do not tell him ...
of blood.
Get him ...
poems ...
You'll be ...
ever do!

...ORGERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS.

...old, Master Swindler, to Serve Eight Years.

...ty-four Months Less for "Earl of Wickshire."

...Wears Frightened Smile; Other Asks Leniency.

The County Jail's two most conspicuous prisoners, Leonard C. Canfield and David G. Boeching, both forgers, were sentenced to serve long terms yesterday. Canfield, one of the nation's most accomplished forgers, alleged to have realized in excess of $100,000 from his operations, was sentenced by Superior Judge Craig to serve eight years in San Quentin. Boeching was sentenced by Superior Judge Wood to six years in the same penitentiary.

Although the technicalities of the two crimes were the same, the men are exact opposites in appearance and operations. Boeching, a well-to-do and prosperous looking, polished gentleman, posing as the "Earl of Wickshire," was a thief of his social graces while the financial credit of Canfield, he met as a gentleman.

CONFUSED EXPERTS.

Canfield, small, wizened, alert, proved the shrewdest banking expert in the country, pitted himself against experts in the ability of money-making, and collected a fortune with astounding quickness. His knowledge of business was exceptional. Boeching, with a warmth and genuiality and bluffery in his operations; Canfield was plausible, crafty and astute.

Boeching, bulky and easy in bearing, paused for a moment when he entered to stand. A weak and pleased grin twitched his lips and he shrugged his shoulders and stepped erect. When sentence was passed, he sat down, passed his hand over his face and at once began to accompany the guard back to jail.

Canfield had discharged his attorney and had changed his plea from not guilty to guilty, after having been held in the County Jail for two years, fighting the charges against him. The gradual breaking of his health made further confinement in the County Jail an ordeal. He decided to accept the verdict of the court rather than imperil his health.

PLEA FOR MERCY.

Boeching, summoned for sentence, before the court, stated that he, and the court, clashed in the County Jail more than once. Boeching roars and asking leniency. Canfield received sentence of eight years in prison. When he realized his fate, he thanked the judge for his courtesy. Not for an instant did he falter or indicate fear.

Canfield was arrested on the charge of forging the name of Justice Lennon, a trust company notary, to a fictitious instrument used to defraud Miss Carolina Schurtz, No. 1... Orinda street, Pasadena, out of $...

Canfield was arrested at Fort Worth, Tex., charged with having passed a fictitious check against the Fifth National Bank of Boston, bearing the name of Wade ...

Investigate.

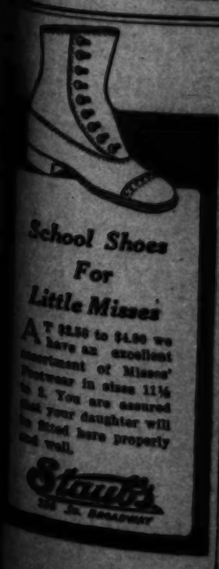
NOTHING WRONG IN REALTY DEALS?

...O JURY CALLS WITNESSES IN BETKOUSKI CASE.

...ctions of President of ...d with the Union Terminal ... Public Market Companies ... to Looked into to See if ... Charter Violated.

The grand jury will investigate ... real estate transactions of Mar... Betkouski, president of the Coun... to determine whether or not they ... in violation of the provisions ... charter. Fifty subpoenas ... issued yesterday.

Among those who will appear before the grand jury are officers of the Union Terminal Company and the Public Market Company. The former company purchased the property which are involved in President Betkouski's alleged transactions. Members of the Council also will be called. The investigation is conducted by Chief Deputy District Attorney George Crewes. The proceedings by the grand jury will begin today and will be conducted in the same manner as those when indictments of John Tepham, ex-Councilman, were considered.



At $2.50 to $4.00 we have an excellent assortment of Misses' footwear in sizes 11½ to 2. You are assured that your daughter will be fitted here properly and well.
Stout's
336 So. Broadway

PEN POINTS
BY THE STAFF.

Another local police officer with carrying his hand [illegible]

Count von Bernstorff has gone Halifax. The Allies would consigned him to a warmer clime.

It is figured out that the supply of gasoline will be exhausted in 150 years. But few cars will that long.

Turkey is now defying the United States. The Sultan has evidently been reading Senator John [illegible] Works's speech.

No wonder the local police got the bank robbers. They failed to leave their pocketbooks dress. How forgetful of them!

The lemon growers of Southern California are not complaining of sour taste in the mouth as the result of the boost in the price of fruit.

The shoe men are asking short skirts remain the fashion. body is objecting except the men who have personal reasons their position.

There will shortly be a reunion the men who claim to have with Gen. Funston when the colonel of the Twentieth captured Aguinaldo.

The Los Angeles Boy Scouts dying on their arms, ready call to duty. There may be Grant or a Gen. Sherman making in the ranks.

Provident families are going to raise a crop of potatoes back yard in various parts of city. That is a certain way the kibosh on the h.c. of l.

The unrest in this country the high cost of living is an acute stage. And we are enough of a Mme. Thebe to just what is going to happen.

The Pacific Electric Company promulgated an order [illegible] the Mexicans in their cars take baths. The average not on speaking terms with it.

The people of Cuba are the revolt are showing a appreciation of favors given ting to reports from the conservative element and smite the trouble-makers.

Los Angeles appears to of the proposed submarine stations. There is space inside the breakwater accommodate all the submarines Uncle Sam is likely to [illegible]

A San Francisco preacher has been appointed to the department of journalism University of Southern [illegible] There is no better journalism than a term in room of a live newspaper.

Just as it is announced of a hundred of the [illegible] coming to the Allies is a the submarines comes a half-dozen sunk. Sir Norman says the submarine menace grave. A serious matter of opinion, certainly.

The announcement is made engagement of the daughter secretary of the Treasury, Addison, to the second [illegible] Russian Embassy is [illegible] Miss Nona evidently does believe in allowing pups to all of the marrying in the McAdoo family.

ADVICE TO "FOTEY"

BY CAPT. LESLIE T. PEACOCK

you want to be a [illegible] fluff your hair and grow it ill it falls upon the collar of your coat;

try to make a proper showing must wear your trousers [illegible] the old Tennyson and other [illegible] of note.

must write about the [illegible] falling leaves and [illegible] heather,

[illegible] rivers, or sweet [illegible] his love,

[illegible]dens' tears and love's [illegible] mothers' prayers and [illegible] curses,

[illegible] of other things which [illegible] poets know.

your clothes are old and [illegible] must keep them [illegible] dusty.

[illegible] the bottoms of your [illegible] must be frayed,

[illegible] you'll never make a [illegible] you wear a decent [illegible] shoes when [illegible] shade.

your shoes are gone, [illegible] them for your work [illegible] mend them.

[illegible] worry if they're [illegible] or heels;

[illegible] you want to look a [illegible] you want the world to [illegible] you want to feel as [illegible] finis.

[illegible] don't think it really [illegible] your raiment is in [illegible] [illegible] you've only got the [illegible] to fine;

[illegible] you know how nice [illegible] you when you call, and [illegible] make you feel as if you [illegible] the place!

[illegible] you have a verse to [illegible] knotted if they offer [illegible] less than 50 cents a [illegible]'s a post, not a pipeline, [illegible] as good as any Kipling, [illegible] to offer less is simply [illegible] curd!

[illegible] other is busy, don't [illegible] him, question. "Is he" [illegible] is he only stalling you, [illegible] heed his yells and [illegible] but belabor him with [illegible] all his cries for mercy [illegible] rain,

[illegible] not him try to edit, make [illegible] give you all the credit, [illegible] let him use that pencil [illegible] of his;

[illegible] him tossed and make [illegible] you—then, by all [illegible] above you, [illegible] be doing more than [illegible] ever do!

...GERS GIVEN ...PRISON TERMS.

...old, Master Swindler, to Serve Eight Years.

...-four Months Less for "Earl of Wickshire."

...ears Frightened Smile; Other Asks Leniency.

...County Jail's two most con... prisoners, Leonard C. Can... and David G. Beeching, both ... were sentenced to serve ...terms yesterday. Canfield, ... the nation's most accom... forgers, alleged to have ...d in excess of $500,000 from ...ciates, was sentenced by Su... Judge Craig to serve eight ... in San Quentin. Beeching ...sentenced by Superior Judge ...o six years in the same peni...

...ough the technicalities of ...ases were the same, the ...t contrasts in appear... and operations. Beeching, ...t prosperous looking, pos... the "Earl of Wickshire," ...t chief of his social graces ...n the financial credit of ...n met as a gentleman

...PUTED EXPERTS.

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...had discharged his at... and obtained his plea ...guilty to guilty, after ...held in the County Jail ...fighting the charges ... The gradual breaking ...which made further confine... ...the County Jail so menac... ...ed to accept the verdict ...rather than imperil his

...RA FOR MERCY.

...sentenced for sentence, he ...the court, stating he had ...in the County Jail more ...ays and asking leniency. ...received sentence of eight ...years. When he realized ...he thanked the Judge ...mercy. Not for an in... ...to falter or indicate

...was arrested on the ...ging the name of Jus... ...a trust company notary, ...instrument used to ... Carolina Schuris, No. ...th street, Pasadena, out

...was arrested at Fort ...charged with having ...some check against the ...National Bank of Beton ...ing the name of Wade

...Investigation.

...ING WRONG ...H REALTY DEALS?

...MIKE GALES WITNESSES ...HROUSKI CASE.

...ges of President of ...with the Union Terminal ...with Market Companies ...to Rachel Into to See if ...Quarry Violated.

...rand jury will investigate ...estate transactions of Mar... ...president of the Coun... ...whether or not they ...violation of the provisions ...charter. Fifty subpoenaes ...last Saturday.

...men who will appear be... ...grand jury are officers of ...Terminal Company and ...Market Company. The ...company purchased the ...on Received in Presi... ...alleged transac... ...of the Council also ...ted. The investigation ...led by Chief Deputy Dis... ...George Cryer.

...by the grand jury will ...and will be conducted ...manner as those when ...of John Topham, ...Consolidated, were consid...

Silk Fiber Hose Today 35c

Three pairs for $1.00. Women's silk fiber hose with deep lisle top, heels and soles; these staple stockings closely resemble silk and wear much better; shown in black and white only; and on sale for today only at the above special price. Hosiery is constantly advancing in price, as you know.

(Hosiery; Main Floor)

—Home of Ostermoor Mattresses— —McCall Patterns—

Coulter Dry Goods Co

FOUNDED in 1878

U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station. W. U. Telegraph Branch. American Express Branch.

Plenty of Perrin Gloves Here

Our own spring importations of these famous French kid gloves. Every woman may be supplied with her favorite color and size. White, champagne, black, in glace; and a splendid new "La Neige"—washable; from $2 to $2.50.

(Gloves; Main Floor)

Now for a Drastic Saturday Clean-Up Sale of Coats, Suits and Dresses

There are not very many in any of these groups, so early choosers will fare best, although anyone who succeeds in securing one or more of these garments will obtain a real old-fashioned bargain; for they are our regular stocks, purchased to sell for much higher prices:

Coats and Suits, Special $9.75

The coats in wool plaids; white, and white with colored stripes; and stripe silk jerseys; good styles.

The suits in wool, some even in silk.

Suits and Dresses Special $11.75

The suits in navy or brown gabardines, serges and wool velours.

The dresses in satins, crepes de chine; in navy and black; and in navy serges.

Coats and Suits, Special $15.75

Coats in white, tan, striped silk jerseys and neat mixtures.

Suits in wool velours and broadcloths.

Coats and Suits, Special $17.75

The suits in wool velours, broadcloths, in navy, browns and green.

None of the above garments ever sold for so little before.

Suits, Special $21.75

Handsome suits in velvets, wool velours, broadcloths, wool jerseys; good colors and remarkable values.

Evening Dresses, Special $29.75

Garments that sold for two, three and even four or five times what we ask now for just the few that remain; some elegant suits included.

Drug Sundries

Aluminum Water Bottles, guaranteed $2.75

Imported Chamois—large sizes; here at 50c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Guaranteed Red Rubber Water Bottles; 2-qt., here at $1.75; 3-qt., here at $2.00

Cleopatra Vanities—box contains powder, puff and mirror; for 25c

50c **Palmolive Shampoo**, special 40c

Toilet Tissue, large size, doz., 75c

Rock Island Sponges—assorted sizes, here, 75c to $2.50

Cello Hot Water Bottles—3-pint capacity; guaranteed five years; here $2.50

Listerine, 19c, 39c 65c

Jergens' Eutaska Toilet Soap; regularly 25c a cake; special, cake 19c, box of 3 for 55c

40c **El Perfecto Vida Rose Rouge** 25c

Glovine 25c

Conti Castile Soap; large bar for $1

A Very Timely Sale of Sweaters $6.75

Every garment is worth much more than the special price we have marked them for today. There are sweaters of Shetland wool, brushed Zephyr wool and even a few of the fine mohair wool.

There are all sizes, and a most satisfactory line of colors from which to choose; you may see some of them in a Broadway display window.

It is seldom that sweaters so good are on sale at so low a price as these are today; choice $6.75

(Sweaters; Second Floor)

Men's Fine $1.50 Shirts at Only $1.15

If you wear a Wilson Bros. shirt; if you like the Arrow or Savoy brands; whether you like soft or laundered cuffs, plain white or fancy stripe patterns, you will find them all in this sale at $1.15.

And any man who knows the first thing about shirts knows that nowhere in America can better brands be bought than the above.

All sizes between 14 and 16½ to select from; fine percales and madras and shirting patterns; choice $1.15

(Men's Furnishings; South Aisle)

Leather Goods

This section of the store is deservedly popular for its thoroughly good stocks of leather articles, at reasonable prices.

Guaranteed Cases & Bags

—only, are to be found here, and despite the fact that leather has gone up in price, we have secured a large assortment at the former prevailing figures.

Traveling Bags

—in genuine cowhide, sizes 14 to 20 inches are $5.50 to $25.

—in black genuine walrus, seal or cowhide, 14 to 20 inches, here at $6.00 to $27.50.

Suit Cases

—of genuine leathers—cowhide and others—black or tan; $6 to $20.

Fitted Cases and Bags

—for women or men; here, $19.50 to $48.50.

(Leather Goods; Main Floor)

$2 Printed Chiffons, yd. 75c

Just a few pieces of this popular goods left, 40 inches wide, of the quality for which, when we had all colors, we asked $2 a yard, today, special 75c

New Black and Colored Flouncings—black with silver, gold or iridescent beading; cream with colored borders; these will delight women in quest of the very latest novelties.

(Laces; Main Floor)

Children's New Spring Coats Here

Quite the prettiest fashions that we have seen anywhere are awaiting little owners now.

Large Girls

—of ten to sixteen years can be becomingly fitted in these pretty coats, shown in plain materials, checks and plaids, at various prices, from

$9.50 to $18.50

Milan Hats

—in white or black; always good for girls' wear, at

$3.50 and $4.00

New Hats

—tailored or trimmed; are here in variety, from makers who are masters of the art of fashioning children's styles.

Dainty colorings for spring are shown, at

$4.00 and $5.00

Straw Hats

—with wide or narrow brims; styles that daintily outline the winsome little faces beneath—

$1 to $1.75

Special Values in Good Silks

Three special values that will attract many wise women to this Section of the store; both for the advertised silks, and for a visit of inspection to learn what is newest and best in plain and fancy silks for spring and summer:

Tussah Chuddah

—27 inches wide; as its name suggests, an Oriental all-silk material for sports wear, in rose, Copen, gray, yellow, navy, emerald, cadet and natural; this has the characteristic rough weave of pongee; our regular $1 quality, special ... 75c

Tub Crepe Silks

—32 inches wide; these in white grounds with colored stripes; suitable for men's shirts, women's shirt waists, etc., a good $1.50 silk, sold regularly by us at $1.25, and offered as a Saturday special, for, yard, only $1.00

(Silks; Broadway Annex)

Corduroy Velvets

—32 inches wide; in a good range of shades—black, myrtle, Copen, cadet, brown, navy, sand, garnet, purple and wine; such goods make ideal skirts or waists for outing, or coats for children; regular price $1.50 a yard, special $1.00

Saturday Specials

No orders will be filled by mail; nor will orders be accepted for these over the telephone; they are for today, and for today only:

35c Bath Towels 25c

Good size, heavy double thread bath towels; fancy or plain white.

75c Bath Towels 49c

Extra large plain white towels that are very heavy and absorbent; some fancy towels included.

$9.00 Napkins $6.65

Fine dinner napkins in patterns of which we have only limited quantities; large size.

$12.50 Napkins $9.75

The Shamrock brand; one of the finest qualities; 26x26-inch.

50c Bath Towels 37½c

Extra heavy double thread towels in colored stripe ends, or colored checks.

$3.00 Bedspreads $2.50

200 extra heavy fine crochet spreads in good designs.

$3.50 Linen Napkins $2.95

An odd lot of 20½-inch square pure linen napkins at this unusual low price per dozen.

White Crinkled Crepe

For undergarments; nice, fine quality; regularly 20c yard; special, yard 15c

Nainsook Finished Longcloth

Ten-yard pieces; extra soft finish; regular price for ten yards, $1.85; special $1.39

Bed Sheets

Torn size 72x108; 2 yards wide; 3 yards long; regular price $1.05 each; today, each 89c

Blankets

Plaid blankets that sell other days at $6, $5 and $4 a pair, today only, special, $4.95, $3.95 and $2.95.

$6.00 Napkins $4.95

Another odd lot of fine pure linen napkins; 22x22-inch size.

Pillow Cases

Torn size 45x36; of good, heavy muslin; regular price 27½c each; today, each 20c

Pillows		Comforts	
Regularly $5	$3.95	Regularly $3.50	$2.75
Regularly $3	$1.95	Regularly $3.00	$2.25

Mattresses

The famous Ostermoor; regular price $25, special now $18

Coulter's Drowsyland; regularly $17 ..... $15

Coulter's Special; regularly $15 ..... $10.65

Certain Muslinwear at Half Price

None but odds and ends in this group, of course; but the bargains are very real, in skirts, gowns and combinations:

Skirts

Reg.	Now
$3.50	$1.75
$9.00	$4.50

Children's Pajamas

—of outing flannel; were $1.00, special 50c

Other Garments

—are very enticingly reduced, as well.

Gowns

—in mull, blue or lavender; rosebud designs; were $1.50 ..... 75c

Envelope Chemise

—in flesh colored mull, lace trimmed; these are slightly soiled; were $1.25 and $1.75 .... 75c

(Muslinwear; Second Floor)

Novelties for Miladi's Adornment

All that is new and fashionable in foibles for feminine fancies will be found now in our Jewelry Section; the prices we have placed upon many of these articles are every bit as attractive as the goods themselves. Please see them:

Slipper Buckles

—of cut steel or gunmetal; of rhinestone—set silver and various other kinds.

Statuettes

—of marble dust in various subjects.

New Ear Rings

—in jet, pearl and other semi-precious settings; brooches, La Vallieres, bar pins, beauty pins, with or without chains; all in solid or filled gold.

(Jewelry; South Aisle)

Cuff Links

—for men, are here in a profusion of the best styles. Shirt studs, too, in gold or pearl; Waldemar chains, tie clasps, etc.

Big Ben Clocks

—here at $2.50

COULTER'S—215-229 South Broadway

Cafe Open From 11 to 3:00

224-228 South Hill Street—COULTER'S

Business Page: Money, Stocks and Bonds—Grain—Mines—Financial Markets Abroad

Stocks and Bonds.

S. P. STATEMENT SHOWS BIG JANUARY BUSINESS.

Suggestions of Increased Tension in the Foreign Situation, Coupled with Utterances of the British Premier, Prompt Renewed Selling in Moderate Volume — Irregular Prices Turn Heavy, Bonds Irregular

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Suggestions of increased tension in the foreign situation as affecting this country, and the utterances of the British Premier prompted renewed selling in moderate volume today. Initial prices were irregular, though better in the main, but the entire list became heavy during the midsession, when pressure upon the leaders was most marked. All divisions of the stock list shared in the general downturn, though in variable degree. Among the distinctly favorable incidents of the day was the Southern Pacific Statement for January, showing a net increase of $3,625,000, and the 1916 report of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, whose net profits over the previous year increased some 80 per cent. The more noteworthy movements in stocks included United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel issues, and other industrials. With the exception of leading coalers, all the important rails were lower. There were numerous material recoveries in the final hour, Steel and the shippings leading the more active shares, and reducing some losses to nominal proportions. Total sales of stocks, 845,700 shares. Irregularity in international bonds was offset by improvements in domestic rails and the list as a whole. Total sales, par value, $4,150,000. United States coupon 2s advanced ½ per cent. on call.

COMPARISON OF SALES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Following is comparison of today's stock and bond sales:

COMPARISON OF BOND SALES.

Total sales, February 23, 1917	$ 4,150,000
Same day of week last year	1,000,000
From January 1 to date	29,410,150 shares
Same period in 1916	24,058,812 shares

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Foreign Exchange:

	Demand or check.	Cable.
London	4 75¾	4 76 7-16
Paris	5 44¾	5 44¾
Berlin	69 37	69 87½
Austria	11 11	11 62
Switzerland	91 00	91 62
Holland	41 75	42 12
Norway	27 50	27 87
Sweden	26 87	27 25
Denmark	26 87	27 25
Italy	5 41	5 40
Russia	29 87½	30 37½
Greece	10 75	10 87½
Spain	20 12½	20 25
Bombay	35 62	35 87½
Hongkong	48 87½	49 12½
Shanghai	67 12½	67 37½
Yokohama	48 87½	49 12½
Manila	50 12½	50 25
Mexico	49 87½	50 12½
Cuba	99 87½	100 00
Canada	99 87½	100 00
Calcutta	35 62	35 87½
Singapore	57 12½	57 37½

MERCANTILE PAPER.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange sixty-day bills, 4.72; commercial sixty-day bills, on banks, 4.72; commercial sixty-day bills, 4.71¾; demand, 4.75¾; cables, 4.76 7-16; silver, 77¾; Mexican dollars, 50; government bonds, firm; railroad bonds, irregular; time loans, steady; sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.; six months, 4 per cent.; call money steady; high, 3½; low, 3½; ruling rate, 3½; last loan, 3½; closing bid, 3¼; offered at 3½.

LONDON MONEY.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Bar silver, 37¾d per ounce; money, 4¾ per cent.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Mexican dollars, 50 1-8.

STOCK QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York Stock Exchange, 111 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Closing quotations:

	High.	Low.	Bid.
Alaska			21¾
Allis-Chalmers			25
Am. Beet Sugar			57¾
Am. Can			57¾
Am. Can pfd			114¾
Am. Car & Fdy			114¾
Am. Cotton Oil			57¾
Am. Ice Securities			34¾
Am. Linseed			34¾
Am. Linseed pfd			84¾
Am. Locomotive			84¾
Am. Smelting			84¾
Am. Smelting pfd			114¾
Am. Steel Foundries			114¾
Am. Sugar			114¾
Am. Sugar pfd			114¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.			114¾
Am. Tobacco			114¾
Am. Tobacco pfd			114¾
Am. Woolen			114¾
Anaconda			114¾
Atchison			114¾
Atlantic Coast Line			114¾
Baldwin Loco			114¾
Baltimore & Ohio			114¾
Bethlehem Steel B			114¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit			114¾
Canadian Pacific			114¾
Central Leather			114¾
Central Leather pfd			114¾
Chesapeake & Ohio			114¾
Chicago & Northwestern			114¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.			114¾
Chicago, R. I. & P.			114¾
Chino Copper			114¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron			114¾
Colorado Southern			114¾
Consolidated Gas			114¾
Corn Products			114¾
Crucible Steel			114¾
Cuba Cane Sugar			114¾
Cuba Cane Sugar pfd			114¾
Cuba Tobacco			114¾
Delaware & Hudson			114¾
Denver & Rio Grande			114¾
Denver & Rio Grande pfd			114¾
Distillers' Securities			114¾
Erie			114¾
Erie 1st pfd			114¾
General Electric			114¾
Great Northern pfd			114¾
Great Northern Ore			114¾
Illinois Central			114¾
Inspiration			114¾
Interborough-Met.			114¾
Interborough-Met. pfd			114¾
International Harvester			114¾
International Mercantile Marine			114¾
International Mercantile Marine pfd			114¾
Kansas City Southern			114¾
Kansas City Southern pfd			114¾
Lackawanna Steel			114¾
Lehigh Valley			114¾
Louisville & Nashville			114¾
Maxwell Motor			114¾
Maxwell Motor 1st pfd			114¾
Maxwell Motor 2d pfd			114¾
Miami Copper			114¾
Michigan Central			114¾
Missouri Pacific			114¾
National Lead			114¾
National Lead pfd			114¾
New York Central			114¾
New York, N. H. & H.			114¾
Norfolk & Western			114¾
Northern Pacific			114¾
Pacific Mail			114¾
Pacific Tel. & Tel.			114¾
Pennsylvania			114¾
Pittsburgh Coal			114¾
Pittsburgh Coal pfd			114¾
Pressed Steel Car			114¾
Pullman Palace Car			114¾
Ray Consolidated			114¾
Reading			114¾
Republic Iron & Steel			114¾
Republic Iron & Steel pfd			114¾
Rock Island			114¾
Rock Island pfd			114¾
Sloss-Sheffield			114¾
Southern Pacific			114¾
Southern Railway			114¾
Southern Railway pfd			114¾
Studebaker			114¾
Tennessee Copper			114¾
Texas Company			114¾
Third Avenue			114¾
Union Pacific			114¾
Union Pacific pfd			114¾
United Fruit			114¾
United States Rubber			114¾
United States Rubber 1st pfd			114¾
United States Rubber 2d pfd			114¾
United States Steel			114¾
United States Steel pfd			114¾
Utah Copper			114¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical			114¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd			114¾
Western Union			114¾
Westinghouse			114¾
Willys-Overland			114¾
Willys-Overland pfd			114¾

*Ex-dividend.

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES IN BOSTON.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York Stock Exchange, 111 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.]

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Following are closing quotations:

	Close—Bid.	Close—Asked.
Adventure	10¼	10½
Ahmeek	74	74¼
Allouez	44¾	45
Arcadian Cons.	11¾	12
Arizona Com.	37¾	38
Bingham Mines	4¾	4¾
Calumet & Arizona	74	74¼
Calumet & Hecla	525	530
Centennial	24	24¼
Copper Range Con. Co.	57¾	58
Daly West	19¾	20
Franklin	11¾	12
Granby	74	74¼
Greene Cananea	37¾	38
Hancock	24¾	25
Helvetia	24¾	25
Indiana	24¾	25
Isle Royale	24¾	25
Kerr Lake	7¾	8
La Salle	24¾	25
Mass	24¾	25
Mayflower	24¾	25
Michigan	24¾	25
Mohawk	24¾	25
Nevada Con.	24¾	25
North Butte	24¾	25
North Lake	24¾	25
Old Colony	24¾	25
Old Dominion	24¾	25
Osceola	24¾	25
Parrot	24¾	25
Quincy	24¾	25
Ray Con.	24¾	25
Shannon	24¾	25
Shattuck-Arizona	24¾	25
Superior	24¾	25
Superior & Boston	24¾	25
Superior & Pittsburgh	24¾	25
Tamarack	24¾	25
Trinity	24¾	25
Tuolumne	24¾	25
U. S. Smelting	24¾	25
U. S. Smelting pfd	24¾	25
Utah Apex	24¾	25
Utah Con.	24¾	25
Utah Metal	24¾	25
Victoria	24¾	25
Winona	24¾	25
Wolverine	24¾	25
Wyandot	24¾	25

MINING LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Mining Co.	$ 70	$ 75
Alta Gold Mining Co.	1	1¼
Arizona Globe Copper Co.	1¾	2
Bingham Mines Co.	4¾	4¾
Boston & Montana Con.	1¾	1¾
Boston Mines Co.	1¾	1¾
Butte & Superior	74	74¼
Calumet & Arizona	74	74¼
Calumet & Hecla	525	530
Centennial	24	24¼
Copper Range Con. Co.	57¾	58
Daly West	19¾	20
Franklin	11¾	12
Granby	74	74¼
Greene Cananea	37¾	38
Hancock	24¾	25
Helvetia	24¾	25
Indiana	24¾	25
Isle Royale	24¾	25
Kerr Lake	7¾	8
La Salle	24¾	25
Mass	24¾	25
Mayflower	24¾	25
Michigan	24¾	25
Mohawk	24¾	25
Nevada Con.	24¾	25
North Butte	24¾	25
North Lake	24¾	25
Old Colony	24¾	25
Old Dominion	24¾	25
Osceola	24¾	25
Parrot	24¾	25
Quincy	24¾	25
Ray Con.	24¾	25
Shannon	24¾	25
Shattuck-Arizona	24¾	25
Superior	24¾	25
Superior & Boston	24¾	25
Superior & Pittsburgh	24¾	25
Tamarack	24¾	25
Trinity	24¾	25
Tuolumne	24¾	25
U. S. Smelting	24¾	25
U. S. Smelting pfd	24¾	25
Utah Apex	24¾	25
Utah Con.	24¾	25
Utah Metal	24¾	25
Victoria	24¾	25
Winona	24¾	25
Wolverine	24¾	25
Wyandot	24¾	25

OIL LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	$ 72.50	$ 73.00
Associated Oil	70.75	71.00
Central Oil	1.00	
Continental Oil	1.00	
Eureka Oil	1.00	
General Petroleum	70.00	71.00
Glenn Oil	1.00	
Independent Pacific Oil Co.	1.00	
Kern River Oil Co.	1.00	
Mexican Petroleum	125.00	126.00
Midway Oil Co.	1.00	
Pacific Coast Oil	1.00	
Pacific Oil Co.	1.00	
Pacific Petroleum	1.00	
Petroleum Securities	1.00	
Reserve Oil & Gas	1.00	
Richfield Oil Co.	1.00	
Shell Co.	1.00	
Standard Oil Co.	1.00	
Union Oil Co.	1.00	
Union Tool Co.	1.00	
Western Oil Co.	1.00	
White Star Oil Co.	1.00	

SALES.

Morning session: 200 Adventure, Tuesday, at $10; 200 Adventure, Thursday, at $10; 100 Arizona Com. at $37; 100 Calumet & Arizona at $74; 100 Calumet & Hecla at $525; 100 Copper Range Con. Co. at $57¾; 100 Daly West at $19¾; 100 Granby at $74; 100 Greene Cananea at $37¾; 100 Hancock at $24¾; 100 Indiana at $24¾; 100 Isle Royale at $24¾; 100 Kerr Lake at $7¾; 100 La Salle at $24¾; 100 Mass at $24¾; 100 Mayflower at $24¾; 100 Michigan at $24¾; 100 Mohawk at $24¾; 100 Nevada Con. at $24¾; 100 North Butte at $24¾; 100 North Lake at $24¾; 100 Old Colony at $24¾; 100 Old Dominion at $24¾; 100 Osceola at $24¾; 100 Parrot at $24¾; 100 Quincy at $24¾; 100 Ray Con. at $24¾; 100 Shannon at $24¾; 100 Shattuck-Arizona at $24¾; 100 Superior at $24¾; 100 Superior & Boston at $24¾; 100 Superior & Pittsburgh at $24¾; 100 Tamarack at $24¾; 100 Trinity at $24¾; 100 Tuolumne at $24¾; 100 U. S. Smelting at $24¾; 100 U. S. Smelting pfd at $24¾; 100 Utah Apex at $24¾; 100 Utah Con. at $24¾; 100 Utah Metal at $24¾; 100 Victoria at $24¾; 100 Winona at $24¾; 100 Wolverine at $24¾; 100 Wyandot at $24¾.

Afternoon session: 1000 Adams Mining at $70; 1000 Bob Tail Gold at 1.25; 5000 Carter Gold at 34½; 2000 Consolidated Mines at .07; 1000 Iron Cap at .06; 2000 Gilt Edge at .01½; 2000 Ironsides Con. at .01½; 100 L. A. Investment at .02; 100 do. at .02½; 1000 do. at .02½; Mexico Gold at .01½; 1000 do. at .01½; 1000 do. at .01½; 1000 do.

ets Abroad

usiness Page: Citrus Fruits, Butter and Eggs—Current Trade—Local Produce Markets.

COMMERCIAL.

AL PRODUCE MARKET.

...n canners have opened ...the new pack. At the same ...asparagus is coming into ...larger quantities, the same ...cents a pound. This fresh ...is coming from the Impe... and is fancy stuff. The ...ning season for "grass" ...mences until about March ...until the first of June. ...have been expected, in view ...higher prices on all canned ...the new pack is being of... a sharp advance compared ...year ago. The trade is taking ...the new asparagus offerings ...tively, for the advance is ...moment compared with other ...Indications are for a ...but if the last two or three ...to be taken as a criterion ...will be no surplus. Last year ...000,000 and 450,000 cases were ...in California, and today deal... ...tically out of stocks. Thus ...very near, and with the coun... ...and eager to buy fancy ...the market should hold ...its opening.

...e of onions were raised to ...a pound yesterday, and ...ents that they expect a price ...a pound for white and ...within the next two ...not before. The new quota... ...an advance of half a ...pound, and did not occasion ...in local produce circles. It ...that the crowd that have ...early on the onions of this ...the past four months are ...on their stocks in larger ...now, and the scarcity of ...is more to the fact that ...are purchasing onions ...crowd and then holding ...selves for a rise, rather ...the efforts of the first hold... ...the market.

...e was very light at yester... ...'s session of the Produce ...and only a few cases of ...Angeles and vicinity. ...sacks. Case count ...is 24½ cents a dozen, and ...a better call for pullets at ...Cheese offerings ...considerable interest, and the ...is that commodity gives ...of going higher. According ...Hudson the receipts con... ...of 651 cases of eggs, 47,440 ...of butter, 25,100 pounds of ...and 870 sacks of beans.

BUTTER AND EGG QUOTATIONS.

...Fresh extras, 29½; case ...; pullets, 26.

...—Creamery extras, 36 ...firsts, 34. The selling ...the trade is 4 cents higher ...quotations.

PRICES CURRENT.

...—California fresh, 22@23; ...ation, 24; twins, 23; Oregon ...; Tillamook triplets, 23; ...ation, 21; domestic Swiss ...@45; Edelweiss ...@31; Canada cream, 95; ...breakfast, 1.60; cream brick, ...; twins, 23½; Martin ...pack, 18.

...FRUIT—Oranges, navels, ...tangerines, 1.25@1.50 lug; ...packed, 2.50; juice, 1.50; ...extra fancy, 2.50@2.75; ...

...FRUITS—Apples: Belle... ...1.50; 4½-tier, 1.50; 3½-... ...Gravenstein, 1.50@2.25; ...@1.10; Greenings, 1.50; ...@2.50; Hoovers, 1.50; ...Fortmanns, 1.25@1.50; ...Pippins, 1.35@1.50; ...1.50@2.00; Stayman ...Smith Cider, 1.25@ ...4½@4½ per lb; pears, ...1.50@1.85 per lug; 6 ...Nellis, 1.75 lug; pome... ...half box.

...Cranberries, Late ...4.00.

...VEGETABLES — These ...for first-class shipping ...pears, 5.00@10.00 ...1.00@1.25 box; Jeru... ...1.25 lug; beets, 60 ...sprouts, 15 lb.; cabbage, ...per lb.; red cabbage, 6½ ...@6 doz.; cauliflower, 1.00 ...roots; celery, 5.50@6.00 ...@1.25 doz.; hothouse cu... ...@3.25 doz.; horseradish ...; onions, 20 doz.; oyster ...; leaks, 40@50 doz.; let... ...@6 doz., 1.85 crate; chic... ...doz.; parsnips, 50 doz.; ...; spinach, 25 doz.; mint, ...@25; rhubarb, Crim... ...1.50; romaine, 50 doz.; ...@2 lb.; turnips, 45 ...; tomatoes, 2.00 crate. ...Northern, 5.00; Lom... ...4.75; Oregon Bur... ...Idaho Russets, 5.00; seed ...Reds, 4.75 cwt.; ...4.75; sweets, 4.25@4.50

...(Per 100 lbs.) Pink, No. 1, ...Washington, 12.50; small ...Idaho, No. 1, 12.00; Gar... ...Manchurian reds, 7.80; ...6.00; tepary, 7.50; black ...Idaho pinto, 8.00; lentils.

...BEAN AND CHILE—Strings, 22; ...@10; Jap chile, 22½ lb.; ...dale tepin, 60 lb.; bolling ...lb. white onions, 12½; ...@2½; onion sets, brown, ...; white, 12½; water ...light amber, 12½@14; ...6½@9; white, 8½ ...white, 10@11; beeswax, ...

...FRUIT — (25-lb. boxes, ...to less.) Apples, evapo... ...9; extra choice, ...choice, 22c, 11; apricots, ...extra choice, 17½; fancy, ...choice, 9; extra choice, ...prunes, 20-30s, 16; 30-... ...12½; 30-40s, 10; 60-... ...6; 80-90s, 8½; 90-100s, ...lb.; lemon peel, 20; or... ...evaporated pears, 12½... ...AND DATES—Raf... ...16-lb. fancy, 10; ...@1; Net-a-Sked, 4@ 12-... ...brown, 1.85; 4-crown, ...choice seeded, 2.25; ...4.00 case; seed... ...Thompson bleached, ...muscatel, 50s, 2-... ...crown, 4.25; 4-crown, ...FIGS, 20-lb. box, 4.00. ...Smith, 2.75; 3-layer, 1.75 ...25-lb. boxes, black, ...Dates, Golden, 6c, ...Dromedary, ...

...almonds, fancy, IXL, ...Ideal Ultra, 18½@19; ...per doz., 1.15@1.25; fil... ...pecans, large, 19; pea... ...Japanese, 8; ...walnuts, Asso. No. 1, ...19½@20; budded, ...lb., Manchurian wal... ...30 lb.; hickory, 6 ...peanuts, 6@6½; yellow ...

...(Per 100 lbs.) Extra fancy ...6.00@6.50; Patna, 6.50; ...Blue Rose, 4.90@ ...Japanese, 4.00@ ...Sam, 5.00; ...No. 2, 4.50; brew... ...2.75@4.25; ...tor; rice middlings, ...hulls, 42.00 ton.

...Following are prices ...: No. 1 fed steers, ...seconds, 9; No. ...heifers, 7@8; sec... ...good bulls and stags, ...4½@5; calves, ...10@10½; sheep, ...lambs, 13.00. ...are based on ...weighed off cars ...Hogs, choice ...to 200 lbs., 10@10½; ...9½@9¾; 200 lbs. and ...

...Prices to producers: ...fryers, 27; roasters, 23; ...(young), 24@31; turkeys, ...28; ducklings, ...

...18@20; young geese, 18. Selling price to trade is 3 cents higher than above quotations.

MUTTON — Wethers, 55 lbs. and under, 16½; No. 2, 15½; ewes, 55 lbs. and under, 14½; No. 2, 13½.

LAMBS — Plain milk, 40 lbs. and under, 20½; No. 2, 19½.

BEEF — No. 1 steers, 13½; medium, steers, 12; No. 1 cows, 12½; No. 2 cows, 12½; steer hindquarters, No. 1, 15; cows, 14; forequarters, 12; good bulls, 10½; short loins, 19½@20½; loins, No. 1, 18½; medium loins, 17½; No. 1 8-rib cut, 16½; No. 2 8-rib cut, 14½; loin butts, 16½; short chuk, 14½; full chux, 12½; triangles, 12½; plates, 10 cow rounds and rumps, 13½; steer rounds and rumps, 14.

VEAL — Heavy, 16½; light, 17½@20½.

PORK — Dressed hogs, heads on, 15½; heads off, 16½; trimmed hogs, 19; loins, fresh, 19½; do., lean, fresh, 19½; picnics, fresh, 14; bellies, 19½; leaf lard, 16½.

HAMS — (Following quotations are based on grades furnished by leading packers:) Extra fancy, 24; fancy, 23; medium, 21@22; skinned, extra fancy, 24½; boiled, fancy, 32; medium, boiled, 30.

BACON — (Following quotations are based on grades furnished by leading packers:) Extra fancy, 28@29; fancy, 24@24½; narrow, 22; bacon backs, 19; boneless butts, 19½; picnics, 14; boned picnics, 17.

SALT AND SMOKED MEATS — D.S. bellies, 17½; D.S. clear backs, 16½; D.S. fat backs, 16½; smoked butts, 19; beef tongues, 25; do., boiled, 34; insides, 30; dried beef knuckles, 26.

FRESH FISH — Wholesale price per pound: Barracuda, 12; halibut, 11; rock cod, 8; sand dabs, 12½; salmon, 20; mackerel, 7; smelt, 8@10; tuna, 6; carp, 6; cockles, 7; bonita, 6; blue perch, 7; sole, 8; mussels, 5; smoked albacore, 12½ striped bass, 18; clams, 7; bulk oysters, 1.60 a hundred; quart oysters, 6.50 doz.; California oysters, 60 a hundred; lobsters, 30@32; scallops, 3.50 a gallon; crabs, 4.00 doz.; salmon trout, 25@27; yellowtail, 10; picked shrimps, 50; catfish, 18.

SUGAR — (Per 100 pounds.) Prices quoted below are for the city of Los Angeles, and are based on sacks. Barrels, add 10 cents; ½ barrels, 25 cents; boxes, 50 cents; bales, 25s, 10 cents; 10s, 15 cents; 5s, 20 cents; 2s, 30 cents. All prices are net cash, less 15 cents a hundredweight if invoices dated from the first to the fifteenth of the month, inclusive, are paid not later than the twenty-fifth of the same month, or if dated from the sixteenth to the last day of the month, are paid not later than the tenth of the following month: Beet granulated, 7.60; standard cane, 7.80; standard berry, 7.85.

WHEAT FLOUR — Quoted by bbls. Capitol Milling Co.: Capitol, 10.00; Aurora, 9.20; Trophy, 8.30; No. 1 hard bakers', 10.10; bakers' extra blend and California wheat blend, 9.60; Our Giant, 9.50; Eclipse, 8.70. Los Angeles Milling Co.: Forex, 10.00; Purity, 9.20; Morning Glory, 8.30; Forex bakers' extra, 9.00; bakers' pastry, 8.70.

GRAIN AND FEED — Per 100 lbs.: Alfalfa meal, 1.35; alfalfa molasses, 1.50; barley rolled, 2.55; ground barley meal, 2.85; recleaned barley, 2.60; corn, whole yellow, 2.60; whole white corn, 2.70; corn, cracked, 2.65; Egyptian corn, 2.50; red feed oats, 2.00; white feed oats, 2.40; bran, 2.00; shorts, 2.40; No. 1 wheat, 100-lb. sacks, 2.40; 132-lb. sacks, 3.25; cracked wheat, 3.30; Milo maize, 2.40; oilcake meal, 3.40; rye seed, 3.25; rolled oats, 1.70; buckwheat, 3.50; molasses beet pulp, 1.35; steam-dried beet pulp, 1.50.

HAY — Alfalfa, 16.50@17.50 ton; barley hay, 16.00@18.00; tame oat hay, 19.00@22.00; wheat hay, 15.00@16.50; stock hay, 10.00@15.00. The above quotations are furnished by the Newmark Grain Company, and are prices f.o.b. Los Angeles, paid to producers for ordinary stock. Fancy grades bring 2.00 to 5.00 per ton more.

Oil List.

Pearl oil, Ventura or Union water white, iron bbls. and wagons ..... $ .09
Pearl oil in cases ..... .17
Union gas machine gasoline, drums ..... .47
Union gas machine gasoline, cases, 2 5s ..... .55
Boscene oil, in cases, 2 5s ..... .20
Headlight, in cases, 2 5s ..... .20
Union Headlight, in cases, 2 5s ..... .20
V. M. & P. naphtha, drums ..... .19
V. M. & P. naphtha, cases, 2 5s ..... .27
Union benzine, bulk ..... .19
Union benzine, in cases ..... .27
Red Crown, Union and Ventura gasoline, iron bbls. and tank wagons ..... .20
Red Crown, Union and Ventura gasoline, cases, 2 5s ..... .28
Distillate, iron bbls. and tank wagons ..... .10
Distillate, cases, 2 5s ..... .19
Linseed oil, raw, in bbls 1.08
Linseed oil, raw, in cases 1.13
Linseed oil, boiled, in bbls 1.10
Linseed oil, boiled, in cases 1.15
Turpentine, iron bbls ..... .65
Turpentine, in cases, 2 5s ..... .72

BUTTER AND EGGS; LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Butter, steady, receipts 5293; creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½; extra (92 score,) 42@42½; firsts, 38½@43½; seconds, 36½@37½. Eggs, weak, receipts 5856; fresh gathered extra firsts, 44½; firsts, 44. Cheese, firm, receipts 3218; State held specials, 26@26½; average fancy, 25½@25¾.

CHICAGO MARKET.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Butter, lower, creamery, 32@40. Eggs, lower, receipts 3917 cases; firsts, 39½@40; ordinary firsts, 38@38½; at mark, cases included, 38@39½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Butter, fresh firsts, 36. Eggs, fresh extras, 31; pullets, 29.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending February 22, as reported to Bradstreet's Journal, aggregate $4,510,044,000, as against $4,714,057,000 last week and $3,057,770,000 this week last year. Canadian clearings for the week aggregate $180,507,000, as against $173,394,000 last week and $135,818,000 this week last year.

Following are the returns for this week, with percentages of change shown by the week as compared with this week last year:

Cities—	Amount.	—Per ct.— Inc.	Dec.
New York	$2,202,101,000	7.1	....
Chicago	407,994,000	20.3	....
Philadelphia	254,264,000	10.3	....
Boston	195,410,000	12.2	....
St. Louis	100,466,000	20.5	....
Kansas City	100,464,000	20.2	....
San Francisco	60,393,000	20.1	....
Pittsburgh	48,417,000	11.2	....
Cleveland	42,196,000	11.3	....
Detroit	40,725,000	....	10.9
Baltimore	32,552,000	20.3	....
Cincinnati	32,128,000	....	....
Omaha	21,381,000	....	....
Los Angeles	20,933,000	14.1	....
Minneapolis	20,022,000	15.7	....
Milwaukee	19,261,000	....	15.6
New Orleans	18,316,000	6.1	....
Louisville	13,100,000	21.6	....
Seattle	14,066,000	19.4	....
Buffalo	12,670,000	5.1	....
St. Paul	12,063,000	20.3	....
Salt Lake	11,953,000	29.3	....
Denver	11,852,000	20.1	....
Portland, Or.	10,966,000	20.2	....
Indianapolis	9,970,000	41.6	....
Toledo	8,512,000	4.1	....
Sioux City	8,120,000	21.4	....
Duluth	7,812,000	20.2	....
Oakland	7,113,000	16.4	....
Grand Rapids	6,997,000	20.3	....
Tacoma	6,967,000	20.3	....
Sacramento	4,922,000	....	6.0
San Diego	1,868,000	44.4	....
Spokane	1,857,000	44.7	....

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Evaporated apples, dull; prunes, in better demand; apricots and peaches, firm; raisins, steady.

DAILY EASTERN CITRUS MARKET QUOTATIONS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Seventeen cars navels, two mixed cars navels, bloods and tangerines, and two cars lemons sold. On fancy navels the market is higher on large sizes. On choice stock the market is easier on all sizes. Market strong on lemons. Weather fair.

NAVELS.

	Asso.
Fds. D.M. Ex.	$3.20
Pine Cone, S.B. Ex.	3.00
Rubio, S.Y. Ex.	3.00
Highlander, R.H. Ex.	3.00
Highway, O.K. Ex.	3.00
Big Chief, O.K. Ex.	2.90
Princess, O.C. Ex.	3.00
Redlands Best, R.H. Ex.	2.70
Mercury, R.H. Ex.	2.90
Volunteer, imp.	2.45
Volunteer, imp., A.A. Ex.	2.45
Volunteer, imp., S.A. Ex.	2.60
Prairie Belle, A.H. Ex.	2.60
Red Shield, imp., A.C.G. Ex.	2.60
Carmencita, imp., S.T. Ex.	2.60
Carmencita, imp., S.T. Ex.	2.50
Carmencita, S.T. Ex.	2.50
Carmencita, S.T. Ex.	2.35
Luxury, R.H. Ex.	2.35
Tiger, O.K. Ex.	2.35
Tiger, O.K. Ex.	2.35
Tacoma Rancho, Riley	2.60
Tacoma Rancho, Red	2.60
J. Bond	2.60
Mahala, L.V.W. Brown	2.15
Mahala, L.V.W. Brown	2.15
Highland, Highland C.G.A.	2.15
Cactus, Highland F.G.A.	2.45
Cactus, Ex. Co.	2.45
Star, Starr Ft. Co.	2.60
Queen Banner, Smith Ft. Co.	2.85
Native Belle, Ft. Co.	2.85
Old Mission, Chapman	2.85

BLOODS.

Lily, G.C. Ex.	$2.85

BLOODS—HALVES.

Laurel	$1.80
Princess	1.70

TANGERINES—HALVES.

Blue Bird	$2.15
Mahala	2.15

LEMONS.

Fallbrook	$4.00
Hermosa	3.75
Sunrise	3.75
Tecuya Rancho, Red	3.60

Cleveland Market.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Three cars sold. Market is higher on oranges.

NAVELS.

	Asso.
Elite	$2.60
Dalton, Covina Hgts. Ex.	2.25
Red Shield, A.C.G. Ex.	2.50
Wintata, S.A. Ex.	2.70

Boston Market.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Ten cars sold. Market doing better on oranges, unchanged on lemons.

NAVELS.

	Asso.
Golden Sceptor, Rialto O. Co.	$2.35
Golden Rule, Rialto O. Co.	2.35
Half-moon, C.M. Brown	2.70
Alpha, P.C. Ex.	2.60
Alpha, P.C. Ex.	2.60
Gold Buckle, R.H. Ex.	2.40

LISTED NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS.

[Furnished by E. F. Hutton & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 118 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. — Following are closing quotations on active bonds today:

	(Close.
Adams Express G. T. 4s, 1948	79
Alaska Com. 1st, 6s, A, 1925	75
American Agr. Chemical Dis. 5s, 1925	105
American Foreign Securities 5s, 1919	99½
American Tel. Col. 4s, 1929	92
American Tel. Col. 5s, W. L., 1946	104½
American Tob. Co. 6s, 1919	107
Anglo-French 5s, 1920	94½
Armour 4½s, 1939	93½
Atchison Gen. 4s, 1995	86½
Atchison Adj. 4s, Stamped, 1995	80½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, 1952	86½
Baltimore & Ohio, P.L. & W. Va. 4s, 1925	86½
Baltimore & Ohio Sid. 5s, 1950	100
Baltimore & Ohio Conv. 4½s, 1933	94½
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 4½s, 1950	91½
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 5s, 1950	97½
Bethlehem Steel Sid. 5s, 1926	97½
Brooklyn R.T. 5s, 1941	90
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s, 1945	100
California Gas Unifying 5s, 1937	100½
Canada Southern 5s, 1962	102½
Canadian 5s, 1921	99½
Canadian 5s, 1926	98
Canadian 5s, 1942	100½
Central of Georgia Con. 5s, 1945	101½
Central Leather Col. 5s, 1950	97½
Central Pacific Col. 4s, 1949	90
C. & O. Conv. 5s, 1946	97½
C. & O. Conv. 4½s, 1939	100½
C. B. & Q. 4s, Ill. Div., 1949	90
C. B. & Q. Joint 4s, 1952	90½
C. C. C. & St. L. Gen. 4s, 1993	79½
C. M. & St. Paul Conv. 5s R. 2014	100½
C. M. & St. Paul Conv. 4½s, 2014	93½
C. M. & St. Paul 4s, 1925	93½
C. M. & St. Paul Deb. 5s, 1958	91½
C. M. & St. Paul Gen. 4s, 1987	91½
Chicago Railway 5s, 1927	87½
C., R. I. & P. Ref. 4s, 1934	71½
C., R. I. & P. Col. 5s, 1952	77½
C., St. P., M. & O. Deb. 5s, 1930	101
Chile Conv. 5s, 1922	97½
Chicago Railway 5s, 1941	87½
City of Paris 6s, 1921	100½
City of Paris 5s, 1939	93
Colorado Fuel & Iron Gen. 5s, 1943	90
Colorado Industrial 5s, 1934	91½
Colorado Southern 4s, 1929	79½
Colorado Southern 4s, 1929	79½
Consolidated Gas Conv. 6s, 1920	117½
Cuba Central Sugar 6s, 1952	100½
Cumberland Tel. 5s, 1937	100½
Delaware & Hud. Can. 4s, 1943	89½
Denver & Rio Grande Ref. 5s, 1955	87½
Denver & Rio Grande Conv. 4s, 1936	79½
Detroit Gas 5s, 1933	90
Distillers' Securities 5s, 1927	81½
Erie Prior Lien 4s, 1996	77½
Erie General Lien 4s, 1996	63
Erie Conv. 4s A, 1953	82
Erie Conv. 4s B, 1953	76½
Erie Conv. 4s D, 1953	76½
Erie-Pennsylvania 4s, 1941	80
General Electric Deb. 5s, 1952	105½
Great Northern 4½s, 1961	107
Gravity Co. 1928	100½
Hocking Coal Ref. 5s, 1965	100½
Illinois Central Ref. 4s, 1955	89½
Illinois Steel Deb. 4½s, 1940	97½
Interborough Rapid Tr. 5s, 1966	90
Inter-Metropolitan 4½s, 1956	74½
Inter-Metropolitan Conv. 4½s, 1956	74½
Int. Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941	91
Int. Paper Conv. 5s, 1935	94½
Japan 2nd 4½s, Certificates, 1925	89½
Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950	90½
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950	90½
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950	90½
Lackawanna 5s, 1923	101
Laclede 5s, 1919	100
L. E. & W. V. Deb. 4s, 1941	80
Liggett & Myers 7s, 1944	120
Liggett & Myers 5s, 1951	101½
Louisville & Nashville Unifying 4s, 1940	74½
L. E. & W. 5s, 1937	90
Manhattan Ry. Con. 4s, 1990	79½
Maxwell Motor Sales Corp. 7s, 1925	100
Missouri Pacific Ref. 4s, W. I., 1938	69½
Missouri Pacific Ref. 5s, W. I., 1926	89½
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1965	89½
Montana Power 5s, 1943	100½
Mexican Petroleum 6s B, 1921	100½
Mexican Petroleum 6s A, 1932	100½
Mexican Petroleum Conv. 6s, 1925	100½
N. Y. Central Ref. Imp. 4½s, 2013	97½
N. Y. Central Deb. 6s, 1935	102
N. Y. Central Deb. 4s, 1934	87½
N. Y. Central Conv. Deb. 6s, 1935	102
N. Y. C. & H. R. Conv. Deb. 6s, 1948	102
Norfolk Conv. 6s, 1932	102½
Northern Texas & Mex. 1st 6s, 1939	94½
Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s, 1997	87½
Northern Pacific Gen. 3s, 2047	64½
Ohio Cities Gas 5s, 1939	94½
Oregon Short Line Ref. 4s, 1929	87½
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	100½
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1937	100½
Pennsylvania Gen. 4½s, W. I., 1965	92½
Pennsylvania Gen. 4s, 1965	92½
People's Gas 5s, 1947	100½
Pennsylvania Co. 4½s, 1921	100½
Reading Gen. 4s A, 1997	79½
Reading Jersey Cent. Col. 4s, 1951	79½
Rock Island Ref. 4s, 1934	71½
Rock Island Gen. 4s, 1988	71½
St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s, 1931	100½
St. L. & S. F. Conv. 4s, 1932	87½
Seaboard Air Line 4s, Stamped, 1950	67½
Seaboard Air Line Ref. 4s, 1959	67½
Seaboard Air Line Adj. 5s, 1949	67½
Southern Pacific Col. 4s, 1949	87½
Southern Pacific C. T. 6s, 1949	100½
Southern Pacific Conv. 4s, 1929	87½
Southern Pacific Ref. 4s, 1955	87½
Southern Pacific R. F. Terminal 4s, 1950	87½
Southern Railway Gen. 5s, 1994	93½
Texas Co. Conv. 6s, 1931	100½
Texas Pacific 1st L. 5s, 2000	97½
Texas Pacific 2nd L. 5s, 2000	71½
Union Pacific Ref. 4s, 1938	87½
Union Pacific Conv. 4s, 1927	87½
Union Pacific Deb. 4s, 1927	87½
United Fruit Conv. 6s, 1923	100½
United Rys. Inv. 5s, Pittsburgh, 1926	71½
United Rys. Inv. 5s, Pittsburgh, 1926	71½
United States Rubber 1st 5s, 1947	100½
United States Steel 2d 5s, 1963	100½
Utah Power 5s, 1944	94½
Virginia Carolina Chemical 5s, 1923	100½
Virginia Railway Power 5s, 1934	94½
Wabash Ry. Ref. 4s, 1939	69½
Wabash 1st 5s, 1939	89½
Wabash 2d 5s, 1939	89½
Wabash Deb. 6s, 1939	89½
Western Electric Conv. 5s, 1944	100½
Western Pacific Cal. Ref. & Trust 5s, 1946	100½
Western Union Col. 5s, 1938	100½
United States Conv. 3s, 1946	100½
United States Gold 4s, 1925	100½
United States Gold 4s, 1925	100½
United States Conv. 3s, 1918	100½
United States Registered 2s, 1918	100½
United States Conv. 3s, 1925	100½
United States Registered 2s, 1925	100½
United States-Panama 2s, 1936	100½
United States-Panama 2s, 1936	100½

Cotton.

SPEECH OF PREMIER DEPRESSES MARKET.

NEW YORK PRICES IN BREAK OF FORTY-THREE POINTS.

Remarks Concerning Shortage of Tonnage Creates Impression that British Government Doubtless Intends to Curb Imports by Surplus Supplies.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 23.—Although the cotton market opened today at from 12 to 17 points above Wednesday's closing prices there was a break of 32 to 43 points when the speech of Lloyd George began to come over the ticker. The trade had been nervously waiting for the Premier's address, knowing that it would be important in many ways, and expecting that it would clarify the uncertainties regarding import restrictions. As a matter of fact, cotton was not mentioned in the cabled reports of the speech, but remarks concerning a shortage of tonnage created the impression that the British government no doubt intended to curb imports, including cotton, although it was assumed that, inasmuch as cotton was needed for military purposes, it would not fare quite so badly as some other products. It is believed that cotton will be shipped to England, but that the authorities will prevent the importation of surplus supplies. May contracts, which had sold at 16.55 on the early advance, broke to 16.12 on the report of the speech. The final quotation was 16.21. The market was nervous and unsettled during the late trading, and the general list closed steady at a net decline of 6 to 18 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

Option—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close—Bid.	Asked.
March	16.30	16.49	16.09	16.12	16.13
May	16.50	16.55	16.12	16.21	16.22
July	16.15	16.55	16.05	16.29	16.30
October	16.18	16.24	15.90	15.94	15.95
December	16.23	16.30	16.05	16.04	16.06
Spots—16.30.					

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The New Orleans spot cotton market today: Low ordinary, 14.44; ordinary, 15.19; good ordinary, 15.69; strict good ordinary, 16.19; low middling, 16.69; strict low middling, 16.94; middling, 17.19; strict middling, 17.38; good middling, 17.56; strict good middling, 17.81; middling fair, 18.18; middling fair to fair, 18.43; fair, 18.68. Sales, 2805 bales, including 1500 f.o.b.; to arrive, 1600 bales; delivered on contract, none. Tone of market, nominal. Holders refused to sell at less than quotations.

FLAXSEED MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The flax demand was about the same. Good seed was wanted, while the interest in poor seed was quiet to slow. No. 1 seed on spot and to arrive sold at Duluth May price to 5 under. Receipts, 17 cars; last year, 23 cars; shipments, 1 car; last year, 2 cars; linseed oil shipments, 505,822 pounds; oilmeal and cake, 677,702 pounds.

At Duluth flaxseed sold off moderately in sympathy with wheat, and lack of support from crushers. Business was light. May close 1 off and July 1 off. Close: Linseed on track, 2.80½@2.81; to arrive, 2.80½; July, 2.82¾ bid; May, 2.82¼.

ACTIVITY PRONOUNCED IN THE WOOL MARKET.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow: "Activity has been more pronounced again this week in the wool market, not only on manufacturers' account, but also among dealers in a speculative way. Practically everything has been in demand, and accursed sorts have been especially active, with prices a cent or two higher in the grease than a week ago. Advices from the West indicate increased contracting, with prices at 40 cents and better for practically all medium clips. Manufacturers report little change in the mill situation."

Scoured basis: Texas fine, twelve months, 1.15@1.20; fine eight months, 1.00@1.05. California, northern, 1.10@1.12; middle county, 1.00@1.05; southern, 80@85. Oregon, eastern, No. 1 staple, 1.18@1.22; eastern clothing, 1.00@1.05; valley, No. 1, 95@1.00. Territory, fine staple, 1.20@1.25; half-blood combing, 1.10@1.15; three-eighths-blood combing, 1.00@1.03; common and braid, 75@80; fine clothing, 1.10@1.12; fine medium clothing, 1.00@1.05. Pulled, extra, 1.10@1.15; fine A, 1.00@1.05; AA, 1.05; A supers, 85@1.00.

Opened

PARTIAL TRAFFIC RELIEF HELPS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Dun's review tomorrow will say: "Partial relief from the traffic congestion has bettered the position of business, though progress in many directions continues hindered by delays in transportation. Obstacles in overseas shipping also restrict export movements, and the doubts about foreign affairs make for general caution in entering upon engagements for the future. Unlike the recent experience, demands are mainly confined to immediate requirements and speculative tendencies are discouraged; yet Federal contracts accentuate the pressure on producing forces and consumption of staple products is sustained in large volume, notwithstanding the high prices. The extreme living costs caused increasing complaint and curtailment of purchasing is more apparent, but the buying power holds up remarkably well, and it is noteworthy that savings deposits are steadily accumulating. Weekly bank clearings were $3,974,858,113."

SHIPPING.

HARBOR OF LOS ANGELES.

ARRIVED—FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Steamer Yale, Capt. Bartlett, from San Francisco.
Steamer Klamath, Capt. Cullen, from San Diego.
Steamer Raymond, Capt. Stousland, from Willapa, via Redondo Beach.
Steamer Arctic, Capt. Linder, from Fort Bragg.
Steamer Avalon, Capt. Larsen, from Willapa.

SAILED—FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Steamer Harvard, Capt. Brennan, for San Francisco.
Steamer Yale, Capt. Bartlett, for San Diego.
Steamer Klamath, Capt. Cullen, for Portland, via San Francisco.
Steamer Nevo, Capt. Jacobsen, for San Diego.
Steamer Idaho, Capt. Odland, for Gray's Harbor.
Steamer Stanwood, Capt. Gallin, for Puget Sound.
Steamer Raymond, Capt. Stousland, for Willapa.
U.S.S. Bear, for San Diego.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

All steamers call at San Francisco to and from ports further north.

TO ARRIVE.

Date.	From—Steamer.	Line.	Time.
Feb. 24	Seattle, Umatilla	Pacific	7:00 p.m.
Feb. 25	S. Francisco, Harvard	Pacific	10:00 a.m.
Feb. 26	San Diego, Harvard	Pacific	4:00 p.m.
Feb. 27	Seattle, President	Pacific	4:00 p.m.
Feb. 27	Portland, Rose City	P. & P.	12:00 m.
Feb. 28	S. Francisco, Harvard	Pacific	10:30 a.m.
March 1	San Diego, President	Pacific	6:00 a.m.
March 2	S. Francisco, Yale	Pacific	10:30 a.m.
March 3	S. Francisco, Harvard	Pacific	10:30 a.m.

TO DEPART.

Date.	For—Steamer.	Line.	Time.
Feb. 24	San Francisco, Yale	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
Feb. 25	San Diego, Harvard	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
Feb. 26	Seattle, Umatilla	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
Feb. 27	San Diego, President	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
Feb. 28	Portland, Rose City	P. & P.	12:00 m.
March 1	San Francisco, Harvard	Pacific	10:00 a.m.
March 2	Seattle, President	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
March 2	San Francisco, Yale	Pacific	3:00 p.m.
March 3	San Diego, Harvard	Pacific	3:00 p.m.

Twenty-first.

BIRTHDAY JOYS AT BIG STORE.

Broadway Department Forces Guests at Frolic.

Employees Present a Bronze Panel to Arthur Letts.

Institution's Achievements Reviewed by Speakers.

Approximately 2000 employees and their invited friends were the guests of the Broadway Department Store last evening, the occasion being the celebration of the store's twenty-first anniversary, and the presentation of a bronze panel, appropriately inscribed, to Arthur Letts, founder and owner.

E. W. Lewis, chairman of the celebration committee, introduced Harry Philp, who came into the store as cashier shortly after its organization, and who has been an important factor in its growth to its present magnitude. Mr. Philp, who is now general manager, gave the history of the store from the time of its organization to the erection of its present building, then dwelt particularly upon Mr. Letts's interest in the welfare of his employees; of the fact that he was the first merchant in Los Angeles to give Saturday afternoon holidays during the summer months; the first to inaugurate Saturday evening closing of the store; the first to shorten working hours before the eight-hour law became effective; the first to give his employees the benefit of the eight-hour law; the first to establish store schools, and the first to pay employees for overtime.

TALK BY MAYOR.

The Mayor made the presentation address. He spoke of the splendid structure of the store's home as it stands today, making special mention of the many advantageous features and benefits which have to do exclusively with the convenience and well-being of the employees.

He spoke of the perfect ventilation of the building; of the filtration of drinking water; the luxurious rest rooms, smoking-room, the employees' cafe, the spacious and well-equipped lavatories on every floor, the schools maintained by the store, the high minimum wage—the highest paid by any store with the exception of certain stores in one other State——the employees' benefit association, which pays a weekly indemnity in case of illness or accident; the daylight workrooms, which have been so placed that artificial light is seldom required—which rooms house the alteration department, millinery and hair work rooms, tailoring shop, marking-rooms, card-writing and printing departments, etc.

PANEL PRESENTED.

Mayor Woodman also spoke of the loyalty of the employees as a result of the conveniences and benefits given them by Mr. Letts, and then presented to him, on behalf of his employees, a solid bronze panel, 18x16 inches in size, at the top of which and within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, are inscribed the store's foundation stones: "Truth, courtesy, liberality, value."

Beneath these "watchwords" the inscription reads: "Presented to Arthur Letts by his employees as an expression of their loyalty and esteem on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the Broadway Department Store, February 24, 1917, Los Angeles, Cal."

Just as Mayor Woodman ceased speaking all lights were turned off and a spotlight was thrown full upon the bronze panel, which has been placed permanently on the south wall of the lounge on the eighth floor. It is strictly a "home product," for not only was it cast here, but the bronze of which it is composed was made in Los Angeles by the Bayer-Rothrock Company.

MR. LETTS'S REPLY.

In response, Mr. Letts, who was given a tremendous ovation, said:

"Mr. Mayor, my boys and girls, you have almost taken my breath away. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. You deserved everything you have received and I have been helped so that you could be made happier. The way to be happy is not to live for yourself, but for others and the happiest day in my life was when I could give you this store with all its modern improvements. I want you to have the things that make you happy, that's the reason these flowers are here."

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a good-time jubilee, which included dancing to the music of an excellent orchestra in the auditorium, games in the grill-room and general sociability in the lounge. The Hawaiian serenaders played and sang throughout the evening in the main cafe; refreshments were served in the Italian roof garden.

HEARING STARTED.

Joseph Wert, the painter who shot and killed his wife during a quarrel at Tenth and Hill streets, began his preliminary hearing in Justice Summerfield's court yesterday. After descriptions of the shooting had been given by witnesses the case was continued until February 25.

FINISH COUNT ON ELECTION.

Narrow Margin for Flood Bonds may be Upset by the Canvass.

The unofficial count, completed yesterday, shows the flood-control bonds carried by 236 majority, while the official canvass indicates Owensmouth was annexed by a majority of 578, and the Goodwin 21 per cent. liquor ordinance was defeated by 18,810 votes. The figures are: Flood bonds, 34,457 for, 34,221 against; Owensmouth, 17,649 for, 17,071 against; liquor ordinance, 9457 for, 27,267 against.

Opponents of the flood-control bonds believe the official canvass will reverse the result, and if not they propose to test the constitutionality of the Baker Act, under which the bond election was held.

The Public Service

At the City Hall.

BIG REDUCTION IN FIRE LOSSES.

NEW BUREAU GIVEN CREDIT FOR IMPROVED CONDITION.

Basements are Kept Clear of All Debris and Few of Them Now are Extra Hazardous—Inspectors Make Daily Rounds and Their Work is Most Effective.

Fire losses in the city have been reduced 60 per cent. during the past six months according to a report filed yesterday by Chief Eley with the Board of Fire Commissioners. The credit is given to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

The bureau which became operative August 1, last year, has carried on a campaign that has resulted in the cleaning up of all basements, made them fireproof and equipped them with automatic sprinkler systems.

"When this bureau went into effect" the Chief's report states, "conditions that were almost unbelievable were found in the down town districts, especially as to basements of grocery stores, warehouses, dry-goods, etc., where boxes, rubbish, etc., would be piled up so far as to even block exits, the result being in case of fire, loss of life, if not by fire, through panic.

"In this branch of the work this department prides itself on eliminating all such existing conditions within such a short time, until now it is almost impossible to find basements of any kind that are in the least extra hazardous."

Inspectors are daily making the rounds of basements in the business district and they report that proprietors of the buildings are doing all within their power to co-operate with the general clean-up movement.

STILL THEY COME.

FORTY-SEVEN CANDIDATES.

Seven more aspirants for a seat in the City Council secured nominating petitions yesterday. They are O. P. Conaway of No. 1808 North Kenmore; Thomas J. Golding, No. 212½ South Hill street; James C. Barton, No. 2606 Manitou street; Thomas J. McNally, No. 1020 South Figueroa street; Charles E. (Doc) Whitesides, No. 5865 Estrella avenue; H. J. Shoulters, No. 1220½ West Washington street; T. T. Mill, No. 4132 Terrace street. There are now forty-seven candidates in the field.

Alfred L. Downs is the third candidate to announce himself for the Board of Education. The others are E. E. Gates and M. G. Phillips.

CITY HALL BRIEFS.

President Betkouski and Councilman Roberts will officially represent the city at the Orange Show at San Bernardino today. Other members of the Council said they would be unable to go.

The Council yesterday authorized the purchase of a fine new automobile for Fire Chief Eley. The City Attorney was instructed to prepare the contract.

Ordinances of intention were adopted by the Council yesterday to change the names of the following streets: Centre court to Elwell court; Olive street to Oliver street; Santa Cruz court to Aroma court.

A permit will be granted to Bullocks to build across the alley known as St. Vincent's place so as to connect the department store with the building occupied by Pease Bros. Furniture store.

Irrigation.

WATER FOR OLIVES.

Association that Controls Largest Grove of the Sort in the World Asks Permission to Build a Pipe-line to Bring in Aqueduct Flow.

Application was made to the Public Service Commission yesterday by the Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association—the organization which controls Sylmar, the largest olive grove in the world—for permission to construct a ten-inch concrete pipe-line, to connect with the Maclay high line, in San Fernando Valley, and extend 1500 feet through private lands to the olive-grove properties.

This extension is proposed so that these lands may at once receive aqueduct water for irrigation purposes. The company proposes to build the pipe-line at its own expense, and on plans and specifications furnished by Chief Engineer Mulholland, and when the line is completed to turn it over to the city free of cost. Permission is also to be given for service from this pipe line to other water consumers, if they so desire.

The subject was referred to Chief Engineer Mulholland, and he indicated he considered the proposal a favorable one for the city, and that it was in line with suggestions he had made to the company.

As Starter.

WILL RAISE BIG SUM.

Women's Club of University of Southern California Begins a Self-imposed Task of Securing Donations of Old Newspapers.

Old tinfoil, newspapers and magazines are to become the means whereby the Women's Club of the University of Southern California will begin its task of raising $125,000 toward the greater university.

The Women's Club has pledged itself to raise this sum. As a preliminary step, it was decided at a meeting yesterday to solicit donations of magazines, newspapers and tinfoil from friends and members of the university.

Mrs. A. B. Ulrey has undertaken the task of collecting the unique donations and will call at the address of any donor. Her address is No. 1435 West Twenty-third street, telephone No. 23965. Mrs. H. W. Brodbeck is president of the Women's Club of the University of Southern California.

President Wilson's Inauguration at Washington, D. C., is an event of world interest. THE WASHINGTON, D. C.-SUNSET ROUTE, California to Washington, D. C., in four nights (3 through sleeping cars, via El Paso, New Orleans, Washington, and Atlanta. Pacific of Day Limited, Limited." "New Orleans and New York Limited." Reservations permitted. F. Fitzgerald, Agent, 600 South Spring street. Broadway 5201 and 5202.

At the Courthouse.

BUSINESS RIVALRY LEADS TO BLOWS?

BALM ASKED FOR ALLEGED HUMILIATION.

Store Owner Struck Her in Presence of Customers and Employees, Woman Claims in Suit for Damages—Case Goes Over, Due to Congested Calendar.

Charging that she had been humiliated by Mrs. J. A. Parish, Miss Grace Gould was in Judge Finlayson's court yesterday with a suit for $1000 damages. Mrs. Parish conducts a store on South Broadway. Miss Gould was employed by another concern in a portion of the store.

Miss Gould alleges that Mrs. Parish struck her in the presence of customers and employees. Business rivalry is said to have been the cause of the alleged rupture. The matter went over to next Monday because of the congested calendar.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER ADVISEMENT. Judge Taft yesterday took under advisement the divorce suit of Marguerite Hardin, who charged George C. Hardin, a former cigar dealer, with desertion and failure to provide. Among other things she claims that she had to pawn a handsome mesh bag to raise money to help support the house.

NAMES ADMINISTRATOR. Judge Rives yesterday appointed Ernest E. Rogers, an attorney, special administrator of the estate of Charles Roether, the late furniture manufacturer, whose affairs are claimed to be in need of attention. No will has been found, it is stated. The only heir so far discovered is Frank Roether, a son, who is claimed to be ill in San Francisco. Although blind, from a gunshot wound, Mr. Roether was able to care for his large business up to the time of his death.

ASKS ANNULMENT. Grant S. Keim, a carpenter, married Maud M. Briggs, October 19, 1909, and February 1, 1911, his former wife, Elizabeth S. Eichleberger, obtained an absolute divorce from him. In asking yesterday for the annulment of his second marriage, Mr. Keim alleges that he believed his wife had secured a divorce before he married Miss Briggs, as he was served with a copy of her complaint and the summons. The first marriage was in Cornwall, Pa., in 1886.

HEIR'S GUARDIAN. Carl P. Bell, the 14-year-old son of Marcus T. Bell of Long Beach, comes into possession of forty acres in Hopkins county, Kentucky, today, and in order to safeguard his inheritance, his father, petitioned the Probate Court yesterday to appoint him the guardian of his son's person and estate. Carl was bequeathed a one-seventh interest in the estate of Meredith Pendley, deceased.

INCORPORATIONS. The Tropical Date Company, incorporators Charles L. Bennett, F. O. Popenoe, Pentecost Mitchell, D. C. Rood and Russell Ball, capital stock $150,000, subscribed, $50; the Valley Irrigated Farms Company, incorporators C. A. Post, H. S. Clewett and J. P. Cottrell, capital stock $150,000, subscribed, $3.

Petroleum.

HIGHER PRICE FOR CRUDE OIL SOUGHT.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUITS AGAINST UNION FILED.

Selling Arrangement with Independent Producers' Agency Assailed—Long-term Contracts at Low Figure and Recent Rise in Quotations Cause of Litigation.

The first of what may be a series of suits brought in an effort to force the Union Oil Company to buy the oil of independent operators at a higher figure was filed in the Superior Court yesterday afternoon by Attorney Alfred L. Black, representing the Olig Crude Oil Company.

Ten years ago the independent operators formed what is known as the Independent Oil Producers' Agency. This agency contracted to act as selling agents for the operators. A month later the agency sublet its selling contract to the Union Oil Company.

Everything went well until the price of crude oil jumped in the early part of 1916. Attorney Black declared yesterday that when the oil started skyward, and rose from 30 cents to almost $1 per barrel, the Union Oil agents found themselves loaded with four and five-year contracts to sell at the low price. This situation, Mr. Black said, caused the Union Oil agents to buy in the independent oil at prices below the market, holding the independent dealers to the agreement, which specified they were not to sell to anyone else. In some cases, Mr. Black stated, the Union Oil Company would not buy the oil unless its prices were agreed to, leaving some independent operators with as much as 25,000 barrels of crude oil on their hands.

George W. Walker, president of the Olig Crude Oil Company, bringing the suit, alleges he can sell his reserve oil at 85 cents per barrel on the open market. He asks that the court permit him to do this and free him from his agreement with the Union Oil, that now offers him but 73 cents a barrel.

DEATH SLEEP'S TOLL.

Man Snooses Under Car; Legs are Broken; Shock Fatal.

M. Narcisse, address unknown, was a derelict. Yesterday the tides deposited him under a flat car in the yards of the Southern Pacific, where he went to sleep. Two hours afterward an engine was coupled to the car and started to pull it away. Both the man's legs were broken.

Tomorrow Narcisse will rest in his final sleep in the Potter's Field, for he died of the shock after he had been taken to the Receiving Hospital.

All-American.

INVOKE SPIRIT OF MINUTE MEN

Sons of Revolution Meet and Give Views of Crisis.

Supreme Loyalty is Text of Message from Ohioan.

Dishonor's Worse than Death, Declares Virginian.

Reverencing the name of Washington and calling for the spirit which animated their forbears in the trying days of the nation's birth, members of the Society, Sons of the Revolution, met yesterday around the luncheon board at the Jonathan Club. The chairman of the day, Orra E. Monnettee, after calling attention to the significance of the occasion, asked for a rising toast to President Wilson, which was drunk in the solemnity of absolute silence.

The memory of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., was extolled and suitable resolutions commending his loyalty, obedience and heroic sacrifice, were adopted. The principal speaker was Gen. George Pomeroy of Toledo, national registrar of the organization, who is passing the winter here.

"The third year of the European war finds its effect more strikingly marked on this nation than ever before and finds us in a most difficult situation. In a crisis, such as the one that may be at hand, it is the young man who must bear the brunt of the burden," he declared. "The bulk of the armies in the Civil War was made up of youths from 17 to 23 years of age. For that reason, we should pay particular attention to the present-day instilling of patriotism in the hearts of our youth.

TIME FOR LOYALTY.

"We should urge them to supreme loyalty and when the time comes, we will be prepared to do what is the wisest and best course in the minds of the men who guide the destinies of our nation."

The speaker is a veteran of the Civil War, and one of Ohio's foremost citizens.

Judge Bledsoe delivered in ringing sentences the famous lines from the Washington monument cornerstone dedication speech, of Biographer Winthrop, in which the latter extolled the virtues of the Father of His Country. Henry St. George Tucker of Norfolk, Va., former president of the American Bar Association, told of another blockade that caused great trouble, the blockade of southern harbors during the Civil War.

"I was only 10 years old at the time, but I will never forget the pangs of hunger which gnawed at my inwards during the last six months of the war, while I lived in Richmond. Hunger is a much greater leveler than cannon, when it comes to the final issues in a terrific struggle such as we have been witnessing," he declared.

HONOR OR DEATH.

In concluding, the speaker declared life without honor is a degradation worse by far than death. "If peace is hopeless in this crisis," he urged, "let us stand for death to our enemies and the triumph of that flag which meant so much to George Washington and to all the people who have lived in this land which he helped create into the world's greatest republic."

The arrangement of the programme was in the hands of Hubert Eaton. Regular monthly luncheons are scheduled by him for the ensuing year, and a membership campaign is also planned.

CHISEL, LOOT SAFE.

Cracksmen early yesterday morning, using sledges and chisels, opened the safe of the Lucey Manufacturing Company and secured $50 in cash. The company offices are at No. 1515 East Seventh street.

Another.

MANY DEFENDANTS.

Government Files Suit Here Against Various Oil Companies to Recover Property Valued at Half-million Dollars, Under Proclamation.

The southwest quarter of section 28, township 31, south, range 23 east, containing 160 acres of land, is involved in another withdrawal suit filed by the government in the United States District Court, yesterday. It is alleged that the land is worth $500,000, and withdrawn by proclamation of President Taft in September, 1909, the action being one of the sister actions brought under what is known as the "withdrawal" cases.

The defendants are the Consolidated Mutual Oil Company, the United Oil Company, J. M. McLeod, the Mays Consolidated Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company, Associated Oil Company and the General Petroleum Company. The original locaters of this property were Francis E. Pratt, Walter Wilson, Hamlin E. Hatch, William F. Christman, Mark W. Hatch, J. C. Thickens, J. E. Farrell and T. R. Bailey.

An injunction, a receiver and an accounting, together with the petition that on the final hearing of the case the land be adjudged the property of the United States, are asked for by the government.

EJECTION IS BATTERY.

Conductor who Threw Boy Off Car Found Guilty.

G. P. McArthur, a conductor of a West Ninth-street car, who threw Francis Clements, 14 years old, from the car at Ninth street and Vermont avenue three weeks ago, was found guilty of battery yesterday afternoon in Judge White's court, and will appear this morning for sentence.

The boy was thrown from the car because he had rolled his transfer up. The conductor told him he must present transfers in the condition in which he received them. Evidence was produced during the trial to show the conductor had forcibly ejected the boy from the car while it was moving.

TAPIA ARRAIGNED.

Joaquin Tapia, alias Jose Rodrigues, who shot and dangerously wounded Assistant Fire Chief John G. Todd without provocation Sunday night was arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Bail was fixed at $10,000, and his preliminary examination set for Tuesday.

MANY NEW CITIZENS.

Of ninety-three applicants for citizenship before United States District Judge Trippet yesterday fifty-eight passed muster and were admitted. Among the number who applied was William Aschenbrenner, a German ranchman from Covina, who is 64 years of age. His witnesses were his son, Samuel Aschenbrenner, and his son's wife, Bessie.

PILGRIMAGE TO CITRUS REALM.

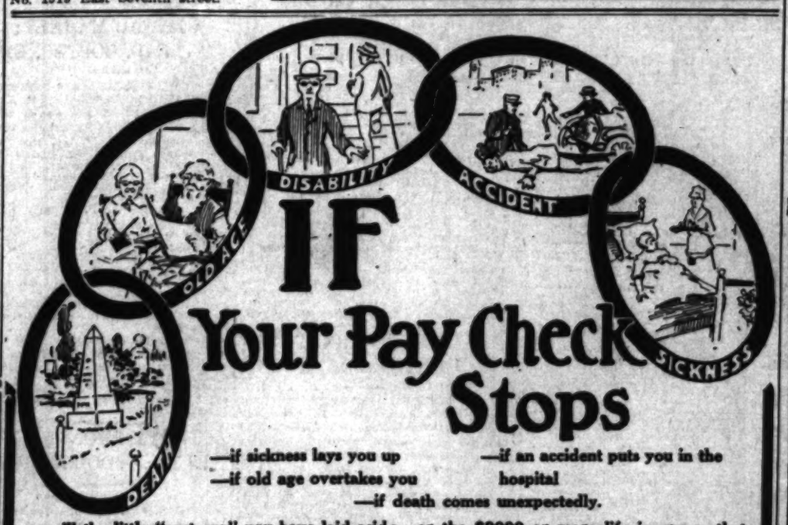
Commerce Chamber's Special Train to Orange Show will Run Today.

The Chamber of Commerce special train over the Pacific Electric to the Orange Show at San Bernardino will leave the Sixth and Main street depot at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Those who have not obtained tickets will be able to get them at the train. A special programme has been arranged at the Orange Show in honor of the Los Angeles visitors.

Judgment is required in selecting several thousand suits in hundreds of different patterns, materials and sizes. That judgment comes of experience. We have it. That is why we can announce good news and good values in Men's and Young Men's Suits right now. Men's and Young Men's Clothes $15.00 to $50.00.

Knox Hats, Stetson Hats, Clapp Shoes, Manhattan Shirts, Stein Bloch Clothes.

Harris & Frank Inc.
437-443 South Spring St
Known for Better Values



IF Your Pay Check Stops

—if sickness lays you up
—if old age overtakes you
—if an accident puts you in the hospital
—if death comes unexpectedly.

—will the little "nest egg" you have laid aside—or the $2000 or more life insurance that you are depending on, give you or yours a living income?

Just take your pencil and figure how much of an income it would bring you when invested at 5 or even 6 per cent.

We Have a Plan That Means $50 Monthly to You and Yours for Life

—In case of total disability or death, $50 a week to you when laid up by sickness or accident (limit 52 weeks). An old age pension to you after you are 65. $5000 in cash to your family—in addition to monthly income—if your death is accidental.

These are the leading features of the new Multiple Protection Income Policy, written only by "Your Own Home Company," that gives you and yours complete protection. FIVE BENEFITS IN ONE POLICY, for one premium.

Established 1868. Assets $38,000,000.

Pacific Mutual Life

Phone Home 10501. "Your Own Home Company" Phone Main 4868

JOHN NEWTON RUSSELL, JR.,
Manager, Home Agency, Sixth and Olive Sts., Los Angeles.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. T. 39
345 South Olive Street, Los Angeles.

Please mail me literature descriptive of the Multiple Protection Income Policy.

Name _____
Street _____
Town _____
Occupation _____
Born Month Day Year

Established 18[illegible]

Hamburger's
BROADWAY AND—HILL
SUNSET, BDWY. 1168—HOME [illegible]

Dear Children:

—"Jack Frost's Frolic" is the name of the story I will [illegible] it's a new one, and very, very interesting. Today we [illegible] organize a Choral Club, so if you want to join, come [illegible] Demorest tell about it.
—We will also have an excellent programme following the [illegible] o'clock sharp, remember.
Your friend,
THE HAMBURGER [illegible]

Economize at Hamburger's, for the Good Things for [illegible]

Saturday Market Basket

—You'll find you'll save much in shopping at the White Store today—look what we'll have ready [illegible]

—Freshly Dressed Hens at 2[illegible]
—Boneless Prime Roast Beef, 18c lb.
—Pig Pork for Roasting, 16c lb.
—Country Sausage, 17c lb.
—Leg Milk Lamb, 24c lb.
—Choice Pot Roast, 15c lb.
—Fancy Eastern Bacon, 27c lb.
—Fancy Eastern Hams, 25c lb.
Bacon and ham sold in whole or half pieces only.
—Fresh Beef Tongue, 19c lb.
—Fresh Creamery Butter, 42c lb.
—Fresh Ranch Yard Eggs, 30c doz.
No phone orders on the above [illegible]
—4½ lbs. Sugar [illegible] and 1 lb. [illegible] cial 30c
Coffee [illegible]
—Del Monte [illegible] cans 25c.
—Gall Well, 2 [illegible]
—Kellogg's Corn [illegible]
—Hamburger's [illegible] fee, 3½ lbs. [illegible]
—Hamburger's [illegible] lb.
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Today)

Bakery Goods—As Good as C[illegible]
—Fresh from the Great White Ovens
—Saturday Special Cheese Cake, 15c each.
—Jelly-filled Bismacks, 20c doz.
—Cinnamon Rolls, 25c doz.
—Raisin and Citron Cake, 10c each.
—Almond Rings, 25c each.
—Brown Sugar [illegible]
—Square Strawberry [illegible] each.
—Apple-filled [illegible] each.
—Devil Cake, 10c [illegible]
—Sunshine [illegible] Cakes, 35c each.
(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today)

Delicious Sweets for Over Sunday
Crushed Fruit Chocolates, 25c—have you tried them? They're quite the talk of the town. Made of fruits—the quality that usually sells at double the price. Packed in 1-lb. boxes, 28c lb.
—Molasses Walnut Taffy, 25c lb.
—Chocolate Walnut Fudge, 20c lb.
—No phone or mail orders; no deliveries.
(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today)

Today, Request Day
—Charles H. Demorest, the famous organist, will play up his program for today from the requests received, or perhaps he will play your favorite selection.
Organ Recital, 12 to 2 o'clock
—Try to arrange to lunch in Cafe Beautiful and enjoy both the music and luncheon.
Special Luncheon at 50c.
(Hamburger's—Cafe Beautiful—Fourth Floor)

you'll find economy in this c[illegible]

Used rightly you will find chocolate is a remarkably economical food. It contains more nutrition than eggs [illegible]

Substitute a cup of chocolate for some of the more expensive foods—at breakfast, lunch, at supper. It's a drink that is a food. One cent's worth of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate, a tablespoonful makes a cup.

More than a million homes in the West prefer

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

Since 1852 D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

Important Suggestions for Your Early Spring Garden
Choice Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Seeds for Immediate Planting
KADOTA FIG
ASTERS

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

MAGAZINE OF THE FAR-FLUNG SOUTHWEST.

TEN CENTS | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917. | 1781—1917.

Snow Birds on Lookout Mountain in Winter.

...million ...Wives prefer

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...hocolate

...ELLI CO.

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...you wi...
...te is a re...
...economica...
...tains mor...
...han egg...

...of chocola...
...more expe...
...breakfast,...
...it's a drink...
...One cent...
...delli's Ground...
...tablespoonful...

Important Suggestions for Your Early Spring Garden
Choice Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Seeds for Immediate Planting

KADOTA FIG

Here is a Fig which every owner of a home should have. It is the most delicious of all. Fruits light green, very large, deliciously sweet and will thrive under conditions which pertain to an ordinary yard. It bears two full crops a year. We have grown an immense stock of this variety. Extra fine plants, five to six feet high, 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

ORIENTAL SYCAMORE

One of the handsomest of all ornamental deciduous shade trees. Grows with tremendous rapidity, does well in either acid or warm sections furnishes an abundance of shade in a comparatively short space of time. Much prettier than our native Sycamore and more regular in growth. Extra fine plants six to seven feet high, each 50c.

CREPE MYRTLE

One of the handsomest of all flowering trees. Blooms in midsummer, covered with masses of crepe-like flowers. Exceedingly effective for a lawn, planting, parkways, etc. Extra fine plants, bushy, three to four feet, in either the pure pink or crimson color, each, 75c.

WEEPING PURPLE LEAVED BEECH

Unequaled as an ornamental tree for your lawn or shrubbery borders. Foliage a rich, coppery red. Unlike many trees, it thrives in a lawn. Superfluous water does not affect it. Superb, grafted specimens 6 to 8 feet high, each, $3.50.

JAPANESE MAGNOLIAS

Splendid plants grown in pots. Colors white, through various shades of pink, purple, etc. Medium size plants, each, $1.50. Extra large, each, $2.50.

VERBENAS

Probably you have a parkway or an open, sunny bed and are wondering what to fill it with that will bloom all next summer and autumn. A package or two of our Verbenas will give you several hundred plants, at nominal cost. A strain of mammoth size and wonderful diversity of colors.

H. & S. PRIZE MIXED—Extra choice. Saved from very shy seeding varieties in a splendid selection of colors ..... Per Pkt. 25c

ASTERS

It is highly important that you make your first sowing of Asters at once. The seed we offer has been saved from the choicest and most perfect flowers only and may be relied upon for absolutely good results. Plant now for early summer blooming.

H. & S. RESELECTED GIANT CREGO TYPES. Height 24 to 36 inches. We can offer you these in four colors:

WHITE—Immense pure white ..... Per Pkt. 15c
ROSE—Deep, rich rose ..... Per Pkt. 15c
PINK—Delicate shade of shell pink ..... Per Pkt. 15c
PURPLE—Dark rich bluish purple ..... Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED—All colors ..... Per Pkt. 15c

PACIFIC BEAUTY—One of the most charming asters in existence and one which was admired by all who saw it in bloom in our trials. The petals of the flowers are loosely arranged, blossoms borne on long, wiry stems, and are one of the most pleasing shades of lavender imaginable. Height 24 inches. Per Pkt., 25c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A new giant flowered semi-lateral, branching aster, stemmed 18 inches to 3 feet long. Flowers four to five inches in diameter. Each stem has but the one flower, that at the tip. Not only remarkable for its giant size, but for the handsome, wavy formation of the blossom. Color, rich carmine rose. Price, per pkt., 25c.

ZINNIAS

One of our specialities. Flowers four to five inches in diameter and two to three inches deep are not uncommon on well-grown plants. You will find this strain of Zinnias no plus ultra in quality.

H. & S. MAMMOTH PRIZE MIXED—Including all shades of color, from white to dark crimson, purple, salmon, orange, yellow, burnt orange, etc. Per Pkt. 15c
H. & S. PRIZE SCARLET SHADES—Shades of crimson, scarlet, etc. ..... Per Pkt. 15c
H. & S. PRIZE MIXED ORANGE AND YELLOW—Shades of burnt orange, canary yellow, orange, etc. Extra choice ..... Per Pkt. 15c

CARNATIONS

Now is the time to plant, if you would have an abundance of cut flowers during the coming summer, autumn and winter. Following are a choice assortment of all the best varieties:

	Each	Dozen
BELLE WASHBURN—Immense scarlet flowers	15c	$1.50
GORGEOUS—Deep rose pink, enormous size	15c	1.50
MATCHLESS—A mammoth snowy white	15c	1.50
DR. CHOATE — Highly scented, medium size flowers; scarlet	10c	.75
FAIR MAID—Soft appleblossom pink	10c	.75
HALOWARDEN—Bright crimson maroon	10c	.75
PURITY—Deeply fringed, pure white, large	10c	.75
ROOSEVELT—Dark, rich crimson	10c	.75
WHITE ENCHANTRESS—Extra large, fresh white	10c	.75
WHITE FAIR MAID—Free blooming sport of Fair Maid; pure white	10c	.75

DOUBLE SHIRLEY POPPIES

There are but few strains of flowers which can be grown from an ordinary packet of seed which will give you more pleasure than this wonderful new strain of Shirley Poppies. It contains a remarkable assortment of colors, with beautifully frilled and undulated flowers. All colors, from purest white through the various shades of pink, salmon, rose, mauve, etc. Price, per pkt., 25c.

SPECIAL FOR THE WEEK FROM OUR FLORAL DEPARTMENT

Handsome Baskets and Boxes of Assorted Spring Flowers, tastily filled with Daffodils, Freesias, Violets, etc. Delivered free to any city address

From $1.00 up.

A grand lot of heather in full bloom. Pot grown plants tastily arranged with moss and ribbons to match.

Each $2.50.

Do not forget to ring us up, when in need of cut flowers, wedding bouquets, floral designs. Decorative plants for rental a specialty.

Howard & Smith
9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO
MAIN 1745 - 10957

Good
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Paper Lining
KEEPS
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CLEAN
Good
Clean
Good
Clean
Good
Clean

"Land of the setting sun."

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

(For "Scope, Objects and Aims" see page 21.)

Twentieth Year. Volume XL. No. 8.

Average Circulation in 1916: Gross, 103,600; net, 101,742 Copies Weekly.

LITTLE EDITORIALS.

Two "prominent citizens" were robbed by pickpockets in a Main-street "thirst parlor" the other day. If a man does not wish to be robbed, a saloon is a mighty good place to stay away from.

A Missouri man suggests that the way to stop war would be to pay every deserter $1000. Not a bad idea. Now, let our Missouri friend furnish us with about $1,000,000,000,000,000 and we'll give his plan a little trial.

An eastern lecturer says that girls who dress "fashionably" have to eat so much to keep warm that they become dyspeptic. In these days anybody who can afford to eat enough to become dyspeptic deserves no sort of sympathy.

Now, all together, let's boost for the National Orange Show at San Bernardino. It is one of California's greatest festal days and no one in the State, especially in the South, should miss a trip to San Bernardino some time before February 28.

More than 100 ships sunk in less than one short month! What an indictment against the boasted civilization of the human race! Verily, the god of greed is a wastrel that defeats his own desires, and Hatred is a suicide. "O Earth, throne of Stupidity!"

At a recent meeting of the Los Angeles Audubon Society a speaker read a paper on "Birds of the Far North." It is too bad the birds of the North cannot read accounts of the beautiful Southland. If they could, the North would soon be depopulated of feathered songsters.

Chemists tell us that there is gold in everything. It requires no special effort of faith for Southern Californians to believe the statement, for the fingers of Midas seem to have touched this lovely land, leaving our fruits and flowers, our lakes and leas, our matchless mountains and sunny vales ashine with a mellow glory.

Starting from Chicago, a man and his wife and little son have started to "foot it" to Los Angeles, coming through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. By the time they arrive here they may be advertising themselves as "the human icicles," but the Southern California sun will soon thaw them out.

"We're grabbing this for the Mooney defense fund," shouted the highwaymen who robbed the safe in the San Jose car barns a few days ago. If Mooney's defense was the motive for their crime, the sacrifice was useless. Bitterness and violence brought Mooney to where he is and crime cannot save him from the consequences of his act.

We hear very little these days from the people who were wont to make a great howl about the comic supplement being a menace to the morals of children. Pshaw! Grown-ups as well as children enjoy the "funnies." There is tragedy enough in this poor world without starting a campaign against anything joyous. What would happen to us if we could not pause now and then to take a good laugh at ourselves?

What Is Labor?

SAMUEL GOMPERS and many of his followers take on a tremendous grouch and frown and yell their disapproval whenever anyone refers to labor as a commodity. If it is not a commodity, what in the name of heaven is it? Under what economic head shall it be catalogued?

Labor is a commodity, just as sure as potatoes, turnips or cabbages are commodities. It is so, whether it is the labor of the common man's hands or of the uncommon man's brains. Milton received about sixty pounds for "Paradise Lost." A story teller of today gets $1000 for a short sketch if it only has snap to it. Why this difference? Because in Milton's day there were very few readers and a correspondingly small demand for books. The publisher was unable to pay for the greatest product of the human brain because of the restricted sale for it.

A few years ago, when labor in America was redundant, somebody conceived the scheme of making sixty-five years the age limit of employing men in the common industries of the country. The other day, when labor became very scarce, Chicago people inaugurated a movement to restore the men of 65 and upward to the industries of the city. They were found to do very well, and multitudes who were lying idle have been employed at good wages.

When employment is slack and labor redundant, wages fall just as when wheat is abundant and the demand slack a loaf costs less than under the opposite conditions. Every man in the United States with any capacity to work and willingness to work can find a job today or tomorrow and for all the coming year probably. There are no idlers looking for jobs but plenty of jobs looking for men to handle them, and therefore wages are high.

Here in Los Angeles good mechanics in any trade get from $3.50 to $5 a day, because there is a demand for more mechanics than there are on the market. On the contrary, some of the clean-handed occupations are somewhat crowded with men and women ready to take the jobs, and therefore many of these get only $1 a day. Why is this? Simply because of the law of supply and demand, a law as old as humanity and as inexorable as death. Gompers may frighten a subservient legislator into the notion that labor is not a commodity, but no government, no lawmakers, and no court will ever be able to get rid of the inexorable law of supply and demand.

Intellectuals and Religion.

ABOUT the time the last year came to an end, a noted psychologist, a professor in Bryn Mawr College, said that he had just completed a canvass of 5500 men of science throughout this country, and discovered that an astonishingly large proportion of them rejected the belief in a personal God and immortality.

This is interesting, whether true or not, particularly if it is true. Of course a good deal depends on what you mean by a personal God. Personality is a subject that escapes the acuteness of mind of most people to define. Of course these investigations are valuable in proportion as they are fair, and they are seldom that. The investigator is usually committed to some theory, and his mind is very intent upon sustaining his own personal views. Perhaps the Bryn Mawr highbrow selected consciously or unconsciously men of his own way of thinking for his investigation.

It is unbelievable to most of us that the intellectuals of the world are blank atheists. A great many of us are unorthodox in our views, but the man who does not cling to belief in some sort of a God and to a hope in immortality is in our opinion a very rare thing in humanity. How he accounts for the universe, for himself in that universe, or reconciles his views with life and justice, is inconceivable to most of us. Surely the universe had a creator, and we know of no such thing as a law creating anything. So it is inconceivable that human beings of average intellect can believe that this life is "the be all and the end all of existence." Life is so unjust and so inexplicable on any other theory than that of a future life in which things will be equaled, and this does not mean a belief in a brimstone hell where human souls will writhe in suffering through all eternity. Religion seems to us just as natural to the human soul as breathing to the body. It is quite conceivable that the churches with their cast-iron, hidebound creeds have done a good deal to alienate the minds of mankind from religion.

Cost to Go Still Higher.

THE end of the high cost of living is not yet in sight, much less here. The wheat crop of France last year was very deficient; this year it is 10 per cent. less than last year. All through Central Europe but little grain will be sowed, and the demand will be just as great as it was last year. Great Britain has commandeered all the wool clip of the empire to make sure of enough cloth to keep her armies and those of her allies warm, so that everything made of wool will be dearer and still dearer.

In the United States the number of cattle and sheep is continually decreasing. The cattle of Europe have been mostly slaughtered, and with the immense demand for feeding the armies meats are sure to be higher. In the United States the only food animal that has shown any increase is the pig, and there are none too many pigs. So meat products are going to be higher than they are now. Growers last year rushed cattle and pigs to market, afraid to feed them with corn at $1 a bushel. It will take several years to replenish this loss.

Packers of canned fruits and vegetables are warning the world that the prices will be higher for their products the coming year, and there is very good reason why. The winter has been excessively severe throughout the gulf region, freezing the vegetable crops and small fruits of the Southern States. In Florida it is estimated that these frosts have resulted in a loss of $1,500,000 worth of spring crops.

The farmers of California are in good luck, and that means much to all the people here. There will be a demand for every pound of every crop produced from California soils the coming year. Prices are going to be good on a very active market, and the whole community depends after all upon the farmer. If crops are plentiful and prices good, transportation companies are busy conveying foodstuffs from one point to another. The train men are not generally niggardly. Indeed, like most Americans they are too prone to spend the week's wages Saturday night, and they are happy to make things come out even. When the farmers have big crops and markets are good they employ many men, and these are spendthrifts too. The American farmer himself is a liberal spender. So with good crops and good prices and everybody employed, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the tailor, the haberdasher, the milliner and the dressmaker prosper too.

For three years during the great conflict in Europe this department of The Times has been very busy advising farmers of California to miss no opportunity of getting in every acre in their possession to some kind of crop. Everything is likely to go well during the current year, as stocks of everything are low. Indeed, a California miller some weeks ago warned the public that there would not be a pound of flour of which to make a loaf in the State by the time the next harvest was ready for milling. Of course this was a sensational announcement made by a man who roars before he is hurt. There will be bread enough to go around until the next harvest is milled and baked, but there won't be any too much.

Forty Years.

WHEN the telephone was new an Indian once made the remark that the most wonderful thing in the world was that a white man could go to a hole in the wall and talk to a man ten miles away.

If any seeress in old Salem had said in 1692 that human beings could converse with one another over a wire a thousand miles long she would not only have been hanged for witchcraft but her body would have been buried at four cross roads with a stake in her inside.

Yet Salem, Mass., which was the last spot on earth where white civilization inflicted the death penalty on the witch, is intimately associated with that climax of witchcraft—the telephone. Just forty years ago today Alexander Graham Bell, a native of Edinburgh, but a resident of Boston, went out to the neighboring town of Salem and gave the first public demonstration of the operation of the marvelous thing called the telephone, by which a number of people could hear musical and other sounds produced in a house a block away and connected only by wire.

Just forty years before that, in the same city of Salem—in the spring of 1837—a Dr. C. G. Page in the course of a lecture spoke of the sound given forth by the electric magnet when the electric current is closed or broken. In a contemporaneous article on galvanic music the same Dr. Page told of the musical note produced by rapidly revolving the armature of a magnet in front of the poles. These were pioneer discoveries in the future science of telephony—which name was first given to it in a lecture at Frankfort in 1861 by Prof. Philip Reis of Friedrichsdorf.

When the telephone was in its babyhood its commercial possibilities were only hinted at. It was a curiosity, a form of entertainment, by which the voice of the singer or actor might be transmitted from one section of the community to another. It was the evolution of that plaything of childhood wherein we took a couple of tin cylinders or baking powder boxes and by covering one end with a diaphragm of catgut and connecting them with a hundred feet or so of string two persons could hold a whispered conversation over that distance.

That the bulk of the world's business should be transacted by an amplification of the idea was undreamt of.

Be it known that the telephone has wrought a complete revolution in the work of producing a daily newspaper. In the large cities the big papers had to carry a staff of fifty or more ordinary reporters to cover the local territory. Now one good man with a telephone, a motorcycle and a typewriter can cover a wider field than the fifty ever thought of reaching. Upstairs, at the linotype machines each operator is doing the work of three old-time printers.

This is only a hint of what has happened in the world since Bell and Edison got busy.

Twenty years ago a newspaper writer of the Middle West printed a

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GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

Abraham Lincoln.

Immortal hero, who from common clay
Emerged a masterpiece! Titanic soul
Rough-hewn of Tragedy, ye paid the toll
Of Freedom; thy clear vision lit the way
For Liberty! We hail thy natal day
God's gift. Thy charity, writ on the scroll
Of troublous years, helped unify this whole
Fair land. The halo of self-victory lay
Upon thy brow, and always poet's pen
Must falter 'ere it but the half express.
So humble, yet thou wert a Man of Men,
Where such are measured by their tenderness
And valor. What though criticised has been
Thy grace of form—none think to love thee less!

JO HARTMAN.

Adventure.

A single star; night on the deep;
The sound of water dripping from an oar;
The lapping of the waves that never sleep;
A soft wind blowing to the shore.

The feel of soul free from the cramp of land;
The pull of wide seas in the air;
The touch of bare feet warm upon the sand;
The scent of salt spray fresh upon the hair.

Adventure calling from the isles afar;
A good ship with the tide aswing;
The creak of blocks; the smell of tar;
The outward urge in everything.

BILL STINGER.

The Price of Peace.

The shades of those old sages Greece once bore,
Who loved to sing each warrior's epitaph,
Must hover where the Mediterranean shore
Shakes with the monstrous guns' derisive laugh.

And wonder much that time not yet has taught
The Lords of War that war, whate'er its gain,
Cannot repay a tithe the damage it has wrought
Nor quicken life in countless thousands slain!

They see that glories war could once command
In conquest or defense have passed away;
And pray that peace long dreamed may be at hand
Born from the senseless slaughter of today!

They see the Danube, bloody Somme, Verdun,
The Marne, plateaus of Poland, Belgium's vales,
Where nations range themselves in war's platoon
Before the guns that mock their dying wails!

Where youth, to fill a square on Mars' red board,
Goes singing forth, a prince-deluded pawn
To crumple stark before some keener sword,
While millions more, less fortunate, fight on!

Where anguished hearts at home yearn for the end
Yet must still fashion at the forge of hate
Munitions more that war may further rend!
The sages cry "To what avail? Stalemate?"

They pray "It is enough! let this suffice,
O God, cure forever war's disease!
Both right and wrong, alike, in sacrifice,
Have paid the price to give them endless peace!"

ARTHUR JUSTIN STEPHENS.

The Ultimate.

Whatever be the end—the ultimate—
Of earth existence, man knows not at all,
Nor yet the cause. But this he knows and fears—
The Reaper any hour may send his call!

He prays "O Lord, let not Calamity
Strike me or mine until my work's complete."
Half done he falls asleep—the work goes on—
Although he thought 'twould cease, in his conceit!

Why rave so overmuch of "priceless life?"
Or grieve so much when bells their message ring,
For one life done? Though millions more were hushed
The world the same would work and weep and sing.

What man could not—save only One perhaps—
In all the ages gone of peace and strife,
As well been spared? Could not some other one
Have woven just as well his web in life?

But even so, apparent in the scheme,
Man's ego is a necessary part,
To get above the brute and know at last
The Truth that long evades his waiting heart!

ARTHUR JUSTIN STEPHENS.

The Old Piano.

And now, at last, you've got to go.
I've come to say good-by,
Forgive an old man's weakness and
The tears which fill my eye.
For five-and-twenty years I've played
Upon your friendly keys,
Which yellowed 'neath their tuneful tasks
Are rich in memories.
My little children, all of them,
Have learned to play on you;
One key was cracked by Johnny's tooth,
One scratched by Baby Sue,
And one note never has regained
Its old sonorous tone
Since Tom, to stop his "practice," went
And hit it with a stone.
I lift your lid, the rusty strings
With ghostly echoes start
To quiver with the long farewell
That's bursting from my heart.
Your sounding board, melodic in
The long, long yesterday,
Vibrates with Tosti's sweet "Good Night"
My wife so loved to play.
Like sad handshake a final chord
Is lovingly caressed,
May your career now ended be,
And this your last long rest!
I cannot bear the thought of you
By fond use made divine,
Responding to the ruthless touch
Of other hands than mine;
I cannot think of cheap dance hall,
All smoke and heat and beer,
With drunken fingers banging at
The keys I hold so dear;
But rather may you stand, forgot,
So harmonies may fill
The twilight of your life, safe in
A warehouse, cool and still.

—[H. S. Haskins, in New York Sun.

HUMOR.

[New Orleans Times-Picayune:] "Casey is me pertickeler frind, Ol'd have ye know."

"G'wan! If he was pertickeler he wouldn't be yer frind."

[Columbus Citizen:] Judge: Were you ever arrested before?

Raggles: Honest, now, Judge, do I look like I was a bud jest makin' me dayboo?

[Browning's Magazine:] "Now, children, what did man descend from?"

"From a monkey."

"And what did the monkey descend from?"

"Well, Eddie, do you know?"

"Ah, er—"

"Yes'm—a tree."

[Passing Show:] Housekeeper: You tell me you aired this blanket before you put it on the bed, and it's still quite damp?

Domestic: Lor, ma'am, it must a' been perspirin'.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "I'm sorry I asked the girl to clean the typewriter."

"Why?"

"She took fifteen minutes to clean the type and two hours to manicure her finger nails afterward."

[Boston Transcript:] "I haven't noticed Tootles playing in your orchestra lately."

"No; he slipped on the icy sidewalk and broke his clavicle."

"Well, couldn't he get another from the musical instrument dealer?"

[Life:] Willis: Bump has a very up-to-date office.

Gillis: Yes. He has one of these office systems where you can find just what you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it.

[Puck:] The Police Magistrate (incredulously:) You mean to tell me, madam, that this prisoner—this physical wreck—gave you a black eye?

The Lady: Yes, Your Honor, but he wasn't a physical wreck until he gave me the black eye.

[Judge:] Blinks: What is your dearest wish?

Jinks: That I knew as much as my son thinks I do.

[Life:] Guide: This is the Parthenon.

Tourist: Gee, what a Congressman they must have had!

[Yale Record:] "Hey, Bill, how about that debt you owe me? Did you forget it?"

"Not yet. Give me time."

[Platton's Monthly:] Customer: Is there any gravy on the bill of fare?

Waiter: No, sir; there was, but it was wiped off.

[Boston Transcript:] Alice: They say Tom is an expert in the art of self-defense.

Marie: Nonsense! Edith made him propose in just one week.

[London Opinion:] Elderly Spinster (waking up and finding burglar going through her jewel case:) Leave me at once, sir!

Burglar: Certainly; I had no intention of taking you.

[Lehigh Burr:] "The man I marry must be a hero; brave, daring and gallant; he must have enough to support me comfortably; must have a country home, and, above all, be honest."

"That's all very good; but this is love—not a department store."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Patience: According to the latest fashion decree I see that dresses are to come down to the shoe tops.

Patrice: Mercy! Are they to be worn as short as that!"

[Birmingham Age-Herald:] "Do you call thirty miles an hour moving!" asked the first speed fiend.

"Certainly not," answered the second speed fiend. "Still, if a chap kept it up long enough I dare say he would eventually get over some ground."

[New York Evening Post:] Margaret was not accustomed to the saying of grace. One night she went for supper with the next-door neighbors.

"Daddy," said she the next morning, "what was that that Mr. Smith read off the platter?"

[Gargoyle:] Professor: What has been the dominant character of America's military programme up to the last three years?

Stude: Not prepared, sir.

Professor: Correct.

[Sqfib:] Young Lady (to army surgeon:) I suppose you will marry after the war, doctor?

Doctor: No, my dear young lady. After the war I want peace.

[London Answers:] "I told Uncle Tom he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of the office."

[London Saturday Journal:] Nurse: Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?

Bobby: I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard.

[Brooklyn Citizen:] Visiting Preacher (after the service:) Well, the congregation stayed all through the sermon.

Head Deacon: Young man, the people of this city are not noted for walking in their sleep.

[Buffalo Courier:] "Bliggins says he got on by burning the midnight oil."

"Well, keeping late hours did help him some. He danced all night three or four times a week till finally he met a rich girl and married her."

[Boston Transcript:] "Your boy licked my Johnny. You should lecture him for hitting a boy smaller than himself."

"Is that so? Well, you just go back and lecture your kid on the imprudence of talking sassy to a boy bigger than he is."

[Dallas News:] "Miss Norah, if it wasn't for Tirrence O'Brien that do be coortin' ye, I'd be after havin' somethin' to say to ye, mesilf, th' night."

"It's very considerate ye are, Mr. Mulligan, but did ye niver hear that prisint company is always accipted?"

[Widow:] "I hear Willie Centipede is very sick."

"Yes, poor fellow, he's on his last legs."

[Detroit Free Press:] "Did you get up to see the eclipse of the moon?"

"I should say not. It's all I can do to get up to see an eclipse of the sun."

SCOPE, OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THIS MAGAZINE.

California in tone and color; Southwestern in scope, trend and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."—the "far-flung Southwest."

Devoted to the development of California and the Pacific empire, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. South and Central America will receive special attention also. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorials, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Garden, the Farm, and the Range.

Not partisan-political in character or affiliations, it is yet an independent weekly vehicle of present-day thought, exploitation and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of Liberty, Law and Freedom in the Industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are honestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of Home, Country and Civilization.

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To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; whether or not the return is not guaranteed.

Entered as second-class matter, January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles (Cal.) P.O., under Act of March 3, 1879.

The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly
"Land of the setting sun."

What is Labor?

SAMUEL GOMPERS and many of his followers take on a tremendous grouch and frown and yell their disapproval whenever anyone refers to labor as a commodity. If it is not a commodity, what in the name of heaven is it? Under what economic head shall it be catalogued?

who does not cling to belief in some kind of crop, sort of a God and to a hope in immortality is in our opinion a very rare thing in humanity. How he accounts for the universe, for himself in that universe, or reconciles his views with life and justice, is inconceivable to most of us. Surely the universe had a creator, and we know of no such thing as a law creating anything. So it is a rational supposition to say that their possession to some kind of crop. Everything is likely to go well during the current year, as stocks of everything are low. Indeed, a California miller some weeks ago warned the public that there would not be a pound of flour of which to make a loaf in the State by the time the next harvest was ready for milling. Of course this was

would have much preferred to have a full pack which could be sold at low prices.

American industries have better machinery than those of any other nation on earth, yet American manufacturers are not satisfied with the progress already made. The high cost of labor is forcing them to look about for better machines in order to make the demand for labor less. This is another proof that labor is a commodity. It is better for the laborer, too, to have the best machines. His work is cleaner, less toilsome, and performed in fewer hours in proportion to the efficiency of the machinery he uses. In ordinary times there is always a demand for all the labor in the country; and then another thing, the man who drives a machine is a good deal more valuable and gets higher wages than the man who uses a tool, as he is a better man than the one who uses only his hands.

We notice a Dutch writer visiting the United States made the remarkable declaration that John Milton was not the author of "Paradise Lost." He claims this honor for a countryman of his. He excuses Milton for the plagiarism he practiced. Now it is quite conceivable that some Dutchman, Teuton or Italian may have had some notion of the devil similar to Milton's Lucifer, but that does not make the great Englishman any the less the author of the third great epic produced by the human mind. Shakespeare borrowed his plots from many dramatists going before him, but all the same Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth and Falstaff are the creations of Shakespeare's mind.

The Danish West Indies are to all intents and purposes now under the Stars and Stripes. The Democratic administration paid $25,000,000 for these islands, on which the last Republican Congress set a value of one-fifth of that amount. This gives rise to two reflections: first, the extravagance of the modern Democrat, and second, the hope that the deal will be better for all concerned—better for Denmark, which gets such a good price for her possessions; better for the islanders, who will be a part of the American nation, and better for America, who thus safeguards her coast from attack from abroad. And we believe it will be so.

A director at Universal City has a habit of working day and night and sleeping a few minutes, now and then, standing up. He says he "feels like he could fight the world." He could—but he couldn't "lick" it. The "Edison stuff" may be all O. K. for Edison, but it's N. G. for the average man.

Here is an extraordinary and most attractive offer:

The Illustrated Weekly Magazine, each number containing 32 brilliant pages, in all 52 issues in the year, together with the Los Angeles Sunday Times, containing in each issue 124 to 148 plethoric pages of news, editorials, description, comment, far-reaching correspondence, pictures, poetry and humor—the two publications together making 104 large, separate, complete issues—all for four dollars ($4.00,) sent postpaid to any address in the United States or in the Postal Union. The most informing, appropriate and valuable present you could possibly send to one of the loved ones left behind when you said good-by to your old home, wherever it was, to come to California.

Who is the Crook?

IT IS very enlightening and just as interesting to note that Congress has been discussing the proposition of appropriating nearly $500,000 to support commissioners to investigate the high cost of living. The interesting and enlightening point in this procedure is that it goes on the assumption that business men in America as a class are crooks.

Of course the average Congressman who is advocating this appropriation of money for this purpose knows better, or at least ought to know better, and most of the Congressmen do know better. It is just an answer to the clamor on the part of the people who do not know anything about it that this action is taken. This stamps the Congressman as the crook, and not the business man who is assumed to be one.

There is some excuse for the old lady who pothers over the pots in the kitchen and never gets time to read a daily paper to wonder why it is so hard to make ends meet in her household economy. All she knows about market conditions is what she gets from her grocery bill and butcher bill. But surely the Congressman who is supposed to represent American intelligence ought to be better informed. Every boy who is a market reporter on any newspaper in the United States could tell Congressmen and the housekeeper too why everything used in human life is dearer than it used to be.

The wheat crop of the world in 1916 was exceedingly deficient; consequently wheat is dear and the price or size of the loaf depends upon the cost of a bushel of wheat. All the cereal crops of the world were deficient last year, and this prevents the housekeeper from switching from dear flour to cheap corn meal, oat meal or some other cereal. The fruit crops of California last year were deficient, and with an enormous demand for fruits in Europe, prices have naturally advanced. One used to be able to get here in the Los Angeles grocery stores two tins of canned tuna for 25 cents. In the market today this food fish is from 15 cents straight to 20 cents a can. Now every intelligent person in Los Angeles knows why this is so. Last summer the weather off the coast was very cold, and the fish did not come in to feed close to land, so the catch was very small. It costs just as much to run the tuna plant on a half-catch as when everybody is as busy as a nailer around the concern. The expense of keeping boats in trim is just as great whether they come in with a full catch or not a fish. So it is in every other industry. The overhead charges remain whether the plant is busy or half idle. So the tuna packers had to put up the price in order to come out even, and with an unusual demand for their product they were able to do it. Everyone concerned in the trade, from the fisherman who went out in his boat up to the packer, and on to the wholesale grocer, and so on to the consumer,

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Keeping Cases on Hernando.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

HAVING found the bony remnants of Hernando de Soto, the famed Spanish explorer, what would you do when they began to stale on your hands?

That was the problem that confronted our enterprising newspaper after we had exploited the discovery of the discoverer. Should we again in darkness and secrecy return them to the enfolding bosom of the Mississippi or should we enshrine them in marble at the national Capitol?

Likewise there were many things to explain. For a couple of weeks I was the busiest little explainer in the State of Illinois. If the reader remembers that part of the story in last week's magazine he or she will understand that some illumination might be solicited.

One correspondent wanted to know how in blazes the casket containing the bones of Hernando de Soto could be found at a point 400 miles further up stream than the place where history says it was deposited. This was easy.

We showed by the reports of the United States Geodetic Survey that the Mississippi in its course from the north to the equator was virtually running up stream—that the mouth of the river is really four miles higher than its source. While on its surface the river was apparently running up hill in a southerly direction, when it got to the gulf the process was reversed. The river was an endless chain on the principle of a treadmill and the bottom side of the stream was running back to its source. We had a table of calculations made by Prof. Knox M. Stiff of the Keeley Institute, showing that a casket deposited at the junction of the White River in Arkansas in 1542 would by processes of molecular cohesion be found 437 miles farther north 371 years later. This would bring it to a point just about opposite our fair city.

Another curious person wanted to know how there was so much copper about the casket when history stated that the body of the explorer was merely wrapped up in his mantle or else placed in a rude coffin made from a hollow log.

Again the government came to our aid. We had reports from the Geological Survey to show that the waters of the stream were densely impregnated with mineral sands, copper predominating, and that in the course of three centuries the casket and its inscription would become thoroughly oxidized!

Still another inquisitive soul wanted to know how we could find in the casket a coin of Carlos the Magnificent when there was no such ruler.

We found from old Spanish records that De Soto's uncle was once pinched for counterfeiting, and the whole family was under suspicion. Under the laws of Spain, counterfeiting "the king's money" was a felony. De Soto was a wise guy, and by counterfeiting the money of a king that did not exist he was able to avoid responsibility before the law. This enabled him to buy his supplies and equipments and deal with the Indians at better than bargain-counter prices.

It further appeared from venerable records that, before he left Spain, De Soto had had his life insured in the Royal Hidalgos for 10,000 pesos. The company had never paid the policy because, under its terms, a certificate of death was necessary. This had never been obtained. While, after a hundred years or so, the presumption of death was very great, there was possibility of collusion. De Soto might have discovered the marvelous spring that Ponce de Leon sought and be running a deathless little kingdom of his own somewhere in the mountains.

With interest on the policy compounded, the claim now amounted to over one hundred million dollars and was worth fighting for. The certificate of our Coroner's jury that De Soto had died from natural causes ought to be sufficient to comply with the conditions of the policy.

With the publication of this part of the story, the heirs of the deceased began to be heard from. People with crepe on their arms began to wander in from De Soto, Mo., and other places and exhibit a striking likeness to the only picture extant of our fallen hero. None of them cared to assume the responsibility of putting up a monument over the remains, but all wanted to get a whack at the life insurance money. We interviewed some of them and gathered some interesting and frolicsome family reminiscences.

Then came men of science. Our tireless reporters in sleuthing around in their gum shoes found that both the Smithsonian and Carnegie Institutes had sent highbrowed representatives to bid on the remains. They were trying to hoodwink one another and both were in disguise, but we smoked 'em out. One of them was disclosed when the chambermaid at the hotel reported that he always slept with his plug hat on. This we at once knew was for the purpose of hiding his bulging forehead and thus giving himself away.

If course we interviewed him and he admitted his mission, but cast doubts on the genuineness of our find for the purpose of throwing sand into the eyes of his rival. The aforesaid rival was unmasked when he, on his part, attempted to bribe the guardian of the casket with a loaded cigar.

And so we maintained interest in the affair until the Spanish government was heard from. It appeared that Spain desired to send a battleship here and bear the remains of the explorer back to his native land with national honors. But Uncle Sam had always raised the devil with Spanish warships, and the captains were afraid to come. What would our State Department do about it? The President said that they could not give permission for a Spanish fleet to hover along the Mississippi, but they could diplomatically close their eyes and Spain could go ahead with its programme, but without undue publicity.

So one dark and fearsome night, when a Spanish warship saluted the river bridge with its cannon without previous warning, there was the dickens to pay. Our brave and gallant naval preserves believed that another war was on, but they turned out with their shooting irons and other tools of horror, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Spaniards had, however, landed a party and were already in possession of the waterworks, where the historic casket was bestowed.

Our brave boys repulsed the invaders and drove them back to their boats, but when they left they had the coffin with them. Their ship disappeared down the stream in the midst of inky darkness.

At New Orleans the vessel was informally searched, but no trace of the casket was found. That night a Spanish sailor on shore and under the influence of hops said that his ship had stopped at a place on the river near where De Soto was to have been buried and there had lowered into the water a mysterious box covered with a canvas and heavily weighted with pig iron. He wondered what it was.

I could have told him.

It was the skeleton of Hernando de Soto going back to his old home!

I think I had explained everything in connection with this historic incident except the presence in the casket of the Grand Army button.

That was perhaps the easiest of all.

Gifts for the Dead.

[Boston Transcript:] A little old man came into the office of the Chicago Charities and laid down $150. Then he told them a story: "Years ago, when all of my folks were living, I couldn't afford to give presents. Things are different now, but most of my folks are gone. I went shopping, just as if they were all alive. I picked out a shawl for an aunt of mine. She's dead and so I didn't buy it, but I put down the amount of money I would have spent. Then I went and got some things for my dead brother and for my father and mother and for a few old friends of mine. I didn't really get them, you know, but I priced the things I thought they would like. When I added up all the money I would have spent it came to almost $150, so I added a little to it, and here it is."

New Art Disguises Uniforms.

[Boston Transcript:] One of the latest conceptions for rendering military uniforms less visible on the field of battle is to use material in pronounced irregular alternating patches of contrasting light and dark colors with wavy outlines.

Some of the darker patches are outlined in a still darker color, and smaller spots of contrasting color break up the color effect of some of the patches, so that the effect of uncertain light and shade is produced, to cause the garment to lose its identity by mingling with the background.

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Firm Father—Defiant Daughter.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

had not felt quite sure of carrying off the honors here; so drew a deep breath of relief when handed the blue ribbon. Until his examination of No. 5 he had not had a doubt of carrying off the honors with his wheat, and not until he saw the coveted color securely tied on that bin could he realize that the Marsh wheat, after years of firsts, had had to take second premium. Glancing at Silas, the judge remarked, "Well, Marsh, I suppose we old fellows will have to acknowledge that these college farmers can teach us something. I'd never have believed it possible for that old Patton place to have yielded fifty bushels to the acre."

Before he could answer, a neighbor came up, saying, "I'm going to have a talk with young Patton on fertilizing before planting fall wheat. I talked with him one day while he was harvesting your crop. He told me most of your ground was better suited to oats than wheat. It's lucky for us he came here."

Silas was amazed; could he have heard aright? Richard Patton harvested his crop! Richard had made his own worthless farm yield fifty bushels to the acre and his—Silas Marsh's,—the best farm in the county, had yielded less than thirty. Hoping he might not have understood correctly, he sought his wife and asked abruptly, "Who looked after the harvest when I was sick?"

Mrs. Marsh hesitated, "A man Alice hired," she answered evasively.

"What's his name," he demanded.

"Well, father if you must know, it was Dick Patton. Alice told him your predicament and he generously offered to take charge, as his crop was laid by. We didn't tell you because we knew how you felt about Richard, but if he hadn't helped us out, the chances are we'd have lost most of the crop."

Without answering, he turned and walked toward a grove which joined the fair grounds, his mind full of unpleasant thoughts, for it hurt him to feel he owed an obligation to Richard Patton of all men. Presently he came up behind a couple sitting on a fallen tree. Hearing footsteps they looked around, and Silas stood face to face with his daughter and Richard Patton. An angry flush rose to his face, but he conquered himself and extending his hand said, "I want to thank you for saving my crop. I didn't know until today that it was to you I owed this debt."

Dick grasped the hand and replied: "I was mighty glad to be able to be of any service to you and yours, and now I will take this opportunity to ask your permission to marry Alice."

For an instant the father hesitated, then answered, "Yes, you may marry her," and turning to Alice he added, "Daughter, I believe you are a better judge of men than your father is." And without another word walked away.

Alice's eyes filled with tears as she looked after the retreating figure, for she knew what such an acknowledgment meant to his imperious, indomitable nature. Turning to her fiance, she said: "Dick, you won't be hard on father, will you?"

Prison Guards Puzzled.

[Kansas City Star:] A ventriloquist among the convicts of the Federal prison at Leavenworth who apparently has at his command all the tricks of the professional, is causing the guards to spend much time trying to evolve a plan for his detection and silence. The large cell rooms are acoustically perfect for the exercise of the convict's art, and nightly the guards and inmates are aroused by wails of distress, laughter, dog barks and dialogues between a man and a woman which eventually end with a fight.

So far the practical joker is enjoying his art undisturbed, but unless the guards obtain results within a few days, they declared today they will offer a reward among the convicts for the disturber of their peace.

[Patton's Monthly:] "Eddie," said mother sternly, "you should not fight with that Jimson boy."

"I know it, ma," said Eddie penitently.

"That's right. And when did you find out?"

"About a minute after I hit him."

The Slippers on the Heartsease.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-TWO.)

on my hearth anyway than you I want to know? I'd like to have them there always for my part, Betty." And G. W. encircled the old chair and all it held with a protecting arm. "Listen, Betty"—and though Thomas was straining his ears behind a portiere he could not make out just what G. W. was saying, but soon he saw a smile overspread Betty's face and presently—to his great astonishment—he saw Willard take Betty's two pink cheeks between his hands and kiss away the tears.

And so that was how it all happened that Betty Hobbs was first sorry and then glad that she attempted to win the wager, and incidentally how it happened that the most confirmed of bachelors unexpectedly became engaged; also it explains why not one other of G. W.'s best girls received a Christmas card that year and why Betty fell heir to the whole dozen.

Indian Songs.

OLD MELODIES OF THE TRIBES BEING RECORDED AND PUBLISHED.

[Baltimore American:] One of the Sioux Indian songs collected by Miss Frances Densmore for the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution was sung by Mme. Marcella Sembrich at a historical song recital in New York recently. A setting for the melody was arranged by Alberto Bimboni of New York, and Mme. Sembrich received so much applause that she was obliged to repeat the song.

The Indians, says Miss Densmore, do not keep a regular rhythm throughout a song, but frequently alternate double and triple measures in a way that appears absolutely erratic, yet the song as a whole will have rhythmic completeness; in other words, the rhythm makes sense.

Some of the most interesting songs recorded by her have had this irregularity of measure-lengths, and she has made a careful study of this phase of the music. She has found, by analyzing the structure of about 600 songs, that the melodic form of the song was connected with its idea. This she has followed with a test of the rhythm, by which it has been found that the peculiar alternating of the double and triple measures into which the songs are divided expresses the idea of the song. In making this test Miss Densmore translated the native words into a rhythm exactly like that of the melody, and had the English equivalents sung, in practically every instance, to the same measure as the native words, thus the only rhythm of the words was that of the native melody.

In the development of this idea Miss Densmore received the co-operation of Alberto Bimboni, an Italian composer and conductor, whose temperament and training fitted him eminently for this work.

But the real test, continued the investigator, was to learn whether this subtle peculiarity would carry with an audience, and, fortunately, while this point was under consideration Mme Sembrich, probably the greatest artist of the folk-song living today, requested an Indian song. A song of the Sioux's Sun Dance was sent. Mme. Sembrich at once recognized the interest of the melody and the charm of the native rhythm. As reported above, she sang the song in Sioux and it was well received, and will shortly be published by Mr. Bimboni, with Miss Densmore's rhythmic translation in addition to the Sioux words.

About 1100 Indian songs have been recorded by Miss Densmore directly from the Indian singers, with all their native charm and unique rhythm, on the especially constructed phonograph which she takes into the field. Two books by Miss Densmore on Chippewa music have already been published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, another of the music of the Sioux is now in press, and two others, one of the music of the Utes, and the other on the music of the Mandan and Hidatsa, are in preparation. Indian themes collected by Miss Densmore have been utilized by Carl Busch, Heinrich Hammer, Cadman and others, tending to show the practical use and public appreciation of a work intended primarily as a purely scientific study and record of Indian music.

[Topeka Journal:] "Is dis where dey wants a boy?"

"It is; but it must be a boy who never lies, swears or uses slang."

"Well, me brudder's a deaf-mute, I'll send him around."

King of the Swedes.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOURTEEN.)

was wise, all right, and he had the walking boss guessing. And all the time Anderson kept scheming and plotting—he was determined to get the fellow.

"Finally the King of the Swedes went down to the harnessmaker and had a leather belt made and had it all decorated up fancy with brass gewgaws and things. Then for several days he hung around Sunderland, watching his work closely. And then one night he took the boy aside when he came in from work.

"'Sunderland,' he said, 'I've got to hand it to you! You are the real thing!'

"'How so, sir?' asked Victor in surprise.

"'The way you handle that scraper. It can't be beat. Now I'll tell you what I'm going to do, Sunderland,' he went on confidentially. 'I hold the belt which signifies that I am the champion scraper holder of the world. I won it in my younger days. It is up in my room now. But I've got to be honest, Sunderland. It don't belong to me any more. It's yours, old man! I couldn't begin to hold the scraper with you. You've got me beat. I'm out of it for fair since I've watched your work. I can't keep what don't rightfully belong to me. So now I'm going to get the championship belt and give it to you.'

"My Lord, but Victor was all puffed up. He took the belt, tickled as a kid, and put it on and strutted about, clean out of his head with pride.

"And then, when Anderson suggested that they go in and have a drink on the new champion scraper holder of the world, why he just walked right along. And after Anderson had bought, why naturally he bought. And then everybody had a drink—that night all the old soaks in camp were toasting the suddenly-famous young Swede.

"Once started, of course there was no stopping until the three hundred was gone. Next day the champion scraper holder of the world had a fancy, shiny, leather belt and a bad head—and nothing more. The King of the Swedes had got him, at last."

The Loneliest Spot on Earth.

It was thought that when, after Waterloo, Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, he had been assigned to the loneliest spot on earth. As a matter of fact, St. Helena is 1400 miles nearer a continent than is Tristan d'Acunha. Many hundreds of miles of ocean lie between this island and its nearest neighbor. Tristan d'Acunha, in brief, is a tiny oasis in a boundless wilderness of waters, proceed from it in which direction one will.

It is a rocky and cliffgirt isle with a solitary mountain 1000 feet high rearing itself from the midst. Yet, on this lonely speck of rock and earth, there lives a community that seems to be quite happy in its isolation from all the rest of the world. They are farmers, cattle-raisers and shepherds. In the valleys of the island are fertile fields where potatoes mainly are grown. The food of the people consists for the most part of beef, mutton, fowls, potatoes and fish.

Spent Fortune on Cats.

[London Chronicle:] "I have known her to have as many as 100 cats, and I'm afraid they proved her ruin," a witness said at the inquest on Miss Jane Derby Hyde, who died suddenly in the street at Sydenham. Near the end of her life she had been dependent on charity.

The witness described himself as an animal specialist. He had known Miss Derby Hyde since 1901, when she was rather well off. Her hobby was prize cats.

"She possessed some of the finest animals in the world," he said. "They were of all kinds—English and foreign—and I suppose she might have taken some of the most valuable prizes and medals in the world. Sometimes she would pay £40 or £50 for a cat, and once I knew her to pay even more. At last it came to an end."

State to Guard Appendices.

[New York Sun:] Under terms of a bill which will be presented to the South Dakota Legislature surgeons who remove an appendix which is not diseased will not be paid for the operation.

To protect citizens of the State against unskilful and unscrupulous practitioners the bill provides that all vermiform appendices removed must be sent to the State laboratory for examination. They will then be returned to original possessors together with reports on condition. If not diseased the bill relieves the patients of financial liability to the offending practitioner.

Live Spirits in Indian Mounds.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE EIGHTEEN.)

"what have you up your sleeve today? And for the love of Mike," he continued, taking a closer look at Johnny and not waiting for an answer to his first question, "what's the matter with your clothes? And what have you stuffed under your blouse?"

"Oh, this is just a Prince Albert tobacco box," answered Johnny innocently, giving attention only to his father's last demand for information, and forking over a large tin box, which he had just unearthed in the Indian mound when Bill Herrick cried "Jiggers," and from which he had not parted company during his subsequent roll down the hill. "I found it last night on the top of Miller's Knob before you and the marshal got there. Take a peek inside," he continued, as his father gazed at him in undisguised astonishment.

Mr. Lee opened the lid and took one look at the contents of the box. Then he rushed to the press-room and ordered the presses stopped. While the whole Clarion force was wondering what had happened, he dashed off a few hundred words of copy, which he instructed the foreman of the composing room to run in black type in the middle of the front page. Not until the forms were once more in place and the first copy of the reconstructed Clarion was in his hands did he telephone the president of the Galesville National Bank.

"If you'll come over to my office any time within the next half hour," he told that gentleman, "I'll turn over to you the missing $20,000 in paper currency—minus, that is, the $1000 you offered as a reward for the return of the money. The reward goes to my son Johnny and some other little rascals, who beat us all to it last night at Heddon's farm."

"Now, son, let's hear your story with a little more detail," he said, turning to Johnny, whom he had completely ignored for the past half hour. "Then we'll go over to the store and get you some new clothes. Those look as if they had been through a threshing machine."

[Judge:] Youngpop: Yesterday was my little boy's birthday.

Flubdub: Did he get many presents?

Youngpop: Did he? Why, he's got some of them yet.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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Finest Vici Kid, Button or Lace, Plain Toe Grover's $4.50
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All Styles in Soft and Easy House Slippers
$1.50 TO $3.50
FOOT TROUBLES.
If you are having trouble with your feet call on us as we have a salesman with us who is a specialist on foot troubles.
Agents for
The Wizard Foot Appliances
Call and have them explained.

SHE URGES WOMEN TO TAKE UP LANDS.

YOU know, friends, there is a good deal of dog in human nature, or a good deal of human nature in the canine race. So your Eagle claims to have a good deal of human in him. He is a strange "mixery," and so are you. He is a progressive of progressives in some respects, in other respects the most hidebound of all stand-patters.

Your Eagle the other day read in your great journal of religion and civilization which uses him as its emblem an article which referred to the old-time newspaper correspondent who was very much addicted to quoting Horace. Horace is about as dead as the dodo now, and here is where the progressiveness of the Eagle comes into view. He believes in modern education, and is delighted to think that the humanities have been replaced by more practical studies fitting the youth of humanity to the vocations in life.

Yet your Eagle is going to make bold to refer to Horace in this very scream he is making now. Some of the readers of The Times will recall the first ode of that greatest of all lyric poets of any race of any time in any language. That verse deals with the ambitions of humanity in a way that brings it right down to the day in which we live. Your Eagle is not gong to follow the example of the old-time newspaper correspondent referred to by citing the original, but he begs your attention for a moment to a free translation of that beautiful lyric:

"Maecenas, sprung from ancient kings, my glory and my dear delight—there are who love with glowing wheels to stir Olympic dust, just missing by a hair the bound-posts as their flying chariots pass."

So the ode goes on with one human amblition after another, intimating that a man's business in life is to follow a calling issued to him by the Father of all. It is a beautiful philosophy but very rarely followed. Ambition, not high heaven, issues the call to most humans, and they follow it with great avidity. Horace in his ode proceeds to enumerate many human ambitions. He refers to the politician who is raised to the gods, the lords of the earth, if the fickle Roman crowd vie with one another to raise him to great political honors. Doesn't that sound like Washington, Sacramento or Los Angeles? Then there is the fellow who holds his head very high and his chest stuck out, who can call his own the most horrid thing produced in the wilds of Africa. Another one is content to plow his ancestral field, and still another does not spurn a cup of old Massic wine but would spend the whole day in his cups and then stretch his limbs under a green arbutus bush by the source of some sweet stream.

This is all so very human and so very down-to-date. Ambition is a word that applies to politicians more than to any other class of human beings, for ambition means "going around." It is the characteristic of a busybody, an egotist who thinks he is the greatest man on earth and wants everybody else to join him in the opinion.

These thoughts arose in the mind of your Eagle the other day in reading about a delightful old man who died here in Los Angeles, and for years his sole ambition had been to reach the hundred-year mark in life. He was a clergyman, too, and ought to have looked upon his life as a calling and have been glad to go when his time came. But that is another story.

When the Eagle was very young he perched often on the shoulder of a friend, and in Sunday-school one day he heard a grouchy old clergyman in a Bible class appeal to his friend, asking him if he did not feel like St. Paul, who said he had a desire to depart and be with Christ. Now the Eagle's friend was a young fellow still in his teens, who had never been sick a day in his life with anything more severe than a bad cold, and who was full of youthful ambition with all his life before him. To the old clergyman this appeared to be the proper attitude, and he was disgusted that the feather of the apostle was one that had never come to him so far, and of all the pearifying of the soul ever inflicted upon a human being, that young fellow got it that Sunday morning from the old pessimist, whose gray hairs, imbecile movement and every other sign of age made it very probable that he shared the apostle's ambition.

When this old clergyman was within a year and a half of the century mark and when he passed out of life his one regret was that he had been called before he reached the term of life he had set for himself. This is a stranger ambition than any recounted in Horace's ode. Why he should want to live just for the sake of drawing out his days is more than the Eagle can comprehend. This Eagle still perches on the shoulder of his friend of former days, who is now old and decrepit of body but still willing to go on living. His philosophy is better in the Eagle's opinion than that of the old preacher who wished to extend his days to the century mark. Just so long as he can live independently of others and be a little useful to his kind he is still ambitious to go on, but not a day longer than the time when he shall cease to be useful and become a burden upon others. Then he would feel if he were left here very much like a derelict ship floating about the ocean in the paths of commerce endangering the safety of living vessels still doing their work in the world serviceable to humanity and paying their own way as they go.

But you never can tell what shape human ambition will take. It is just as multiform and various today as it was nearly twenty centuries ago when Horace wrote his ode to his patron Maecenas. He closes that ode with a reference to his own ambition, which was to have his brow crowned with literary laurels won in the Olympic games, not in driving a chariot around the stadium just missing the bound-posts by a hair's breadth, but writing something that would delight those of his own time and that might perpetuate his memory to coming generations. This seems to the Eagle a very noble ambition, and was that of the great English poet John Milton, who, before he ever penned a line of "Paradise Lost" or even conceived the scheme of that great epic, announced one of Horace's ambitions was that of a soldier "full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard." This is not the ambition of Americans. Our people are charged with being ambitious solely to get rich, heap up one dollar on another until the pile grows as high as Ossa on Pelion, so that it "singes its pate in the burning sun." That is a libel on Americans. They are a restless and ambitious race, and they love to accumulate the goods of the earth, but not for their own sake but for what they can do with them. Americans are less ambitious to be rich for wealth's sake than almost any other people with whose history your Eagle is acquainted. It has been quite natural that they should accumulate the goods of the earth. The first people of the nation came here about 300 years ago to find all around them a waste howling wilderness full of raw material rich in resources waiting for the hand and brain of man to rescue these materials from the wilderness and apply them to the increasing of human comfort. Under these circumstances it is not strange that there should be somewhat of a scramble to see who could get most of the riches of the great continent and appropriate them to himself.

It is a much nobler ambition to subdue the wilderness, to win the waste places of the earth from savagery to civilization, than to be the most robustious swashbuckler that ever wielded a sword or shot a six-shooter. The Americans are like all people whose ambition is to keep the peace, "terrible as an army with banners" if once one rouses their indignation, puts a slight upon them or injures them in any way. A slight to the national dignity, an insult to the flag, or anything touching the national honor, arouses their indignation and makes them fight more quickly than any personal slight. They have been the most peaceloving people among mankind in all history, but when once they fight they fight like blue blazes.

Yours,

The Eagle

THE LANCER

I ADMIRE and respect the legal profession so much that I want to see it up on a pedestal. Just as the men feel about the women you know. They are the upholders of sublime justice, the archpriests of democratic rights. One would hate to think they went into the profession with any but the highest motives. They yearn for nothing so much as to see virtue triumphant and guilt duly punished. They are, of course, the great defenders, protectors of rights and liberty, the noble searchers after Truth. The relations between attorney and client are, we know, almost sacred. And judges are elected because they are great wise men, who, we know, will dispense justice tempered with mercy and understanding.

I get quite sentimental about 'em sometimes; want to write poems on 'em. But something always stays my eager hand. And that something is usually a specific case which has come to my notice, tempering my adoration, qualifying my worship. Which is quite a disconcerting state of affairs for an idealist like your Lancer. Losing one's illusions is so distressing.

For instance, just now I am very interested in the case of an elderly lady who had $1000 to provide for her old age. She is crippled and lives with a daughter at Redondo Beach in pitiful poverty—and her noble lawyer has the $1000. Directly the gentleman heard of the modest bit of capital, he borrowed $500 from her on what purported to be a mortgage on some property of his own. His partner borrowed the other $500 in a like manner. They undertook to pay the old lady $10 a month for life. The agreement was drawn up in a comfortably casual style and is not worth the paper it is written on. They never pay the $10 a month, but they are always going to at some future date. The lawyer carries a gold cane and is a remarkable Bible student, prides himself on knowing the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and quotes it prolifically. When a kindly social worker approached him on the subject, he admitted the "loan" but had a score of amiable excuses to offer. And, in any case, the agreement was drawn up so brilliantly that it is outlawed and no claim can be made upon it.

And in the meantime this crippled old lady and her hard-working daughter are suffering dire poverty and distress. Finding that "legally" there is no redress, the social worker came to me in despair. "But, my dear madam," I assured her, "the man is a lawyer of good standing and therefore a gentleman."

And, in fact, we have discovered that lawyers are such gentlemen, that the legal profession teems with such splendid ethics, that they will never prosecute one another on such a charge—refusing, of course, to believe that it could be true.

Of course your Lancer is not embarrassed with legal ethics and feels quite frankly that it is a splendid opportunity for the profession to justify itself, to live up to our splendid ideal of them. I love them so much that I want to see them like Caesar's wife, above reproach. I should love to see the Bar Association rise in splendid wrath and purge itself of all suspicious characters. And when it is ready, I shall have much pleasure in handing in a list of cases, dismally long, many of them far more dubious and disreputable than the one above cited. In my humble opinion the priesthood of the law of the land cannot afford to harbor doubtful characters in its honorable profession. There seems to be an assumption to the effect that it is not imperative for a lawyer to have an unimpeachable character—but really character can be quite an asset in its way.

* * *

Banker's Ethics.

And while we are on the subject of ethics, it must be a little discomforting to some bankers to hear that the women's clubs, who are so illogical, are taking a rather too intimate interest in their affairs. What can women know of the banking systems? That question may be answered with disconcerting promptitude if they persist in interesting themselves in the proposed usury bill. It seems ridiculous that banks should have any connection with usury bills, but there you are.

It appears that one discreet little practice indulged by some bankers when a man applies to them for a loan is to regretfully refuse but at the same time recommend him to see, let us say, Mr. Smith, in such and such a building. Of course the interest might be rather high, but if the matter is urgent—

So our friend the borrower proceeds to Mr. Smith, who is all friendly consideration. Yes, he was a client with money to loan, but unfortunately he expects rather high interest. He would not seriously recommend the deal but, of course, if the matter is urgent—

And, of course, the matter is always urgent. So the kindly Mr. Smith undertakes to communicate with his client and the deal is closed at 12 per cent.—a figure which no reputable bank would, of course, charge.

And then he trots off and gets the money from the original bank that recommended the client to call upon Mr. Smith. It is quite simple and much more profitable than a direct deal, besides being quite a bit safer.

It is this interesting and enterprising state of affairs which has won the peculiar attention of the women's clubs. Of course they don't know a thing about finance and cannot be expected to understand how absurd is their intrusion. But there you are! Illogically enough they think that great banks should likewise be on a pedestal. To their uninformed minds it seems a somewhat underhand method of fulfilling a noble duty to business men in need of capital. That's the worst of these women, they never understand.

* * *

Education.

Los Angles is justly proud of her educational system. But it would be great if we could extend some of it to the authorities as well as to the children. Of course a litle grammar is a trifling thing but somehow it does curdle one's soul to see a notice like this appearing for the guidance of the drawing pupils. "Don't draw things like they were going to fall over." Which is one of our school admonitions in a certain class just now. The sentiments of the advice are above reproach, but the grammar fell badly. If some bright pupil responded with a dictum "Don't write notices like they had no grammar" he should certainly be spanked.

* * *

Starting Things.

If Los Angeles is not a little more reserved about starting things we shall use up all our enthusiasm. One simply can't keep up to concert pitch with enthusiasm indefinitely and some of us are coming to the end of our tether. Besides, we expect mere enthusiasm to do so much, just plain enthusiasm unsupported by anything but words.

We have started enough things in Los Angeles to last us at least a few months. We might safely concentrate on those enthusiasms which we have, rather than fly to others that we know not of. So many of us seem to think that if we supply the enthusiasm somebody else will do the work. We get frightfully excited about getting bills passed through the State Legislature and then sit back and thank God for our reforms. We should get much more accomplished if we concentrated on a few, a very few, legislative measures, and kept right after them. As it is our precious legislators moan dismally at the excessive number of bills they are called upon to deal with and frankly admit they rush most of 'em through with the minimum of consideration. We quite believe them. And yet they are about to demand higher salaries on the score that we cannot expect competent men if we don't pay them big salaries. It is interesting to know that a superfluity of work ill done and most of it not worth doing, is a recommendation for higher wages. It seems to be much more of a plea for less work well done at half the price. Work upon which no intelligent study is wasted might reasonably be done by cheaper officials. Most of us would be glad to hop up and register ourselves for or against a measure with delightfully indiscriminate promptitude for much less than $3000 a year. I don't see why the positions should not be used to solve the feeble-minded problem. There at least is work they could do as well as anybody else.

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THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.
Aids to Good Health. By a Medical Man.

"HOME, SWEET HOME." BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.

NEEDLE NOTES.

Dainty Boudoir Set.

[Woman's Home Companion:] The cap is made of white organdy with a becoming brim made of two thicknesses. Embroider one before putting them together, flowers blue, centers yellow, and leaves green, then bind together with blue ribbon and attach to crown with shortest point in middle front. The negligee, also bound with ribbon, matches the cap and drops over the shoulders with only a fastening at throat. Slippers completing the set are made of the cashmere lined with white soisette after embroidering, and bound before attaching to a satin sole.

Of fine white nainsook is the kimono nightgown. The flowers are pink and all the rest of the embroidery is white. Finish with narrow lace and fasten the front together with small wash buttons and long loops.

Buttonholed Pillow Slip.

A pillow slip, open at both ends, is buttonholed in white and combines a variety of happy colors and stitches in the flowers. Satin-stitch is used for leaves and all solid spots, with seed-stitch for filling in large petals and French knots for tiny flowers. Long-and-short stitches are used on some petal edges and one flower is in single-stitch; still another is in outline. A color diagram helps with placing of colors.

USES FOR WALL PAPER.

Rich, Beautiful Screen.

[Philadelphia Press:] A beautiful screen, standing in a corner, attracted attention by its richly lacquered surfaces, its mellow sheen, and its effect of tooling. An inquiry as to the material, which appeared to be leather, yet was not thick enough—brought out the information that it was nothing but wall paper, mounted on a heavy cotton backing, pulled taut; that the pattern, which was an allover Japanese design showing quaint boats, hatted boatsmen and odd crooked trees, had been painted in dark, glowing colors and then highly varnished, and the outlines accentuated by a line of reddish bronze. A closer look showed that it was indeed merely wall paper, in a design which was familiar but so transformed by its novel treatment that it would never have been recognized.

A Unique Lamp Shade.

Another charming article made from wall paper was a lamp shade. It had been cut from wall paper having a large basket of flowers in its design. The shade was made in panels, each having a basket in the center; these panels were lined with pale yellow paper. The background around the basket had then been painted black, throwing the flowers out in full relief. These were left in their original gay colors, but the edges of the outlines were slit here and there, letting the light glow through the yellow background and gleam through the slits. The effect was that of actual flowers in the sunlight.

LITTLE HOME CONTRIVANCES.

Basket of Wire Dish-drain.

[Buffalo News:] Get a wire dish drainer for 25 cents; cover with cambric (one yard,) pink or blue is usually preferred, padding the bottom lightly to fit; cardboard does nicely. Then cover whole outside and inside with dotted Swiss muslin, one and a half yards; make a ruffle around edge and let hang over a trifle, edging with narrow lace, three yards. Take a small doll, feather-stitch flannel tabs for safety pins and cover with half yard ribbon. Tack in corner of basket; put a rosette of ribbon in opposite corner, and basket is done at a very small cost.

Use for Old Winter Hats.

Before putting away the winter hats collect those of old felt and turn them to account. From them you can make pot lifters, iron holders, polishers for waxed floors, mats on which to stand potted plants and rounds to glue on legs of chairs and tables to prevent scratches.

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

Rich Succotash and Salad.

[New York American:] In making succotash, scrape the corn from the cobs and add a little cold water to it, making it as creamy as possible. Then place the cobs in the kettle with the beans and boil until time to put in the corn. The result will be a sweetness and creaminess not usually found in succotash.

One of the best salads is made of finely shaved cabbage with French dressing.

Olives, celery and cold macaroni on lettuce leaves make a good salad.

Apple Pie Flavor.

To improve the flavor of an apple pie, sprinkle the fruit with lemon juice after it is filled into the crust and cover with tiny pieces of butter, then add sugar and nutmeg or cinnamon.

Bacon or Ham Rind Basting.

When about to roast a joint, cover it with a rind saved from a piece of ham or bacon and cook with it on. This will save the trouble of constant basting and will prevent the joint from burning or drying.

CARE OF SILVER.

Pack in Tissue Paper.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] If properly cleaned and thoroughly dried silver will keep well packed in paper. Tissue paper is generally used, but I find newspaper quite satisfactory. Wrap each piece in paper separately, then pack them neatly and closely together, and fold the whole bundle firmly in a paper parcel, tying it with string.

Air-tight Box Protects.

When packing away silver which has been nicely polished, place in an airtight box with a good sized piece of camphor gum.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT.

Cheese Balls and Peanuts.

[Good Housekeeping:] It was only an hour before my dinner party and I discovered the walnuts which I had relied upon to roll the cheese balls in were not good. I was at a loss to know what to do, but having some salted peanuts on hand thought I would experiment. I put some of them through the meat-chopper, then sifted them through a coarse strainer. The coarser part I added to the cheese and after making the balls rolled them in the fine part that sifted through. The result was fully as acceptable as if walnuts had been used and provided a pleasing change which delighted my guests.

Colored Candies.

There is more than an occasional need for colored candies; they add much to a bon-bon dish or a box or complimentary package. And since Good Housekeeping Institute has ascertained that all simple colors may be had which contain only harmless ingredients, these colors may be used without question by even the most careful mother; the purity of such products is pretty well regulated by Uncle Sam.

CLEANSING PROBLEMS.

Quick Paint Cleaning.

[New York Evening Journal:] A quick way of cleaning paint is to have two pails of water—one cold, to which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been added, and one hot, with a little ammonia and soap powder. With a soft flannel wash the paint with soapy water, then rinse with the cold, using a wash-leather wrung fairly dry. Paint washed like this dries with a nice polish which no amount of drying with cloths and using hot water alone will give.

Fine Home-made Polish.

Mix together in a bottle equal parts of vinegar and paraffin, cork and put away for use. It is splendid for pictures, mirrors, pianos, floors, etc. If used regularly on a soft duster for gilt picture-frames, silver photo frames and the like, they will never tarnish. A drop or two of oil of lavender will give the polish a pleasant smell, and make it doubly effective in keeping away flies. It is cheap and effective.

To Clean Fireirons.

The fireirons may be cleaned by rubbing them well with bath brick or sand soap, scraped to a powder and mixed with kerosene. Rub well afterward with a dry cloth.

HOME HYGIENE.

Exercise in Moderation.

[Ladies' World:] Exercise in moderation is beneficial, overexercise is harmful, and in cases of middle-aged people positively dangerous. Begin quietly with a game of golf or a walk and gradually increase the amount of exercise.

The best way to treat colds is to prevent them. This involves the so-called process of "hardening." It means fresh air every hour of the day, winter and summer. It means avoiding exposure to direct drafts and wet feet. It means getting the skin to react promptly and properly to different changes of temperature by correct clothing and by cold baths. It means the right diet and nourishing food. It means plenty of sleep and an orderly routine existence. It means the child must be free from adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

When Daughter Typewrites.

Young women who pound the typewriter all day or play the piano or organ must take special pains to keep the ends of their fingers from flattening. Whenever they think of it, when reading or sitting quietly talking, they should smooth down each finger in succession from the root to the tip, using special pressure on the ends to make them taper. While long nails are out of the question, it is well to cut them in rounding point to emphasize the tapering effect. Some young women wear rather tight thimbles on their fingers at night, covered by loose gloves to keep them from slipping.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[New York Evening Telegram:] Milk, sour or sweet, will rub black walnut look new.

To make a handy sewing basket cover a square or an oblong peach basket or any cardboard box with cretonne and line with contrasting lining cotton; sew in pockets for necessary articles needed for sewing.

Meat must only be reheated, not cooked. Use good gravy or stock and season well. It is necessary to allow the meat to soak in the gravy or stock before reheating.

Rissoles should be moist inside, therefore the addition of gravy or sauce is necessary.

All vegetables added should be cooked beforehand.

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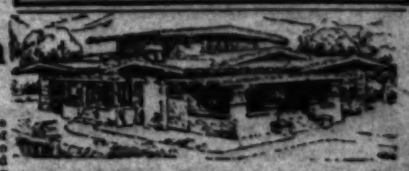
Wilson's Bungalow Book, 160 pages 8x11, cloth bound, $1. Wilson's California Bungalow, 50c; Wilson's Modern Homes all two story stucco, hollow concrete and tile, 25c; these books contain hundreds of illustrations of exteriors, floor plans and interiors of artistic homes. All three books, $1.50. Henry L. Wilson, 814 Byrne Bldg., Los Angeles.

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billion after another. Your Eagle has almost made a mistake here by using the word vocation, which embodies a deeper philosophy, intimating that a man's business in life is to follow a calling issued to him by the Father of all. It is a beautiful philosophy but very rarely followed. Ambition, not high heaven, issues the call to most human, and they follow it with great avidity. Horace in his ode proceeds to enumerate many human ambitions. He refers to the ambition which is raised to the notice of the world by the glitter of military achievement. One of Horace's ambitions was that of a soldier "full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard." This is not the ambition of Americans. Our people are charged with being ambitious solely to get rich, heap up one dollar on another until the pile grows as high as Ossa on Pelion, so that it "shrieks the pate in the burning sun." That is a libel on Americans. They are a reckless and enterprising people, but their ambition is usually honest enough. Their ambition is usually honest enough. Their ambition is usually honest enough.

THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

Aids to Good Health. By a Medical Man.

Blood Diseases.

THERE has always been considerable confusion about the exact meaning of the term, blood diseases. Most people think of a blood disease as one in which there is an actual diseased condition of the blood, although this may manifest itself in various ways, such as in skin eruptions, fevers and disturbed functions of the different organs. But inasmuch as the blood is responsible for every process, normal or pathological, that goes on in the body, and shows very distinct change in many ailments that are not counted as blood diseases at all, scientific men have not been inclined to draw exact lines of demarcation between the so-called blood diseases and many other conditions.

Even in diseases in which the principal abnormal condition is in the blood, such as pernicious anemia, there is good reason for suspecting that the source of the trouble is the blood-forming organs rather than the blood itself. And it has been recently determined that a very similar condition of the blood is brought about by certain wasting diseases, such as cancer, thus strengthening the position of those who believe that the blood is seldom primarily at fault in diseased conditions. In any event, the blood is the object of more careful study at the present time than ever before; and these studies have revealed, if nothing else, the fact that our immediate predecessors knew very little about the composition of the blood, or the part played by it in diseases.

* * *

How the Blood Destroys Germs.

It has been known for many years that the blood is made up of a fluid in which there are myriads of small particles known as red and white corpuscles. The red corpuscles were known to be the carriers of iron and oxygen to the tissues of the body; but very little was known about the function of the white corpuscles until about twenty years ago. Then the great Russian scientist, Metchnikoff, discovered that one function of the white corpuscle, at least, is to destroy disease germs—destroy them by devouring them. And he was able to prove that this process occurred, by watching the corpuscles under the microscope in the act of actually ingesting various germs.

The discovery of Metchnikoff opened new vistas of investigation. And very shortly it was demonstrated that the destruction of germs is only one of several functions performed by the white corpuscles. Moreover, it was apparent that there are several different kinds of white corpuscles, and that these different kinds perform a variety of functions. For example, a highly important function is that of seizing the food particles that enter the blood stream from the alimentary canal and changing these particles so that they may be absorbed and utilized by the tissues. But an equally important function is that of destroying foreign substances that enter the blood stream from whatever source—a kind of patrol duty for guarding the system against any kind of poisonous substances.

The kind of corpuscle that performs this duty is not the same that Metchnikoff observed destroying germs, but differs from these in size and structure. Indeed, the work performed by the different types of white corpuscles appears to be specialized, although it is possible that upon occasion this work may be performed interchangeably.

* * *

How Diseases Affect the Blood.

The most useful part of these discoveries is the observation of the effect produced upon the corpuscles by disease invasion. If the disease is of the infectious type caused by germs, the entrance of these germs into the system stimulates the activities of the germ-destroying type of corpuscles, whose numbers are quickly increased for the purpose of destroying the invaders. If the corpuscles are successful in this attack, no illness follows this bacterial invasion. But if the germs triumph, the human victim becomes ill, and presents the symptoms characteristic of the effects produced by such bacteria as those causing typhoid, pneumonia, diphtheria, or any one of a dozen other kinds.

All this seems relatively simple in the case of germ-produced diseases, since germs are perfectly tangible things that may be observed under the microscope. But the number of ailments produced by germs is comparatively small. It has been observed, however, that several other diseases produce a decided, and in some instances a very definite effect upon the corpuscles of the blood, such as the reduction in the numbers of one type of white corpuscle or the abnormal increase of another type, and as similar changes may be produced by injecting certain substances directly into the blood stream, the idea naturally suggests itself that diseases might be treated by this direct stimulation of the blood itself.

The story of the numerous experiments directed along this line is too long and complicated for retailing here; but the results may be summarized in the statement that many of these experiments have proved successful. It should be added, also, that this new point of view promises successful campaigns against several important diseases.

* * *

Peculiar Effects of Some Antitoxins.

Every one is now familiar with the fact that diphtheria antitoxin acts as a marvelous specific in controlling this disease. The antitoxin appears to act as a specific agent which attacks the germs of diphtheria or their poisonous products without regard to other structures.

The successful use of this antitoxin, and of others of similar nature, suggested very naturally that it might be possible eventually to find a specific for each kind of disease, which would act on this particular disease and nothing else. But although several germ-produced diseases could be combatted in this way, the total number of specific antitoxins is still distressingly small. It was discovered, however, that even specific antitoxins, intended to combat a single condition, such as diphtheria, sometimes produced curative effects in conditions apparently quite different from the disease for the treatment of which they were intended. Evidently there is something in all these serums and antitoxins that acts upon the system, quite aside from counteracting the particular poison for which they are designed, this "something" being a substance common to all these preparations.

The one substance that is found in all of them is protein, the muscle-building element of food, which has a peculiarly stimulating action upon the corpuscles when injected into the blood. And as disease, in its final aspects at least, has a precisely opposite effect upon the blood corpuscles, it was suspected that this stimulating action upon the corpuscles might be the real secret of the beneficial effects produced in many cases where certain serums were used.

Is There a Cure for T. B.?

DOCTOR GLASS made the announcement some months back he had discovered a remedy that would cure tuberculosis in any of its stages where the vitality was not too low. Since then it has been investigated, with the intention of exposing it as a fraud, but with the proof of the remedy in those treated and who are under treatment; also from patients from all over the country who are using the remedy at home reporting their improvement and ordering further treatment sent them there was sufficient proof the remedy is the greatest discovery known to medicine. Those who won't believe in the face of such proof are the greatest sufferers. Pity 'tis there are so many fraudulent remedies to discourage people suffering from this dreadful malady to even investigate a remedy that may restore them to health. For further information write Dr. Glass, Mason Building, 4th and Broadway, Los Angeles.

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We turn out only perfect work and the time required is from ten days to two weeks. We refer gladly to our patrons, successfully treated. Write for further information or call and see us.

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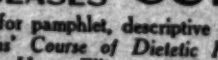

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THE old adage is at last coming into its own.

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And perhaps in no direction could that claim be more justly made than in Internal Bathing.

Perhaps you know, but it is nevertheless the fact that the vast majority of human ills develop because of the universal prevalence of Auto-Intoxication—any physician will tell you this—

And Auto-Intoxication is caused by accumulated waste in the system.

The prevalence of this accumulation is shown by the sale of more laxative drugs than for all other ailments combined.

But drugs are at best only partly effective, are a shock to the system, and, if continued, finally cease to be effective at all.

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That's what over half a million thinking Americans are doing, with the most remarkable results—not only preventing illness, but adding fifty per cent. to their virulence, competence and efficiency at the same time.

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Whether you are interested in Internal Bathing or not, you will get much useful information about yourself which you have never before known, by reading the pages of this little book.

PROTECTION OF THE BIG GAME OF ALASKA

A Rush of Hunters Expected. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Laws Enacted.

THE GIANT MOOSE OF KENAI AND HOW IT IS HUNTED—CARIBOU BY THE THOUSAND. BEARS THAT WEIGH A TON—DOMESTICATING MOUNTAIN SHEEP—RABBITS THAT TURN WHITE IN THE WINTER—THE MIGHTY WALRUS AND THE POLAR BEAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOME (Alaska.)—With the opening of the new government railway a horde of big game hunters will rush to Alaska. They will swarm over the Kenai Peninsula after the giant moose and the great brown bear; they will chase the caribou over the Tanana Valley, and will climb the Alaska range to kill mountain sheep and goats. They will even make excursions to Mt. McKinley, and some may go farther north to hunt the mighty walrus and polar bear.

The government is already preparing for the invasion. It has enacted stringent laws as to the open seasons for certain animals, and it has in view the creation of great game preserves, one of which is to surround Mt. McKinley. As it is now, every nonresident of Alaska is required to pay from $50 to $100 to hunt in the Territory, and without an additional payment he cannot kill moose south of latitude sixty-two. He has to have a special license for moose, and this costs $150.

Moreover, the hunter is limited as to the number of animals he may kill, and even the residents cannot ship out the meat of the animals, or their heads as trophies, without a shipping license from the Governor of Alaska. It will cost him $40 to export one moose, and he can send four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats and two brown bear for $10. The law forbids hunting of game animals with dogs, or the use of shotguns larger than those of a number ten gauge.

The open season varies in different parts of the country. North of latitude sixty-two brown bear may be killed at any time, and moose, caribou, sheep and sea lions from August 1 to December 10. Walrus may be killed from May 10 to July 1, and grouse, ptarmigan and other birds from September 1 to March 1.

It is unlawful for any person, in any one year, to kill more than two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear or eight deer; and he must not have in his possession on any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan.

Government Guides.

On the Kenai Peninsula, the region that the railway will first open, it is now necessary to have a licensed guide, and it will cost from $5 to $10 a day for the time he is employed. The guides may be either white men or Indians; they are appointed by the Governor, and their names are published. They are subject to the Governor and to the game wardens, who watch to see that the laws are kept. The penalty for infringement of the hunting regulations is a fine of $200, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

During my trip across the Kenai Peninsula I saw a number of men from the big cities of the United States engaged in hunting. The most of them were after the giant moose, which is abundant in that region, and they were enthusiastic as to the prospects. On my way over the peninsula I saw much wild game; and at several of the roadhouses I was served with what was called Alaska beef, but which tasted very like moose meat. It was, I doubt not, killed contrary to the law.

Kenai Giant Moose, largest of the deer family

Mountain sheep found near the new railroad.

Caribou

Big brown bear that weighs almost a ton.

The stringent hunting regulations are necessary to the preservation of the game of Alaska, and already the government has had to suspend the killing of certain animals in certain territories from time to time. It is now prohibited to shoot moose in Southeastern Alaska; and it was only lately that the restriction on caribou in the Kenai Peninsula was abolished. This is so notwithstanding the caribou in certain parts of Alaska are almost as numerous as were the buffalo on our western plains. It is estimated that there are still several millions of these animals on the barren lands of the Far North. They live there in the summer and go southward in great herds for the winter. Two or three years ago a drove of 30,000 came within a mile of Dawson and fed there on the hills. Men went out to see them in automobiles and great numbers were killed. The animals did not seem to be afraid of man, and even the automobiles did not create a stampede.

Thousands of Caribou.

About forty-five miles from Fairbanks is a hill known as Porcupine Dome, where, as the hunters say, the caribou of that region come together to start south in companies. They move in droves of thousands and make their way to the headwaters of the rivers. They stay south during the winter, and along in February and March begin to straggle back in bands of 100 or so.

Caribou are still seen as far south as the Lynn Canal, over 1000 miles from their summer home in the Far North. In 1916 a drove of more than 10,000 passed south, crossing the Klondike Valley about twenty-five miles from Dawson, and 600 were killed for the winter food supply of that city. The carcasses were dressed and left out in the air. They froze within a short time, and the natural cold-storage conditions were such that they were kept fresh until used.

During my stay in Dawson I had a talk with Commissioner Black, the Governor of the Territory, who, like Nimrod, is a "mighty hunter." He described a caribou herd which he saw on a recent trip up the Sixty Mile River. He says that the narrow valley and high mountains on either side swarmed with the animals. At every hundred yards, for the ten miles where he passed over their tracks, there were trails a foot deep, and there were so many hoofprints that he could not put his hat on the ground without covering some of them.

The great Mackenzie watershed, which is about half the size of the United States proper, teems with caribou, and there are vast numbers in the Yukon Basin. Nearly every miner's cabin in Alaska has a pair of caribou antlers over its door, and the Indians sometimes kill the animals for the mere pleasure of slaughter. They bring the choice cuts of the meat into the markets for sale, often allowing the bulk of the carcass to go to waste. A few years ago the young were killed for their skins, and reindeer coats made of fawn skin were sold in great quantities. The antlers of the caribou are beautiful. They average twenty points and many are larger.

The Feeding Grounds.

The chief food of the caribou is reindeer moss, of a greenish white color, which is scattered over the hills and mountains of that region rely upon it for a part of their meat supply.

I have seen a number of moose since I came to Alaska. I have watched them swimming in the Yukon flats as we passed through on the steamboat, and have picked out several with my field glasses along the banks of the streams. The animals range over the timbered parts of the Territory, and they are especially plentiful on the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas. They feed in the open. Their favorite home is the mixed woods of spruce, poplar and birch along the river bottoms and on the sides of the hills. During the winter they feed on the willows and young alders, digging the bushes out of the snow.

The Kenai giant moose is the largest of the deer family. Antlers are offered for sale which measure six feet from tip to tip, and now and then one finds a pair that is more than six feet in width.

MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Braunton.

Growing Street Trees.

Have in view—even in street ornamentation, it pays to follow the line of least re-

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN POULTRY CULTURE.

Advances in 1916. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Poultry Progress in 1916.

It is a matter of regret that Petaluma is the only poultry farming center in California that maintains a record bearing on the manufacturing industry of the American hen. There the growth of the chicken business is not only remarkable, but it is carried on much as other lines of activity are, the local Chamber of Commerce lending its aid in the compiling of statistics that are not only valuable to poultrymen, but possess an educational influence to conjure with. Since the European war and the advent of high prices in feed stuffs the prediction was quite common a year ago that the output for 1916 would show a decline. Quite to the contrary, however, it has shown an advance, the exact increase being 1,420,378 dozens of eggs and 26,427 dozens of poultry; the totals for the year being 13,101,512 dozens of hen fruit and 106,032 dozens of table fowl. The lowest month in production of eggs was 479,404 dozen, while February gave the smallest output in poultry, viz., 2376 dozen. In eggs April showed the highest, the hens producing that month 2,048,378 dozen; and June capped the climax in poultry with a sale of 13,735 dozen. These figures are not guesses, but the actual record compiled weekly by Frank H. Snow of the Petaluma Poultry Journal.

The development of particular industries at certain points is an interesting study. For the same reason that certain manufacturing industries converge at certain points, so likewise rural economy also centers in particular places. Once a nucleus is established, the trend is for others to follow. For about fifty years Petaluma has been developing as the center of the greatest egg-producing section in the United States. Here have been gathered all the subsidiary enterprises that bring into co-operative activity all the needs and appurtenances that the commercial egg farmer requires. The local market supplies his every need, not only in the way of supplies, but also as to ways and means of marketing his product. What Petaluma has accomplished is also possible in other sections. Our northern neighbor has no advantages in soils and climates over many other sections of the State, which gives hope that in the near future a poultry business of equal importance will develop in Southern California, where Los Angeles affords a distributing market quite the equal of San Francisco.

* * *

Goose Culture in the Southwest.

Mr. R. S., Los Angeles (evidently a German,) writes and asks if we can give any particulars as to goose-raising in California, and why there are not more produced, and what about a market for the carcass?

We confess to a somewhat limited knowledge of the subject. In a small way geese have been raised in California for a good many years; usually at our poultry shows a few specimens, covering one or more breeds, are in evidence; but in the sense that the bird is cultivated in some of the European countries, as well as in sections of our Eastern States, the industry is a small factor. Why it is so, is probably explained by a multiplicity of causes, chief of which are climate and food conditions. In a small way a few birds might be grown at a profit, but not in numbers like chickens or turkeys. They require green pasture and a reasonable supply of water. Grass makes up the bulk of their feed; hence it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good range is available. A body of water where they can swim is desirable during the breeding season and is a good feature during the remainder of the year. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens. This should be considered in undertaking the raising of geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where goose fattening is conducted on a large scale. In some sections geese are kept for the production of feathers, but the demand for these is not so good as it has been, making the business less profitable.

Touching breeds, the American Standard of Perfection recognises six, viz.: Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, and African are easily the most popular breeds, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. Goose eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes, but there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

In the light of these facts we very much doubt if goose raising will ever become general in California, but there always will be a few geese grown, and where conditions are favorable their culture will yield some profit. As an industry these land-water fowl can never assume nor even approach the importance of chickens in our rural economy. If our opinion is worth anything, we suggest to our correspondent to take up the American business hen rather than take the chance of making a goose of himself among a flock of geese.

* * *

California Single Comb White Leghorns.

Commenting on the White Leghorn exhibit at the Madison Square (New York) Poultry Show by Mrs. E. B. Martin of Downey, Prince T. Woods, editor of the American Poultry Journal, has the following paragraph: "The Californian birds were fine, healthy, vigorous birds of the Leghorn type that was once so popular in the East but which has given place to what old-timers describe as the "Sumatra type" of long back and drooping tail. The Pacific Coast birds are a bit coarser than we like them here in the East, but if shows were judged strictly by the Standard illustrations and descriptions, instead of by prevailing fashions, we are inclined to believe that these Californians would have had a place inside the ribbons. It was a decidedly interesting educational exhibit and we are glad to see so many birds from the Far West. Aside from the difference in type and fashion, it is a very difficult matter to bring birds across the continent and show them in condition equal to that of the carefully groomed and prepared nearby specimens."

As was graphically told in last week's Illustrated Weekly, it is a somewhat risky undertaking, but when delays in transit and zero weather are encountered, it at once becomes hazardous. Given an even break, we still maintain that the California Leghorn at its best stands second to none of the breed.

* * *

Rice as a Poultry Food.

Since California has largely become a rice-producing country it is not at all strange that broken rice and the lower grades should command some attention as a poultry food. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the ordinary commercial rice has been husked and polished, hence much of the protein has been removed in the process; it cannot therefore rank high as a poultry food. So plentiful has this grain become that "paddy rice" (the grain with the hulls on) can be had in ton lots at a reasonable figure. Some of the poultrymen in the Petaluma district are feeding this grain, and while it is still in the experimental stage in so far as observation goes, the results are said to be quite satisfactory. Quite to the contrary, D. F. Laurie, the Australian poultry expert and author of "Poultry Foods and Feeding," is of the opinion that even the best rice is an inferior food for poultry, and hence a poor grade or sweepings is still less desirable. Good rice boiled in milk makes an excellent fattening food for "topping off" chickens and ducks; it imparts a delicate texture and a light tint to the flesh. He further says that a little may be used, if of good quality, and that a few cracked grains may be included in a dry chick mixture.

* * *

Is the Poultry Business Improving?

The influence of the high cost of the grain foods for poultry has had a tendency to reduce the available supply of birds in all sections of the country. Indeed, many breeders have sold off their stock freely with the hope of cutting down feed bills, which in turn has lessened egg-production and so made hen fruit high in price. It has been estimated that with the opening of the coming fall season there will be a shrinkage of fully 40 per cent. in the number of fowls on American farms. From this it is obvious that we may expect to see poultry products rule high in the near future. Naturally this will stimulate a demand for hatching eggs, day-old-chicks and mature breeding stock at good prices. With these conditions facing the industry, it behooves the poultry farmers of the country to exercise care and judgment in the feeding and management of their flocks, and thus use their best efforts to produce not only in goodly numbers but also birds of quality. We believe that, even with present high prices of feed, it is feasible to make the hen a paying investment. Eggs in our judgment will rule high for at least a year to come. Just as long as wheat maintains a high level in price, just so long will the high cost of living prevail. Advancing the by-products of its manufacture as it ascends in price, it affects the expense of keeping live stock and fowls. Under present economic conditions we believe it will maintain high-water mark, hence we look for correspondingly high prices for hen fruit and table poultry during 1917.

* * *

Debits, Credits and Breeds.

It has always been a claim of the Leghorn men that their breed of fowls was the most economical to keep—(1.) because consuming less feed than other breeds; (2.) because occupying less room than larger birds; and (3.) because less broody than other kinds. To offset this, it has been claimed that other breeds bring a higher value when sold to the butcher; that some of the breeds lay a larger egg which should command a correspondingly higher value. Thus each has some advantage over the other; the good qualities are not all centered in one breed. In a contest recently held at Storrs, Ct., the cost for feed per pen of nineteen birds per year for four breeds was as follows:

Leghorns	$16.68
Wyandottes	17.80
Plymouth Rocks	19.76
Rhode Island Reds	19.89

It may interest some of those who are figuring on the cost of producing eggs to know that the average of nineteen birds consumed during the year 402 pounds of mash, 430 pounds of grain, seven pounds of grit, and twenty pounds of shells, and a little over a pound of charcoal.

Touching net profits per hen in this contest, the average was a trifle below $1.50 per laying bird. One would naturally suppose the nineteen White Leghorns would lead, but in this contest they came out second best, the record giving the Wyandottes, $36.19; the Leghorns, $34.53; the Rhode Island Reds, $22.12, and the Rocks, $19. Under the circumstances this is a very good showing, as it should be borne in mind that the cost of attendance, keeping accurate records, etc., was greater than it would naturally be on an average poultry farm. It shows quite conclusively that commercially $1.50 profit per hen is indeed a splendid average, much higher than is realized with the general flocks on American farms. Besides these were all picked specimens carefully selected to give good performances.

* * *

The Pheasant Farms of China.

The pheasant farms of South China are among the show places of that part of the country. One of them alone raises in the neighborhood of 200,000 birds a year, while the total output is estimated to be in excess of 300,000, and may be much larger. The farming includes both the golden and the silver pheasants. The golden are the more common birds, but there is comparatively little difference in the demand for either of the two varieties. The birds are raised much as ordinary fowls. Most of the birds are killed about the Chinese New Year and are used for food during the festival season, though there is a good demand for them at all times. The skins and feathers are exported.

* * *

Weight, Not Numbers.

While not placing so high importance on egg-laying contests as some do, the thought has nevertheless been uppermost in our minds that weight and size of hen fruit should govern and not mere numbers. Who ever experienced buying a dozen large oranges at the same price as a dozen small ones, or any given number of anything where the undersized specimens did not possess a smaller value than the larger ones? To give the matter serious thought is to become convinced that size and weight are of more importance than numbers. In the case of eggs, the large ones grade up better, bringing higher prices, and by weight possess less waste. We are now only considering the product, not the machine. When the latter also grows smaller by reason of excessive fecundity, the question of numerical quantity rapidly loses its importance.

* * *

Caught on the Wing.

Some of the big eastern shows are eliminating exhibits of cockerel and pullet mating pens, all of which is a good thing. The dear public knows little about the double mating system, hence is not interested.

With the season again in full swing for hatching eggs, chicks and foundation stock, it is to be hoped that breeders will advance their prices in keeping with the high cost of feed and other supplies.

Permits for the importation of 127,706 canaries were issued by the Biological Survey during the past year.

Two thousand bluebill and 300 white winged scoter ducks were found to destroy 8000 oysters a day in a single bay near Olympia, Wash.

Milwaukee, Chattanooga, Louisville and Washington are the four cities making a vigorous campaign for the 1917 convention of the American Poultry Association.

Regularity is to be commended in the poultry business. Better take ten minutes each day to clean out the droppings from the houses, than to make a seventy-minute job of it at the end of the week.

Fowl should have plenty to eat, but they also should always be eager for each meal. If one-third of the scratch-grain furnished is fed in the morning and two-thirds at night, the birds will take more exercise than if they receive all the grain at one time. Good scratch mixtures may be made of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat and oats, or of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats.

According to the London Daily Express poultry has developed along intensive and paying lines in South Africa. It cites one breeder who is making $10 per day net income from 700 laying hens and 2500 young birds, all of the White Leghorn breed.

The scarcity of meat in Germany is well illustrated in the fact that a Berlin firm recently advertised for bids on a consignment of 3000 geese. Some 30,000 applications were received, resulting in prices ranging from $7.50 to $14 per bird.

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PROTECTION OF THE BIG GAME OF ALASKA.

A Rush of Hunters Expected. By Frank G. Carpenter.

The laws are kept. The penalty for infringe- winter, and along in February and March Alaska. Their favorite feeding grounds are ment of the hunting regulations is a fine of begin to straggle back in bands of 100 on the treeless and semi-treeless parts of $200, or imprisonment for not more than or so, the Territory, including the tundras along

Laws Enacted.

THE GIANT MOOSE OF KENAI AND HOW IT

cost of living. Some great bears lie down near the holes in the ice, where the seals come up to breathe, and grab them when their noses show on the surface.

The animals are perfectly at home in the water, and they have been seen swimming in the Arctic sixty miles from land or ice. I am told by the hunters that they usually run on the approach of a man, but that they will attack one when they are hungry. There is a story told here about an Eskimo at Point Barrow who got in the track of a bear which was running from a hunting party. The Eskimo, who was shooting ducks, sent a charge of shot into the bear. The bear turned back and knocked the Eskimo down with one of his paws. He then bit off the top of the man's head and resumed his flight.

The Walrus a Great Fighter.

There is only one animal in this region that can successfully fight the polar bear. This is the full grown walrus. The bears will attack the baby walrus, but they are afraid of the long, sharp, ivory tusks of the grown-ups. A full grown walrus has been seen on the body of a dead whale, keeping away a polar bear that was hungrily swimming around it.

There is no closed season on walrus, although the animals should be protected. They formerly came down to the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula, but the rookeries there have been destroyed, and they are now confined to the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea. They are greatly desired by the Eskimos, who use the walrus hides for covering their large boats, paring the skin down for the purpose. They also eat the meat and sell the ivory tusks, sometimes getting $1 a pound. They use the blubber for heating and lighting their igloos.

The Alaska walrus are enormous. The average one is as big as an ox, and it often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was recently killed by some whalers near Point Barrow whose head weighed eighty pounds, and whose skin, including the flippers, 500 pounds. That animal had a girth of fourteen feet, and its weight was over 2000 pounds. The skin was from one-half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 500 pounds. The tusks of the walrus are a beautiful ivory. They extend directly downward from the upper jaw, and are sometimes almost two feet in length.

Nature's Protection.

Among striking features of the game of this part of the world is the provision that nature has made for their protection. Some of the birds and animals change their color in winter, so that they cannot be seen against the white snow. The ptarmigan, for instance, which is one of the finest grouse of Alaska, has a summer plumage of mottled brown, while its winter coat is snow white. The same is true of the rabbits. They are gray in the summer and change to a snow white in the winter. The rabbits here are twice as large as those of our Eastern States, although not so large as the Arctic hare of the Far North. They are sometimes called snowshoe rabbits, because their feet take the place of snowshoes. They are large and soft, enabling the rabbits to go over the snow without sinking in.

Rabbits are so numerous that they form the food of many wild animals. They are eaten by wolves, dogs and bears, and even by the mink and the lynx. The mink sucks the blood of the rabbit, leaving its flesh untouched, and he may kill a half dozen to get one square meal. The eagles and ravens prey upon the rabbits, and Indians hunt them in companies, driving them to a center and then shooting them. They are also caught with snares, or shot, to feed the foxes on the fox farms. I met one farmer who has killed 2700 rabbits this year as food for his foxes.

Notwithstanding this, the animals multiply so rapidly that they would overrun the country were it not for a plague that periodically kills them by thousands. I have been told that this plague comes every seven years, and that it is usually followed by an increase in the moose and other wild game. When the rabbits are plentiful there are but few moose, and when rabbits are scarce the moose are abundant. This may be from the fact that the rabbits injure the pasturage over which the moose feed, in the same way that sheep will destroy it for other live stock. In the winter the rabbits live on the bark of the willows, eating it down as the snow melts. In this way they destroy great thickets by girding the trees.

[Copyright, 1917, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Mountain Sheep Most Delicious Food.

The most delicious meat of Alaska is that of the mountain sheep. It brings higher prices than any other game in the market; but it is difficult to get and the supply is never abundant. A hunter at Fairbanks told me that he once saw 600 sheep in one drove. He thought himself lucky in that he killed two before they got out of sight. These wild sheep are different from those of the Rocky Mountains. They have a coat that is more like hair than wool. There is one kind that is pure white with horns of jet black.

This is the Dall sheep, so named after William H. Dall, the Alaskan explorer.

These sheep are most numerous in the Kenai Peninsula and in the Alaska Range. There are some about Mt. McKinley, and good hunting grounds will be reached by the railroad. There are also large numbers in the Endicott Mountains, north of the Yukon, the animals feeding for the most part on the wild mountain tops far above the timber line. They move about over the hills, and you can see their trails going this way and that along the sides of the mountains.

Some attempts are now being made to domesticate the mountain sheep. The lambs are caught and reared in captivity. There is a farmer near Cooper Center, about 100 miles from Valdez, who is trying to cross the sheep with some that he has imported from Montana and other cold parts of the States. He has been successful with some of his rams and has bred from about a half dozen ewes. This is at the close of the summer, when they have grown fat on the rich vegetation. They are most easily caught when the mosquitoes are bad. This drives them into the rivers and lakes. In the winter they are chased by men upon snowshoes. The moose are so heavy that they sink in the snow to their bellies when they get out of the sheltered places, and at such times they make for a lake or a river, where they can travel over the ice from which the snow has been blown. Many of the cow moose have their calves with them and it is not uncommon to find a baby moose, or calf, as a pet in the mining towns. The calves are born during May and June, and follow the cows until the following spring.

Bear Everywhere.

Bears are to be found almost everywhere in Alaska. No less than thirteen different varieties are recognized by the scientists. There are four general types, the brown, the grizzly, the black and the polar bear. The black and brown bears are the most numerous, and there are some of the brown bears so big that they weigh almost a ton. With the exception of the polar bear they are the biggest bears known. The largest of all are found on Kodiak Island, in the Alaska Peninsula, and about Yakutat, not far from Cordova. I have seen skins of these bears which were more than ten feet in length and six feet in width, with fur upon them three inches thick. I priced one in a store at Juneau and it was $65. Here at Nome all furs are cheap. I have bought skins of two baby grizzlies for $10 each, and have sent them home by parcel post. They weighed just under twenty pounds, and it costs me $2.40 to have them landed in Washington. Polar bear skins of enormous size are sold here for $60 and $70, only a fraction of the price they would bring in the States.

As to the common black bear, there are so many of them about the mining camps that they often break into the cabins when the owners are away. The cubs are frequently caught and tamed. Every camp and village along the Yukon has one or more which will eat out of your hand, and go through tricks upon order. Such animals are usually kept chained to a post, and not infrequently their home is a barrel or a hogshead near by.

The polar bears of Alaska are found here in Bering Sea and along the Arctic Ocean. The hunter who wishes to kill such game should come to Nome in the spring and travel over the icefields northward into the Arctic. The bears move north and south with the ice drift. They go as far south as the Seal Islands, and have been found as far north as latitude 79. Their food is

Firm Father, Defiant Daughter and College-bred Farmer.

BY ROSE ZEIGLER WEILER.

SILAS MARSH sat in an armchair on the veranda overlooking his broad acres of ripening grain. His drawn brows and set jaws boded no good to one who dared to oppose him.

A few feet away, on the top step of a flight leading to a well-kept lawn, sat his 20-year-old daughter, her hands tightly clasped and the tense lines of her face giving evidence of an acute mental struggle.

As he looked at his daughter, Silas knit his brows a trifle more, saying, "Now, Alice, I don't like Richard Patton and never will. You are not to marry him and he can't come here; so there is nothing more to be said on the subject." And the autocrat of the Marsh household took up the paper with an air of finality.

The girl's lips closed tightly at these words and there crept into her face a fearless look of determination. "Father," she said after a few moments' silence, "I am sorry to have to disobey you, but I have promised to marry Richard Patton and I shall do it with your consent or without it."

Had a seething meteor shot through the air and fallen at Silas Marsh's feet he could scarcely have been more surprised than at the quiet defiance of his only daughter. Looking at him steadily, Alice continued: "If your objections were based on any logical reason, or your dislike founded on anything but prejudice, I would carefully consider your opinion. As it is, all you have against Dick is his determination to farm after scientific methods, instead of asking advice and farming as the rest of you do. You never seem to be able to realize, father, that it is possible for anyone to improve on your way of doing things. Why can't you be fair to Dick?"

Silas gasped; never before had the women of his household openly defied him. "What do you mean, young lady," he demanded, "by saying I'm not fair to Patton? I tell you I am fair, and that I'm not the only one around here who has had enough of his high and mighty way of giving advice to men who were farming before he was born. Scientific agriculture! Scientific bosh, is what I call it. Farming was done before colleges were built, and after he has starved out and gone back to the city where he belongs, we'll all be running our farms just the same."

Alice replied with considerable spirit: "He has as much right in the country as anyone and has certainly worked wonders on that place of his grandmother's which had been left to go to rack and ruin for years. As for starving, there isn't much danger of a man of Dick's habits of industry and special agricultural training not being able to succeed at farming."

"Agricultural fiddlesticks!" stormed Silas. "As if a kid-gloved professor who never saw a farm could teach anybody to plant potatoes. And," he brought his hand down on his chair with emphasis, "I'm not going to have my daughter marry an upstart who thinks he knows it all and is the laughing stock of the community. That settles it."

"Very well, father," quietly replied Alice, "I have said all I wish and will not annoy you by mentioning the subject again."

The fact that the wedding was a forbidden subject did not prevent Alice from going on with her preparations, and Silas began nursing a new grievance against Richard Patton, feeling he had come between Alice and himself.

He frequently met the young man on the road or at the village store. Dick's manner was always deferential, but when the subject of farming was under discussion expressed himself as unconditionally in favor of new methods as opposed to those in use. At such times the older man's temper, which at all times hung by a thread, would break forth in exasperated fury. After such an outburst Dick would say cheerily, "All right, Mr. Marsh, just wait and give my methods a chance to prove themselves."

In spite of himself, Silas admired the frank, well-poised, good-natured young fellow, but was too stubborn to admit it. "He'd be all right in a city office or teaching school," he grumbled, "but he's no business to come to the country and start newfangled notions among men old enough to be his father."

So things went on as the summer waned and harvest approached. Two hundred acres of the Marsh farm was sown in wheat and oats; the yield this year would probably be about thirty bushels to the acre. "A pretty good crop," thought Silas.

Just before harvesting began he fell through a trap door in the hay mow and broke his leg. Consternation reigned! The wheat would be lost if not cut immediately, and at this late hour it was impossible to hire extra help.

The day after the accident, Alice met Dick on the road as she was returning from the village. Stopping her horse beside him, she at once told him of her father's accident, adding, "I can't get anyone to help with the wheat, and am at a loss to know what to do."

"My wheat is thrashed," replied Dick, "and I'll be glad to manage your father's farm until he is out again."

"Oh, that is good of you—but, perhaps father will object; you know he doesn't think much of you as a farmer."

They both laughed and Dick retorted, "Well, here is my opportunity to heap on the coals. But, seriously, dear, I couldn't stand aside and let you worry there alone; just tell him you've hired a man to take charge of the harvesting."

The following morning Silas Marsh was awakened early by the song of the reaper, a sound which eased his troubled mind. He was told that Alice had been fortunate in finding a man to look after the harvest and as he was suffering acutely did not ask embarrassing questions. He was still kept in his room when thrashing began, so Dick attended to that also. The young people made the most of their opportunity to see each other daily, and a strong ally was now won in Mrs. Marsh. Once they talked of being married before Alice's father was out again; but Mrs. Marsh, who loved both her husband and Alice dearly, dissuaded them, saying it was an unfair advantage and that she believed they could yet gain his consent.

The county fair was to be held in October and Silas was much pleased when assured he would be able to attend.

. . . . . .

The farmers of Tipton county took much pride in their farm exhibits and Silas had samples of grain brought in for his inspection and ordered a bushel of the best wheat and oats carefully selected and stored for the fair.

The day farm products were to be judged he drove to the grounds with Mrs. Marsh and Alice. "You know, I've never failed to take a premium," he remarked as they rode through the brilliant autumn sunshine, "and I've never had better grain than this year. It makes the old man feel as if he were not so mighty necessary, when he can lay up with a broken leg and have his women folks look after things as well as you did; why, I couldn't have done better myself."

Alice and her mother exchanged glances.

The fair grounds were full of bustling activity, Mrs. Marsh and Alice went at once to see the exhibition of home craft, while Silas made his way slowly with the aid of a crutch to the building where bins of wheat, corn, oats and other grains were placed in orderly rows. His exhibit was No. 7.

When the judging began Silas was excited. "Of course," he said to himself, "I'll take the wheat premium; my grain was never in better condition."

His attention was held by No. 5. "Wonder who put this up?" he thought as he slowly passed the grain through his fingers. "It is the best wheat I ever saw."

The judging of the oats came first. Silas

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Braunton.

Growing Street Trees.

TREES grown for street or highway planting, especially the deciduous species and varieties, should be grown for two or three years in the nursery and transplanted once each year, root-pruned and top-pruned at each moving. This treatment will induce a vigorous and well-distributed root system of a great number of feeding fibers in a small area. The side shoots on the stem should be removed to a height of six or seven feet, carefully trimming the trunk so scars will heal over smooth. The earlier these are removed the quicker will the recovery be and the smoother the tree trunk. Trees so treated will at three years of age be ten to fifteen feet high with a diameter of at least two inches at the base. Trees so grown will quickly adjust themselves to new positions and after the first year prove quite resourceful if left to themselves, without special care if in favorable locations.

* * *

Special Conditions.

In planting out street and highway trees the fundamental principle governing the work should be as in all the broad field of agriculture, the creation of conditions suitable to the particular plants to be used. If proper conditions do not exist they must be made. If rainfall is insufficient irrigation sufficient to overcome the natural deficiency of water supply must be practiced. If rainfall is excessive, a condition seldom found in Southern California even in low lands, drainage must be had by blasting to free soil or digging deep holes and mixing sand, wood ashes, lime, or decaying vegetable matter with the soil before replacing it in the holes. Physical condition of soils is of far greater moment than the chemical properties, therefore deep holes, dug or blasted, together with deep preparatory cultivation is essential to success.

* * *

Watering Street Trees.

For street trees there is usually a hose attachment on every lot where a house stands, this, of course, necessitates the carrying around of a fifty-foot length of hose, and considerable time is wasted in connecting and disconnecting. Time is money, and it ought to be used economically; a good grade of hose costs from 15 cents to 20 cents a foot, and will last on the average, about two seasons. On the other hand two-inch black pipe can be bought in quantity for 8 cents or 9 cents a foot. A line of two-inch pipe can be laid on each block with a connection from the main at each end, controlled by two-inch valves at each end of the pipe—opposite each tree a one-inch nipple can be installed, with the end projecting into each tree basin; the process of watering a block of trees simply consists of opening the valve at each end, filling the basin around the trees and the operation is complete, the water being applied from both ends, insuring an equal distribution at all points. The work of watering an entire block of trees is performed in the time it would take to adjust a hose and water a single tree. You can readily understand the great saving in maintenance where thousands of trees have to be watered. When the parking in each block is seeded to lawn, the same contrivance is available by placing the proper number of sprinkling tops in adjustment, the water necessary to maintain lawn being all that is required for the care of trees.

* * *

Spacing Street Trees.

Blackwoods and trees which have that habit of growth will do well if planted thirty feet apart, while peppers and sycamores would be very much crowded at that distance.

If a street be planted with peppers or trees with similar habit, and the lots average sixty foot frontage, plant a tree to every lot. If trees like the Blackwood are used, two trees to a lot would be a fair distribution.

This method of planting ought to be entirely satisfactory to individual property owners, and no matter what object you have in view—even in street ornamentation, it pays to follow the line of least resistance—be friendly with the property owners even if you do have to plant trees a few feet closer together.

Trees that have a wide spread like the pepper tree should not be planted on parkings that are less than ten feet wide.

On the highways or country roads, trees ought to be planted much farther apart—peppers and trees of that type should average not less than 100 feet apart, smaller trees fifty to seventy-five feet between.

The same care ought to be taken in the preparation for planting as in the case of street trees.

* * *

Use of Stratified Trees.

The trees of stratified growth, shelves, verticels, whorls, or whatever you may call these peculiarities, are not to be indiscriminately planted. Nearly all the araucarias and many firs and spruces have this growth. These may be used where the lines of buildings near by or in the background, are mainly horizontal, for then harmony prevails. A hilly or cliff background showing terraces or stratified outcropping of rocks would also harmonize with such trees, as would broad sketches of plains, but rounded hill and undulating mountain range do not invite such trees. Sharp and jagged peaks, however, would admit of such, especially those of spire-like tips.

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Oriental Horticulture.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, who, a New York editor wrote: "has written more books that are standard authorities than any writer living or dead," passed through Los Angeles last week on his way to the Orient, where he will spend a year in studying the horticulture of China and Japan. This is Dr. Bailey's third visit to Southern California and the longest time he has remained with us was two days, in 1901. When the writer chided him with a lack of response to the lure of the fairest land on earth, he responded that some day he might come here to stay and then we might regret extending the invitation. During the few hours of his stay in Los Angeles the doctor was the guest of G. Harold Powell, a former student under him, and now manager of our greatest industrial organization, the California Fruit Exchange. There is no doubt but we will get some new light on oriental horticulture as the result of Dr. Bailey's visit, and this will prove of more interest and profit to the Pacific Coast than to any other part of America. Before leaving New York he had turned over to his publishers the last of the greatest work on horticulture the world has yet seen. This is the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," in six large volumes, the cost whereof is $36. A review of the first five volumes has, from time to time, as the books were issued, been given in this department and all interested now eagerly await the appearance of the sixth and last.

* * *

Native California Lilies.

It is now a good time to plant native lilies, in which California is rich. It has heretofore been too cold for them to start. Four species planted by the writer three months ago have not yet shown through the soil, though planted under such favorable conditions that their ultimate appearance is assured. Planted now they will more quickly respond. Local dealers in native bulbs have them in several species and a shaded position will yield real California beauties.

* * *

The Christmas Rose.

The hellebores or Christmas roses have been little grown in California, though great favorites in the Eastern States. The white-flowering group, which is the best, is somewhat known here through Helleborus niger, the species most common. Next in value comes the red-flowering group. All will thrive and flower if planted in a cool spot in full shade, and will flower in mid-winter.

MONKEY PUZZLE.

The True Monkey Puzzle.

Araucaria imbricata, from Chili, and the true "monkey puzzle" is not a common tree in California for its growth is slow under any conditions, but in the south end of the State, by reason of aridity it proceeds especially slowly. Near the coast the sea air supplies the necessary humidity and the tree grows fairly well. The sexes are on separate trees and during the past year both a male and a female tree bore cones in the grounds of Arthur Letts at Hollywood and there our photograph was taken.

Cheap Potatoes

Onions and other vegetables may be had by planting a few in your own back yard. Don't delay, but phone or write for free copy of our 1917 Catalog containing useful "Hints on Gardening" and get busy. Bdwy. 1425—Pico 300.

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Blot out that view of your neighbor's unattractive back yard with the ornamental Escalonia. It grows six feet high.

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IN AND ABOUT THE SALTON BASIN.

A Wonderful Land. By Stephen H. Willard.

A LAKE in the desert! Nor is it the mocking fantasy of the mirage that is spread before us as we look down into the bottom of this strange desert basin from the height between Mortmere and Dos Palmas, on the road from Mecca to Niland, north of the Salton Sea.

Quite a sizable body of water the Salton Sea is yet, and with the drainage of the irrigated areas of the Imperial and Coachella valleys pouring into it, the promise is for its area remaining about the same indefinitely. Years ago the Salton Basin was undoubtedly part of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River emptied into it about midway of the whole length of the gulf. But the "River of Red" slowly pushed its delta out across the gulf, and then came a time when the Salton Basin was cut off, and became an inland sea, a Dead Sea in fact, as it had neither inlet nor outlet. Gradually its shore line receded from the Mud Hills on the north and from the rocky slopes of the Santa Rosas on the south, until only a very small area of thick, briny water remained in the very bottom of the basin, at about 250 feet below sea level. With the loss of the cooling effect of this great evaporating surface, the climate of the basin became one of the hottest in the world, and even the Indians, who once hunted and fished along the shores of the great gulf, took to the mountains and abandoned the valley as a land too hostile to wrest a living from.

Then came the white man with the railroad, and commercial use was made of the immense salt deposits covering the bottom of the old sea bed. But later, with the development of the Imperial Valley, came the break in the Colorado River intake and the consequent enormous inrush of water to the bottom of the basin. With the entire volume of the Colorado River pouring in, the basin was rapidly filling up. The salt works was soon covered, settlers were driven from their homes, the railroad had to move its line farther and farther back, and at Mecca, the town itself was in imminent danger of inundation before the flood was finally checked. Then the sea began to recede again, until its present boundaries were reached, some forty miles long and twelve across, with the water surface some 225 feet below sea level.

At Mecca the depression below sea level is 189 feet and the distance to the present shore of the sea about six miles. In the open desert, just out of Mecca, if one will stand up on one of the clumps of sagebrush around which the wind-blown sand has piled and look off over the desert to the southeast, in the distance the sea can be seen shimmering in the desert sunlight. This shows how evenly the desert slopes into the bottom of the basin.

Along the Mud Hills, some five or six miles from the north shore of the sea, is perhaps the most weird, desolate and peculiar part of this mysterious desert land. The Mud Hills are of clay formation, and through them are cut many extraordinary canyons, among which Painted Canyon and Shavers, or Box Canyon, are the most distinctive.

As is characteristic of all desert regions, storm waters pass off with a rush, and this rush of water has cut the canyons through the soft clay formation of the Mud Hills with very precipitous walls. In Shavers and Painted canyons this is very marked, and the local erosion of the walls has carved in the many-colored clays figures and forms that are at places very fantastic and spectacular. Painted Canyon possesses some of the most wonderfully colored walls in existence, hence its name. Maroon, blood-red, pink, orange, slaty blue and yellow clays all appear in the same cliff. The Mud Hills themselves are desolate in the extreme, very little of even the hardy desert vegetation finding it possible to subsist upon their steep sides, and this adds to the wild and unreal aspect of the canyon. The canyon floor is the wash of sand, level from wall to wall, and woe be to the desert traveler who finds himself there during a cloudburst in the mountains above. I recall the case of a teamster traveling up Shavers Canyon with wagon and mule team. It began to rain in the mountains above, and before the rain had passed he heard a dull roar, rapidly increasing in volume and coming down the canyon. Suddenly a wall of water rounded the bend in front of him, but, as luck would have it, a side canyon opened into the main gorge just at that point, and with great presence of mind, he turned into it just as the water rose about the bed of the wagon. As these floods pass almost as quickly as they come, the water soon abated, and in a few hours he was able to continue his journey.

The cross-desert road from Mecca to Blythe passes through Shavers Canyon, and while coming toward Mecca one evening, just at the opening of the canyon, I was treated to one of the most magnificent sunset effects that I have ever seen upon the desert. Just as the canyon opens out into the desert the walls frame the picture perfectly, and the great wash of sand and gravel slopes gradually from the canyon's mouth for five or six miles down to the shores of the dead sea. That evening the sky was filled with light cirrus clouds, and in the glow from the sunset they were of the brightest red imaginable upon a background of azure. The soft gray of the desert led the eye down to the shores of the sea, where the emerald-green waters lay placid in the perfect peace of a quiet desert evening. Across the sea stood the Santa Rosa Mountains, veiled in heliotrope haze. The whole scene formed one exquisite symphony of soft and strong colors, weird, unreal, yet peaceful and satisfying to the lover of the desert.

When clouds drift over the mountains and cast their shadows on sea and desert, the view from the north shore of the sea is magnificent. The scene is a picture in a very high key, a play of strong color contrasts and of bright light. When the waters of the sea are quiet the clouds above are mirrored on its green surface, and across, the purple mountains stand in the sphinx-like silence of the desert. The bluish-purple cloud shadows falling on the desert intensify color effect, and transform the whole scene into one of subtle enchantment. Down at the water's edge the skeletons of dead sage and greasewood remind us that this body of water well deserves its name, the Dead Sea.

About six miles east of Mecca is the oasis of Dos Palmas, once an important watering place on the old Chuckawalla Trail, from Mecca to Phoenix, via the Ehrenburg Ferry. It is about six miles north of Salton Station on the Southern Pacific and at a depression of about thirty feet below sea level. Native fan palms grow near the spring, as well as an abundance of salt grass feed for animals. Also there are several acres of cat-tails and reeds. When the mines were in operation in the McCoy Mountains, northeast of Dos Palmas, a roadhouse was kept near the spring, and in those days Hotel Dos Palms was a popular stopping place for the desert rat, or prospector. The spring is of fair quality, slightly sulphurous and rather warm, but is considered good in a region as dry as that to the north of the Salton Basin.

Although the summers in the Salton Basin are almost unbearably hot, the spring, fall and winter are almost ideal, and this, coupled with the fact that it is one of the most healthful spots on earth, brings many into this region, who, once falling under its spell, find it hard to leave "The Land Below the Sea."

The Mud Hills, showing erosion of the clay formation.

In Shavers Canyon, on the road from Mecca to Blythe.

Government Experiment Station, near the Salton Sea.

The Salton Sea.

Hand Lamp for Autoists.

[Popular Mechanics:] A small electric lamp, which is carried on the back of the hand, has been designed for use at night by automobile drivers. The habit of holding out the hand when about to stop or turn a corner is almost instinctive with every motorist, but in the dark such a signal may be wholly invisible. This lamp is worn like a wrist watch, except that it is fastened by an elastic to the back of the hand instead of to the wrist. It is equipped with a ruby bullseye, which is sure to attract attention. The words "safety first" are cut into the face of the lamp around the bullseye.

Lighter Blades on Airplanes.

[Popular Mechanics:] In view of the fact that American airmen with the expeditionary force in Mexico have had much trouble with wooden propellers because of the intense heat in the region in which they have been operating, an effort is now being made to provide metal propellers. One advantage which they possess is that they will not splinter. A prominent airplane company in the East has received for experimental purposes a two-blade propeller made of solid aluminum alloy, which is said to be lighter than wood.

The Neglected Plant Foods. By Thomas C. Wallace.

AS NOTED in a previous paper, sulphur is one of the primary elements of plant growth, being actually necessary to protoplasm, which is the physical basis of life, or the starting point of the plant's life as far as we are able to observe it. Sulphur is so thoroughly diffused through all soils, in combination with so many bases, that it would seem unnecessary to apply it to any farm soils, yet we find that the same remark may be made of some other substances we find necessary to utilize as fertilizers. Nearly all commercial fertilizers contain sulphur in the compound of sulphuric acid with lime and sometimes other bases. All ordinary superphosphates and acidulated or dissolved bone have approximately from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. sulphuric acid in their composition. It is not in them as free sulphuric acid, or at least not to any great extent, unless the superphosphates are very carelessly or imperfectly prepared, or larger amounts of sulphuric acid are used than the bases of the phosphate are able to accommodate. In the superphosphate and dissolved bone, however, the combination of sulphuric acid is with lime, forming a sulphate of lime otherwise called gypsum. A pure gypsum has about 20 per cent. water, 46 per cent. sulphuric acid and 33 per cent. lime, and it is the joining of the sulphuric acid with the extra lime of the bone or rock-phosphate which frees the phosphoric acid of the bone or rock, leaving it more soluble to the plant or soil.

Good and Bad Effects of Sulphur.

As superphosphates and dissolved bone have not been found to be harmful in a general way to plants or soils, and as they contain such a large amount of sulphuric acid, we have before us evidence that sulphur compounds are not necessarily harmful to the plant or soil. Also we often find that applications of gypsum on a large scale are beneficial to some classes of soil, and seemingly to some kinds of plants. But it must be noted that an excess of sulphates in the soil, or rather in some soils, produces a condition liable to inhibit the development of plant roots, some soils seeming to stiffen perceptibly under a condition of excessive sulphates. Also, from the decomposition of sulphates poisonous compounds, gases, etc., may evolve which directly destroy vegetation. These difficulties can usually be readily overcome by a thorough cultivation and airing of the soil and a further application of carbonate of lime. Soils which are allowed to become dense, hardened and impervious to air, if kept wet, will exhibit the bad effects of accumulated sulphates.

There are special bacteria and microscopic fungi that decompose sulphates and reduce them to the element of sulphur. These are more conspicuous in marine investigations; they are also observed in bogs and morasses in which water lies stagnant. On the other hand, the formation of proteids in plants, and their movements through the plant in life, require the presence of sulphuric acid, which even enters into the proteid compounds. Sulphuric acid is a powerful excitant of plant growth and plant assimilation. The large amount of oxygen it contains, over 50 per cent., may readily account for this stimulatory action. It must be looked upon as one of the elements of fertilizing and always taken into consideration. It has been found to be detrimental to the best quality in some productions, so that purified superphosphates are produced containing not more than 2 or 3 per cent. sulphuric acid. If, then, we have a soil which is harmed in any way by a large amount of gypsum we must be cautious in applying our phosphates to choose them carrying the smallest possible amount of sulphuric acid. This would not be so important where small amounts, say, 100, 200 or 300 pounds per acre are used, but where large quantities are used the matter must have our careful consideration if we would protect the best interests of our crop.

Sodium Compounds.

Soda occurs in the soil in several compounds, with sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, chlorine and silica mostly, and in all these it is useful to the plants directly or indirectly as a soil improver. Like all other soluble salts these soda compounds help the physical condition of the soil by tending to make it friable and prevent puddling of the colloid clays. Common salt, or chloride of sodium, has been more extensively used for this purpose than any of the other compounds, but it is not practical to use it freely for such operations, as its overuse is harmful to some classes of plants. All who have had experience in arid and alkaline soils are aware of the harmful action of an overabundance of carbonate of soda, usually termed black alkali. Carbonate of soda is white, but when colored by the humic acids of the soil it appears as dark as so-called black alkali. Sulphate of soda and chloride of soda are termed the white alkalis, and their accumulation in the soil must be very extensive before they are harmful. Within bounds these salts are beneficial to the soil, partly from a physical standpoint and partly from supplying soluble plant food.

The Influence of Alkalis.

There is reason to believe that soluble alkaline salts pass in and out of the plant by way of the root, and this seems more pronounced in the matter of soda than of any other, as, for instance, potash. The residue of soda ash left from burning plants is less as the plants grow older, though the relative proportions of the ingredients of the ashes of the plant vary at different stages of growth. The conclusion is warranted from this alone that the inorganic saline matters of the plant are ejected by the roots into the soil. Owing to this excretion of inorganic substances in the soil, trees standing for many years become sickened from the accumulation of these substances along their roots so that they are unable to put out little tender feeding rootlets and form the root hairs, as these are destroyed by the concentration of the soluble salts ejected and rejected by the plant. This is particularly the case where there is not a thorough and complete irrigation of the whole soil to diffuse these substances through the soil so that they may be made harmless by joining with other soil substances which would neutralize them. It will be observed that several years of drouth causes quite a variety of disturbances to develop in orchard trees, and the difficulty is often removed by a thorough breaking up of the drouth so that the soil becomes completely drenched. In such cases cures are occasionally effected by a very thorough irrigation of the soil. Again, partial cures result from deep plowing so as to effect a pruning of the root system and at the same time a more thorough mixing of the whole soil for a considerable depth. The good effects of the subsoil plow are often noticed in this connection. Where plants are fed their nitrogen almost entirely from nitrate of soda, and the drainage is not strong and perfect in the soil, after a time there is an accumulation of soda compounds about the roots as above described, the soda being taken into the plant acting as a carrier or translocator of other substances, and retiring into the root to be ejected into soil. An accumulation of sodium salts in the soil causes the plants to take up large quantities of silica, for which they do not seem to have any special use in their productions. This silica accumulates in perennial plants and trees to the point sometimes of hardening and partially clogging the cell walls so that the movement of compounds and metabolism is retarded. The result is a sort of dormancy of the tree which lives without seeming to flourish. This sometimes proceeds to an excessive degree so that the clogging results in the death of the higher parts of the tree.

Soda and Potash.

In a former issue I referred to the fact that the properties of these two alkaline salts, soda and potash, suggested that they were more or less interchangeable in plants, and that this idea, while strongly argued by some investigators, has been as strongly combated by others. That both these salts act as translocators in plants seems undoubted, but soda appears to pass out of the plant to a much greater extent and far more freely than potash. Soda does not, to the same extent as potash, enter into the produce of the plant, and potash is therefore far more essential to a plant than soda. Some plants can flourish seemingly without soda, but careful examination of the plant or its produce generally shows that some of its peculiarities are increased by the presence or absence of soda. In the application of fertilizers, then, we have to deal with soda as a requisite plant food which we are not obliged to apply to the soil, but we must nevertheless take it into consideration in studying the processes of the feeding of our plants, because all soils contain more or less sodium in some compounds, and it is a very easily soluble base. Some of the potash salts used for fertilizers contain some soda, and here again we are obliged to take it into consideration. Nitrate of soda, as I have already said, is a combination in which the weight of soda far exceeds the nitrogen, and is very considerable, so we must keep in mind the possible action of soda on the plant when we use this material for fertilization.

FIELD NOTES.

When meat is high it is nice to be assured by the investigators that young or "bob" veal is fully digestible, and a good and harmless food. To use their words—"the experiments indicate that the general opinion that young veal is a common cause of digestive disturbance, or fails to digest as thoroughly as similar foods, is not justified."

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It is more than twelve years since malnutrition was defined as the basic cause of so-called mottle leaf, or paling of citrus trees. Today the United States Department of Agriculture announces that the definition has been proven correct, with the usual exceptions, which are mostly based on the result of inhibition which in the end comes to the same thing.

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Under irrigation alfalfa takes about 50 per cent. more water in arid soils than the grains or potatoes. The exception to this is buckwheat.

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Purple raspberries do not belong to a distinct species, but originate as hybrids of the black-cap and the red raspberry. To tell yellow raspberry plants from either the purple or red sorts we may be guided by the absence of red on the leaves and young canes.

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In Montana it has been found that four pasturing heifers a year can be well pastured on spring-seeded pasture, if the grass is allowed to average about ten inches growth before the cattle are turned on it. About two and a half cows to the acre also proved satisfactory. In Idaho as high as three cows were pastured to the acre for three years, but the average was not much above the Montana tests.

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In Brazil they have demonstrated that, with plenty of organic matter in the soil, applications of acid phosphate do not quickly go back into insoluble form, and are payingly beneficial, but in soils poor in humus and other organic matter the phosphates applied did not give full value owing to the reversion noted.

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The use of ground rock-phosphate, so strongly advocated and urged by Dr. Hopkins of Illinois, seems to have received quite a jolt from the Indiana experimental tests. They claim to have found that the acid phosphate gives seven times greater profit for the dollar invested.

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Among the strongest claims for the use of gypsum for cultivated soils is that it supplies the sulphur to aid the development of chlorophy or green matter in the plant and the lime to offset acidity resulting from decomposing organic matter and mineral in the soil.

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IN AND ABOUT THE SALTON BASIN.

A Wonderful Land. By Stephen H. Willard.

LAKE In the desert! Nor is it the food was finally checked. Then the sea opened into the main gorge just at that at a depression of about thirty feet below mocking fantasy of the mirage that is began to recede again, until its present polar, and with great presence of mind, Ace level. Native fan palms grow near spread before us as we look down in- boundaries were reached, some forty miles he turned into it just as the water rose about to the bottom of this strange desert basin. long and twelve across, with the water the bed of the wagon. As these floats surface some 235 feet below sea level.

FAMOUS FEATS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Marvels of Mind. By a Special Contributor.

IN THE Sistine Chapel in Rome the choir was chanting the famous "Miserere," by Allegri, the copying of which was forbidden by the church under pain of excommunication. In a corner of the chapel a boy of 14 listened with trained ear, greedily devouring a jealously-guarded piece repeated twice. In his room the tone pictures transmitted to Mozart's brain were recalled accurately and transcribed upon paper. The next day he sang the "Miserere" at a concert, accompanying himself on a harpsichord. All Rome, including the Pope, was astounded. His Holiness sent for him and, instead of excommunicating him, heaped honors upon Mozart, so extraordinary was the feat regarded.

In England Samuel Wesley reproduced from memory after a lapse of twenty-five years an oratorio covering upward of 300 closely written pages which he had composed early in life. He stated that he saw the score in his "mind's eye" as accurately as if it lay before him.

Von Bulow could give a piano recital every day for a month and repeat no number, and all from memory.

John Milton, it is said, could repeat Homer in Greek almost without break, and Macaulay, when a boy, memorized Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," during an afternoon call with his father and, on his return home, repeated canto after canto of it to his mother until her patience and strength were exhausted. At one period of his life Macaulay declared that if by some miracle of vandalism all the extant copies of the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Paradise Lost" were destroyed, he would undertake to reproduce them both from memory. Once, while waiting in a Cambridge coffee house he read two poems in a newspaper—read them only once—and without thinking of them again for years, repeated them without the change of a word.

We know that the 10,000 verses of the Rig-Veda have for 3000 years been accurately preserved in the memories of the Brahmins, and that not one Brahmin alone, but thousands can today recite it word for word. Thousands of Mohammedans know the Koran by heart.

Cyrus was reputed to be able to call the name of every soldier in his army and Caesar could call thousands of his men by name. Themistocles could call the name of every one of the 20,000 citizens of Athens, and Seneca could repeat 2000 proper names in the order in which they had been given to him. He was also able to recite 200 verses read to him for the first time by as many different persons.

Michaelangelo had on his lips the greater part of the poetry of Dante and Petrarch and Galileo could repeat most of Ariosto, Petrarch and Berni. Justus Leipsius knew Tacitus by heart and could repeat any passage called for. Locke states that Pascal knew the whole of the Bible by heart. Leibnitz, even in old age, could repeat nearly all the poetry of Virgil, word for word. Saunderson knew by heart Horace's odes, Cicero's "Offices," and a large part of Juvenal and Persius. Porson, the great English scholar, declared that he could repeat Smollett's "Roderick Random" from beginning to end.

That Italian prodigy of learning, Ignatius de Rosal, made the boast that if any one could repeat a line from any of the four great poets of Italy, he would follow it by reciting a hundred lines following in due order of succession; and on a trial being made he actually accomplished the feat.

William Lyon, an itinerant actor in Edinburgh, once wagered that on the next day at rehearsal he could repeat the whole of the "Daily Advertiser," and, although drunk the night before, he achieved this feat.

Prof. Lawson, an English authority on the Bible, declared that if the Scriptures were lost, he could, with the exception of a few chapters in the Old Testament, restore them all. Byron knew his own works by heart. Ben Jonson not only knew his own works by heart, but entire books that he had read. Thomas Fuller, the great English divine, once undertook, after walking from Temple Bar, in London, to the farthest end of Cheapside, to repeat on his return the inscriptions on all the signs in their order, both backward and forward, a feat which he triumphantly accomplished.

The seventeenth century furnishes two instances of marvelous memories. The first is that of an Italian scholar, Antonio da Marco Magliabecchi, librarian of Cosmos III, Grand Duke of Florence. Magliabecchi was the literary prodigy of his time. Royalty and other distinguished personages paid tribute to his wonderful learning. His contemporaries have said that his memory was so prodigious that he was able to retain verbatim most of the contents of his "multitudinous books." A comparatively recent writer, too, has declared that he could name all the authors that had written upon any subject, giving the name of the book, the words, and often the page. This is doubtless exaggeration. But, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the number of books on any subject was much fewer then than now. Besides this, there are two stories that have come down to us from Magliabecchi's time that give color to its truth.

On one occasion a gentleman from Florence desired to test Magliabecchi's memory and ascertain for himself whether the wonderful stories told were truth or fiction. He gave him a manuscript to read; then, some days after its return, pretending to have lost it, he asked Magliabecchi to recall it, which it is said he did with remarkable exactness. At another time the Grand Duke asked if he could procure for him a certain book, one that was particularly scarce, "marked four R's rarissimus," as Dominie Sampson would have described it. Immediately came the response: "No, sire; it is impossible. Your Highness's treasury would not buy it for you, for there is but one in the world; that is in the Grand Signor's library at Constantinople and is the seventh book on the right as you go in."

Contemporary with Magliabecchi was Rev. Dr. John Wallis. It is not, however, as a theologian that Wallis is remembered, but as a mathematician. In mathematical history he ranks as the greatest of Newton's precursors. He was started on his mathematical career by reading Oughtred's "Clavis Mathematica," but the special bent of his genius came from Torricelli's writings on the "Method of Inviasibles." To this he applied the "Arithmetica Infinitorium," which has been ranked by competent authorities as "the most stimulating work so far published in England." Here he makes the successful attempt to solve a number of the more simple problems of the calculus by the summation of series to infinity. The work had a great influence. Newton read it, while an undergraduate, and from it immediately derived his binomial formula. The power of concentration and memory were both very strong with Wallis. It is said that he could, in the dark, perform arithmetical operations such as multiplication, division and extraction of roots to forty places. He relates that in "February, 1671, he proposed to himself by night in bed (at the request of a foreigner) a number of fifty-three places, and found its square root to twenty-seven terms; and that without even writing down the number he dictated the result from memory twenty days afterward."

One of the most marvelous of memories was that of Leonard Euler. Euler was a native of Basle, but spent the most of his life in St. Petersburg. He was born in 1707 and died in 1783. He was educated at the University of Basle. He early gave evidence that he possessed unusual mental abilities, and when but 19 years old ranked second in a contest for a prize offered by the Paris Academy for the best treatise on the masting of ships. In 1730 he went to St. Petersburg as professor of physics, but gave up his professorship after three years for a place in the St. Petersburg Academy. From this time the special field of his labors was in mathematics. The results he attained are most astounding. More than half of the forty-six quarto volumes of mathematics published by the Academy between 1727 and 1783 were from his pen. At his death he left more than 200 manuscript treatises.

In the later years of his life he was almost totally blind. Then, and probably earlier, he carried in his memory a table of the first six powers of "series of natural numbers up to 100." It is related that on one occasion two of his students attempted to calculate a converging series. As they progressed they found disagreement in their results. These differed by a unit at the fiftieth figure. The question was referred to Euler, who decided to make the calculation. He did this mentally, and his result was found to be correct.

Condorcet has paid high tribute to his memory. "It is well known," he says, "to all who have the slightest tincture of mathematics that there exist in the modern analysis (and Euler himself greatly multiplied the number) formulae of a common and almost daily application. These he had almost daily present in his mind, and repeated in conversation with such readiness and accuracy that D'Alembert, who saw him in Berlin, spoke of his power in this respect as scarcely credible to any but an eyewitness. His faculty in carrying on arithmetical computations without the aid of writing was, it possible, still more astonishing. But it was not only in mathematics that Euler was a prodigy of memory. He was well read in general literature, and was an excellent classical scholar. It is said that he knew his favorite Virgil so well that he could repeat the "Aeneid" from beginning to end without hesitation, and indicate the first and last line of every page of the edition which he used."

The American botanist Asa Gray could instantly recall the names of 25,000 plants.

Wonderful feats of memory have been performed by men of no learning. Jedediah Buxton, an illiterate peasant, could tramp over a piece of ground and tell its contents in square feet or inches as accurately as if he had measured it with a chain. Being asked suddenly in a field how many cubical eighths of an inch there are in a triangular body whose three sides are, respectively, 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,738 yards, and 54,965 yards, he gave the exact solution, within an hour or so.

The great chess players perform wonderful feats of memory. On January 26, 1901, Harry N. Pillsbury visited Kansas City, where he played twelve games of chess and three games of checkers with local devotees of those games. The games were, of course, carried on simultaneously. Pillsbury, sitting with his back to the boards, the moves of the players were called out to him. He would immediately call back the name of his own piece, specifying on which of the sixty-four squares it was to be placed, and won every game. In Chicago in 1900 Pillsbury played sixteen simultaneous games blindfolded in four hours and fifty-five minutes, winning twelve, drawing three and losing one.

This expert played against as many as twenty-two different boards at the same time without seeing a single board and won a majority of the games. Seated with his back to the other players and constantly smoking a big cigar he was apparently able to visualize and to remember twenty-two different pictures, in each of which thirty-two chessmen are being changed about in an infinite variety of combinations. Just what this means may be realized in view of the computation that there are 318,979-564,000 ways of playing the first four moves on each side of the board.

Other masters of the chess-board, like Frank James Marshall and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, have also done wonderful things. In Berlin some years ago O. S. Bernstein carried on seventy-five games simultaneously with all the boards in sight. Pillsbury has carried on as many as fifty-eight simultaneous games with the boards in sight.

The painter Horace Vernet had a remarkable memory for color and line, and could do a portrait from memory.

M. Hue, the traveler, said that if he were dropped from the clouds blindfolded and fell into any part of China he would instantly know it by the smell, and "tasters" are able to determine the age and quality of liquors by a mental process in which tastes stored up in the brain cells are compared with that in hand.

Startled by a Ghost.

SURPRISING DISCOVERY MADE IN A GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

It has been pointed out more than once that Aaron Burr, whose perplexing figure is seen in a romantic and again in a sinister light, is one of the most permanently interesting in American history. There are many stories about the brilliant but misguided man that have the fascination of romantic legend

It seems that after the death of Alexander Hamilton the feeling against Burr was so intense that New York was no safe place for him. He was obliged to go into hiding until he could set sail for Philadelphia. On the evening before he was to leave New York a party was given by one of his friends. Among the guests was a Mrs. Brum, wife of Capt. Brum of the man-of-war Saratoga, and a close friend of the host.

One of the simple amusements of the time at such social gatherings was the game of hide-and-seek. To give zest to the game, Mrs. Brum, who was more familiar with the house than the rest of the company, decided to hide in the guest chamber, a room unknown to the others, that was reached by a private stairway.

Slipping out of the drawing-room, she made her way up the dark staircase. She opened the door of the room softly. It was to all appearances empty, and quite dark, except for the dim light of the moon as it came in between the half-drawn curtains. The rich old furnishings made the place look gloomy and shadowy.

The lady hesitated a moment on the threshold, for she thought she heard a noise within. But all was quiet. She entered, and closed the door behind her. As she did so, she heard an inarticulate sound, as of some one trying to speak. She turned quickly in alarm.

Sitting bolt upright within the white-curtained bed was a figure—a small, shrunken figure, staring and frightened as a hunted hare.

A scream from Mrs. Brum and a heavy fall brought the company to her side. She was found fainting on the stairway. Trying to explain what she had seen, she pointed to the room above. The host excitedly assured her that she must have imagined it all, and did his best to quiet the curiosity of his friends. As he stooped over Mrs. Brum to help her to her feet, he whispered a word in her ear that made her start. She controlled herself, however, and made no sign, for a guest could not betray her host's secret.

With a woman's tact she turned the affair off lightly. She had found herself in a dark room, had tripped and fallen, so she told the company. She said it was nothing, and begged that the festivities be continued.

Not one of the gay company that night suspected their host, or knew that before sunrise the next morning a fugitive stealthily crept down the same stairway where Mrs. Brum had ventured, and boarded a ship waiting in the harbor to save him from an indignant people. The vision in the bed was Aaron Burr.

Band Saw Imbedded in Log.

The breaking of saws in sawmills is not uncommon, but the performance of a band saw in a St. Louis plant when it broke recently marked that accident as unusual. According to the Popular Mechanics Magazine, the saw which was being used to cut a large log snapped when it struck a spike imbedded in the wood. The band was traveling at a great speed and one end of it entered the side of the log and emerged at the end several inches away. Calculations showed that the portion of the saw which had been broken off measured eight feet four inches. The two ends which project from the pierced timber have a combined length of four feet eight inches, which leaves three feet eight inches of saw imbedded in the wood. Since the points at which the band of steel entered and emerged are considerably less than three feet apart, the hidden portion of the saw must be curved in the log.

His Last Lottery.

[Yonkers Statesman:]—"Have you taken any chance in a lottery since we were married, dear?" asked the sweet young thing.

"No; that was the last one," was the cold reply of the husband.

[Judge:] He: The speaker was very epigrammatic.

She: Why, I thought he was highly educated.

CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Real Life by the Great Western Sea.

Down near Newport Beach a number of surveyors have been working, supposed to be for the Salt Lake Railroad heading for Newport Harbor.

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Secretary Lane wants some 6,000,000 acres of oil lands and another piece of mineral land leased so as to unlock oil and potash resources for use in the manufactures of the country.

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Ed O. Sanders has been driving a jitney bus up at San Luis Obispo at $2.50 a day. Then came a big school of smelts into the waters of the bay, and he turned from jitney-bus driver to fisherman, scooping in the little fish at the rate of five tons a day, worth $700. In ten days he cleaned up $7000 off of the smelts.

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At San Diego the municipal pier has been completed, adding to the facilities of that harbor.

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The Santa Ana Valley Walnut Growers' Association has started a movement to put sulf walnuts into a pool for the coming year.

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L. C. Johnson is a Pomona Valley agriculturist who has about 500,000 cabbage plants growing, and he expects to be crowned the cabbage king of Southern California.

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Redondo Beach, having recently completed a municipal pier costing $125,000, has now completed a boat landing on the south side of the pier.

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Agriculturists in the Palo Verde mesa have made application to divert 1100 second cubic feet of water from the Colorado River to irrigate 90,000 acres of land.

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In Ventura county bean growers are studying the project to convert bean straw into paper. It is said to make an excellent fiber, and in these days of dear paper the industry should do well.

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February 11, 1889, in a little room at No. 348 South Main street, a new bank was opened. At the end of the first year its books showed 1152 depositors, and resources of $321,744. Today this bank is known as the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company with 100,000 depositors and resources of more than $54,000,000. It is the largest savings bank west of Chicago.

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A Porterville orange grower claims a net price for oranges for the season 1916-1917. From his fourteen-acre property he has shipped 3700 packed boxes of fruit averaging $2.18¾ a box. This leaves a net profit above $400 per acre.

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The Imperial Valley is promised a new agricultural industry by a company of New York and Arizona capitalists who propose to grow in the valley the Guayule rubber plant.

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Wide-awake people of Riverside are moving for a new national park to comprise Palm Springs Canyon, Andreas Canyon and Cathedral Canyon with their natural palm groves, and the romantic San Jacinto Mountain country.

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The Pacific Glass Casket Company has representatives in Los Angeles studying an opening for the erection of a large factory in the vicinity of the city. The plant when completed will employ upward of 500 men.

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Wasco, in the San Jacinto Valley, recently held the first farm-center auction sale of fat hogs and other farm stock ever held in Kern county.

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Riverside county had more than $9,000,000 worth of orchard and farm products grown there during the year 1916. Oranges, of course, lead and lemons follow with about 15 per cent. of the value of the year's products.

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The Lemon Heights Citrus Association was recently organized at Upland with thirty-three lemon growers controlling about 400 acres of excellent citrus property.

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San Diego is in the limelight again with the first radio telegraphic communication between an airplane in flight and a land receiving station. This was accomplished at the North Island army aviation school.

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At East Seventh street and Central avenue in Los Angeles, excavating is in progress for the great union terminal group of buildings to be constructed there. The total investment will be $10,000,000.

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The concrete highway from Wasco to the Lost Hills oil fields is about completed. It is the intention to extend it to Paso Robles.

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Since El Segundo was incorporated as a city over sixty houses have been begun.

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Whale-killing is a regular pastime down at Long Beach. John D. Loop killed a big whale which yielded six tons of whale tenderloin, a delicacy very popular at the beach, and which tends to reduce the high cost of living.

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At Claremont early in February a reception was given by Mrs. George N. Hamilton in honor of her mother, Mrs. Charles Calhoun, who had reached the age of 92 years. Cyrus Parsons, a guest, was also past 92, and Joshua Seymour, a third guest, was over 90.

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Early in February, although oranges from the Pomona district were moving rather slowly, ranchers were paying out about $600 a day for pickers and packers.

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The Union Oil Company of California is offering 73 cents spot cash per barrel for the entire production of the Independent Oil Producers' Agency, an advance of 23 cents over the price paid last fall.

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The Register of the local Land Office in Los Angeles has received a copy of the Ferris land law, which allows homestead entrymen to take up 640 acres of the public domain for grazing purposes.

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A new amusement center for children's playgrounds is to be opened at the corner of Third and Utah streets.

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Torrance is to get another big factory, the ground having been staked out for its construction for use of the American System of Reinforcing Corporation of Chicago, which intends to have its western plant at that place.

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The Methodists connected with the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church are enjoying their new house of worship at the corner of Twenty-second street and Union avenue. It cost $45,000.

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The war and the blockade of Greece have prevented the shipping of magnesite to the United States. The result has been that the Porterville district has jumped into the limelight with a product of this mineral valued at about $10,000 a day.

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The Cunard steamer line has let a contract to the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company for the building of six steel freight steamers, the cost of which will run over $4,000,000.

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At Pomona, Billy Schureman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, undertook to boost a big pumpkin grown near Pomona up in the Chamber of Commerce office, with the result that he sprained his back and was laid up for days. The pumpkin is as big as a washtub.

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At a polo game at Riverside the local team won the victory over the San Mateo team recently. This is the second game played between the two teams, and the Southland boys swiped both victories from their northern rivals.

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Rush orders have been received from Washington to hurry up the erection of the kelp-treating plant being erected at Santa Barbara. Remaining bids on the buildings are asked, which will total from $50,000 to $75,000.

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Los Angeles is always first in every good move, and so it was scarcely news when an organization was started here the other day to promote the formation of a naval militia. Capt. Williams of the battleship Oregon presented in the most effective manner the need of the Pacific Coast for naval protection. E. L. Doheny, with his usual liberality, started the ball rolling with a subscription of $10,000.

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Under the authority of the special act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, the President recently signed a proclamation adding nearly 50,000 acres to the Whitman National Forest, Oregon, being situated on the divide between the John Day, Powder and Burnt rivers. Over 4000 acres consist of timber lands, carrying a total estimated stand of 46,000,000 feet.

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A press bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey under date of February, 1917, gives details of the notable tungsten deposit near Bishop, in the Owens Valley, California. Tungsten ore was first found there in August, 1913, and reports come out from time to time of important developments in this district.

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Another government wireless plant connecting the United States with its insular possessions has been completed at Tutuila, placing the United States and the Samoan Islands in direct communication. The Samoan station connects at Honolulu, where a great plant communicates with San Diego and from there to the rest of the world.

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A newly-formed company has submitted to the Board of Trustees of McKittrick the proposition to lay pipes through the streets to furnish natural gas for illuminating purposes.

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The Board of Trustees of Lordsburg College have decided to erect a $60,000 building during the coming summer for administration purposes. It is to be the center of a group of buildings to come.

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At Chino, the San Antonio Orange Growers' Association is reported about to erect a deciduous fruit canning factory. This is the outcome of a movement started about a year ago but postponed because of the difficulty of securing building material. The cost will be between $40,000 and $50,000, and the plant will employ from 275 to 350 hands. The purpose is to put up deciduous fruits and vegetables, particularly tomatoes. From all accounts of market conditions, the enterprise should pay.

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After six months of constant work, the Canada boulevard has been completed, inspected and accepted by the city of Glendale. This piece of good roadway is 4000 feet long, running from Verdugo road to Wabaso avenue, and cost $54,000.

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An important transaction in real estate is reported from Pasadena, involving the transfer of Bowen Court, one of the largest bungalow courts in Southern California. The owner receives in trade a twenty-acre orange grove in Upland. The Pasadena property was put in at $85,000, and the grove at $65,000, the balance being paid in cash.

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A real estate deal recently put through in Los Angeles involves the transfer of a ten-room residence on Dorchester near Western avenue at $10,000 for six lots on Palm drive, Altadena, valued at $6000.

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Real estate in Los Angeles city shows quite an improved movement. West Seventh street is particularly active. On this thoroughfare two important transfers have been recently made. In one of the deals the Formosa apartments on Hollywood boulevard went for the southeast corner of West Seventh street and Burlington avenue. The value of the improvements in the apartments is given at $65,000, the land at $36,000, and the furnishings at $18,000. The Seventh street property went at $65,000. The other West Seventh street transfer consisted of 50x140 feet cornering on Bonnie Brae.

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A good deal of activity is manifested in Pomona real estate, particularly in citrus groves. One five-acre grove on the Foothill boulevard near Claremont was traded for a fifteen-acre alfalfa ranch near Arlington and a business lot at the same place. The consideration in the entire deal totaled $25,500. Another five-acre grove near by was exchanged for a residence on Garey avenue at a total estimate of $20,000. A St. Louis man planked down $40,000 cash for a twenty-acre grove near Upland. The seller offered to take the crop on the trees for $10,000, but the eastern man wanted more. These are but a few of the deals put through in orange property near Pomona since the turn of the year.

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Sugar-beet planting is being rushed rapidly at Oxnard. It is believed that 1917 will see the largest acreage of sugar beets ever planted there. The American beet-sugar factory has contracts already for 26,000 acres, an increase of 8000 over last year.

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When City Auditor Myers of the city of Los Angeles the other day counted the actual cash in the city treasury he found $6,401,521.99.

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A couple of weeks ago a ship sailed from San Francisco carrying 25,000 barrels of wine to New York. This is the largest shipment of California wine ever made since the industry was started. The total shipment represents 1,250,000 gallons. If sent overland by train it would load 420 cars, or ten good trains.

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The other day there arrived in Los Angeles two men from Lindsay, Cal., and deposited in the First National Bank of this city irrigation bonds of the district amounting to $1,250,000. The entire issue was bought by these two men, who will put them on the market for the public in small amounts.

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A large real estate deal is reported from Beaumont, involving a total consideration of $35,000. The Knowlton ranch, consisting of 100 acres mostly seeded to alfalfa, down in Orange county, is traded for a sixteen-acre orange, lemon and walnut place at Beaumont. The Knowlton ranch is valued at $25,000 and the Beaumont place at $20,000.

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Santa Monica is putting itself in the limelight as an excellent location for a great tourist hotel.

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The Sunset Carbon Company, with a capital stock of $75,000, has been organized at Whittier for the manufacture of carbon for electric uses.

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The Long Beach Tuna Canning Company has ordered five additional boats to add to its fleet for the next albacore season.

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The Balfour-Guthrie Company is preparing to plant its Imperial Valley tract of 10,000 acres to cotton this year.

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The Del Rey Canning Company of San Pedro is reported to be about to start a plant at Hueneme to put up tomatoes and other vegetables.

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The Ralphs Grocery Company has just purchased a site at Pasadena avenue and Avenue 26 on which to build another grocery store to add to the chain of that company.

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The Carlson Hand Laundry has secured a site on the south side of Third street, between Flower and Hope, 45x120 feet, in which they intend to house their establishment. The consideration is given at $22,500.

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Ten acres of Valencia oranges near Fullerton are reported sold for a consideration of $20,500, and a ten-acre grove planted to oranges and walnuts is reported sold to a recent arrival from Michigan.

The Cossacks' Plan.

[Manchester Guardian:] It is said that after the great Turkish defeat at Sarikamysh a Russian officer met a party of 500 captured Turks being brought in by fifteen smiling Cossacks. There was something obviously the matter with the prisoners, their hands were all mysteriously occupied.

The officer hailed the Cossack in charge and asked:

"Have you got a dancing class there, or what?"

The Cossack grinned more broadly and replied:

"Well, you see, excellency, there's more than 500 of them, and only fifteen of us, so there was a chance they might be up to something if we weren't careful. So before we started we sent 'round and cut off all their hooks, belts and trouser buttons. Now they've got their hands full and it's no use their trying to bolt."

STRAWBERRY PEAK IN MIDWINTER SNOW.

A January Hike. By Evelyn McDowell.

MANY days of rainy, uncertain weather had almost compelled us to abandon hope of our long-planned hike to the deep snow. But when, the very afternoon before we were due to depart, the sun showed decided symptoms of staying a while, and all the stars come out to wink at us in the evening, last-minute preparations were hastily made. Snow in Southern California holds magnetic attraction for healthy youth, and occasions to frolic in it are not to be lightly passed by.

So the morning, clear and crisp, found us in the arroyo above Pasadena, where the live oaks stood out in relief against the prevailing tone of gray. Even the sycamores were almost leafless. But the floor of the canyon was softened by coverings of tawny maple leaves and vivid emerald grass, while every brown rock was upholstered with velvety moss or decorated with bright-colored lichens, and on the canyonsides were rich tapestries of ferns of various species, polypodia being especially abundant. Never before had we seen such a lavish display of these rock ferns. Dainty white toothwort, always one of the first flowers to welcome the spring, had already arrived on the scene.

The water, so brown and quiet in summer, now slipped by with a little more energy, and its color was light green, with a hint of amber. In still pools its surface was dappled with suplight and shadow. The stream had assumed its winter proportions, and though by no means at flood it compelled us to find new crossings and at times to clamber along unaccustomed banks or over scattered boulders in order to avoid getting our feet wet. Later on we would wade through snow and water with calm indifference, but near the beginning of a hike we are always absurdly particular.

After we had left the canyon and were climbing the hills we began to see on the mountains round about traces of the snow we were seeking. On the long bulk of Sister Elsie, stretching southwestward, patches of white lay in the shady places, and Mt. Lowe, San Gabriel and Disappointment, to the east, were snowcapped. When we had climbed still higher, transcending its neighbor mountains northward rose the rounded point of Strawberry Peak like a gigantic berry heaped with powdered sugar. Also, strips and patches of snow lay in the shadows along the trail.

But this was nothing compared with the familiarity we gained in a get-together conference with the snow next day. After an evening of games, stunts, Virginia reel, etc., in the room with the big rock balcony and fireplace, and a night of slumber in a tent-house, we started soon after breakfast to take the "Alpine climb" up Strawberry Peak. That is, all but three of us. These three felt an urgent call to Colby's ranch, beyond the divide, and so went on ahead of the "bunch."

We all took the high trail out from camp, staying on the same side of the canyon, and it wasn't long before we were walking through snow, and balls of moist, cold whiteness began to whizz through the air, eliciting laughter and shrieks as they reached their mark. The canyonsides were shaded by spruce and live oak, but the alders near the stream were bare. We crossed the creek a few times, finally remaining on the western side, with Strawberry Peak, which was hidden from view in the neighborhood of the camp, standing white and majestic ahead of us.

We passed the new ranger's cabin, having sampled the swing hung from a high bough, and then went on, past the trails leading westward to Clear Creek and the Big Tejunga and eastward to Mt. Lowe and the west fork of the San Gabriel. Everywhere little green streams flowed quietly or cascaded among rocks or trickled down from snowbanks. Mistletoe hung its pearls on many a tree, and some of us, defying tradition, decorated our hats with lovely sprays of green leaves and white berries.

We began to climb more perceptibly, and the hills near Los Angeles came into view—Mt. Hollywood most conspicuous because of its sharp point overtopping the other eminences. Light cirrus clouds were scattering themselves over the blue. We had been trudging through snow continuously for some distance when we came to the fork where the old and new trails to Colby's separate, the latter taking a longer but more gradual climb around the shoulder of Strawberry, following the Big Tejunga, and the old way leading steeply up over the shoulder. The new way is more commonly used, and those of our party who were headed for the ranch had taken this route. But our leader, to avoid the extra distance through deep snow, counseled those of his flock who were bound for the peak to take the short steep path.

This trail was narrow, and had not been brushed out much since the new one was finished. An errant stream with discriminating taste had some time in the past chosen the lower reaches for a runway, so that we walked in a little ditch, or else bestrode it. We were pioneers over this trail since the last snowfall, and as I trudged at the head of the bunch my big mountain boots broke deep cavities in the smooth whiteness.

But after a while I discovered that some one had been before me. The surface was somewhat crusted so that the feet did not sink to the ground with every step, and a few little furred and feathered creatures had left dainty footprints. And then came bigger tracks, which I was sure were those of a mountain lion. The bookman, when I called his attention to them (perhaps he thought I was afraid the beast was lurking near ready to spring upon and devour me!) said they must be dog tracks. Great naturalists, weren't we, unable to distinguish between dog and cat tracks! When the leader, an experienced mountaineer, who had been trailing the party, changed his position to the front, he discovered the big tracks for himself and proclaimed them to be those of a mountain lion. So there!

The clouds were thickening over the big Los Angeles Valley south of us, but the canyons were clear and lovely in their dark-green and gray and white. No sign of life broke the quiet below us.

The brown branches of the trailside bushes bent with their burden of snow, forming archways under which brown birds passed noiselessly with quick flitting movements. The snow on the ground became gradually deeper, piling in occasional drifts, soft and powdery and white, with exquisite miniature crystals on its surface. In places, tiny wave-lines were delicately pencilled. To the left the deep canyon of the Big Tejunga swung around the western flank of Josephine, a sort of lean-to of Strawberry Peak, which we were ascending. Westward as far as we could see were range after range of snowy mountains. To the northwest was plainly marked the contour trail along the side of Trail Canyon leading to Iron Mountain and on up to Gleason Mountain, over which a few of us had passed on a memorable day in the preceding May.

Some of our party were straggling a considerable distance behind by this time, and as the lunch hour was drawing near the leader decided to leave a supply of sandwiches to sustain their drooping spirits in case they failed to reach the camping place. Accordingly he wrote on the box "one-half mile to coffee," and propped it up where he who climbed might easily read. Then we continued upward, occasionally eating snow to quench our thirst, though it always "called for more."

On the shoulder of Strawberry Peak Dec 31. 1916

'Comin' through the snow'

After dinner coffee and Strawberry sherbet.

Rope used for accident insurance

Looking northeast from Strawberry.

We reached the top of the shoulder and another snowy mountain world spread before us beyond the Tejunga Canyon, with the 7000-foot peak of Pacifico in the northeast. Clouds obscured many of the summits of these ranges rising from 5000 to 8000 feet, and the shadows thrust the sunlit portions into bold relief. The canyon of Mill Creek comes down from the north to join the Tejunga, and many smaller ravines enter from either side. When the proposed automobile road is put through from Pasadena to Palmdale, most of this fine mountain scenery will be revealed to motorists as they roll comfortably along the sides of Tejunga and Mill canyons.

Up here the bushes were thickly covered with powdery white which the slightest touch scattered like flying pollen. Branches stretching out their arms across the trail showered us liberally. We sank above our knees at every step, and occasionally, losing our balance, sat down gracefully though unintentionally. This didn't help to dry our clothing. But what was damp clothing in the face of a white wonderland such as that which surrounded us?

Two or three of the men had preceded the girls and the other men to the regular overnight camping place, had made a little hollow in the snow under a live oak tree, and started a tiny fire of twigs. It took considerable scurrying about to find sufficient dry wood for a fire large enough to make coffee from melted snow for twenty hungry and chilly hikers, and considerable coaxing to make the fire grow after the wood was applied. Hence, too hungry to wait, we fell

A LITTLE GIRL'S SEARCH FOR HER FATHER.

Peep O' Dawn. By A. I. Jenkins.

"YOUR father doesn't love you. He never did love you—mother says so."

Dawn did not answer. Her dark eyes, filled with unchildish agony, gazed far away beyond the daisy-starred lawn.

"If he loved you why did he leave you?" demanded her cousin relentlessly. "Millie Sullivan's papa did that way and Millie just hates him. She says he liked some one else better than her mother."

Geraldine detailed this bit of gossip with a relish quite in keeping with the hard brightness of her eyes.

"My father loved just us—mother and me," murmured Dawn faithfully, her sensitive little face flushing.

"Then why did he leave you?"

It was the unanswerable question. Geraldine often tortured her with it. Her lips quivered so that she could scarcely more than whisper the unvarying reply.

"Mother said to believe and believe and believe."

Geraldine took another tack.

"Let's go and buy some candy, Dawn. Come on, just this once."

"I can't, I—I don't want any—I mean—I can't," faltered Dawn miserably. She knew what would follow.

"You're a stingy thing. It's all my papa's money anyway and I'll tell him not to give you any more."

"No, don't Geraldine. I'm saving it for something special, honest."

"Then you've got to tell me what you're saving it for."

But Dawn's confidence had too often been betrayed. She shook her head, looking appealingly into Geraldine's unsympathetic eyes.

"I'll bet I know! It's something about your father. If you don't tell I'll say those words."

"Oh, please don't! I can't tell, Geraldine. It's very private." Dawn's voice grew sweetly dignified over the last phrase. But Geraldine cruelly shrilled forth:

"Is that my baby's face I see, or is it the Peep O' Dawn?"

Dawn shrank as from a blow, and a hurt cry escaped her. Her holy temple was profaned. These were the words her father had been wont to call in loving greeting every morning until that black day three months ago when he had left his home and not returned. Once, when Dawn's lonely little heart had longed for sympathy, she had told them reverently to Geraldine. That was soon after she came to her uncle's house to live—before she knew that there was anything but love in human hearts.

Again Geraldine began the mocking chant. Placing her hands over her ears, Dawn ran toward the house. Gearldine, her expression of triumph changing to one of injured innocence, followed as far as the front hall, where, hearing voices in the living-room, she opened the door and went in. The talk of grown-ups was likely to prove fruitful.

"Come in, dear," invited her mother fondly, "where's your cousin?"

"Oh, she's gone off mad. She's always getting mad."

"Sh—you mustn't, lovie. Dawn is such an odd child," she explained apologetically to her caller.

"Is Dawn the fair little girl with dark eyes? She looks so frail and—" the caller hesitated.

"And unhappy? Oh, my dear, we know she does. Why, Mr. Somers worries for fear she will grieve herself to death—she's his sister's child, you know. We do all we can for her and Geraldine just loves her, although I'm afraid she likes to tease her a little now and then, don't you, pettie?" Mrs. Somers stroked her daughter's hair.

"It was such a sad case. Her father disappeared—a fine physician and considered a splendid man, but I say a person never knows. His wife is sure that something happened to him. She hasn't lost faith in him for an instant, poor thing, but it certainly does look queer. The worst of it is, her little boy was born soon after, and the shock and all has nearly killed her. Their lovely home is all broken up and Dawn has been with us a month now—it's been three months since her father disappeared—and she never forgets it for a minute. You know that isn't like most children."

It was true that Dawn had not forgotten. In her room she sat gazing steadfastly at her father's picture.

"You do love us, wherever you are, don't you, dear father?" she whispered, and the loyal eyes in the picture answered, "Yes."

"My little bed was over here," she continued softly, motioning with her hand, "and your big bed and mother's was over there, and the room was so lovely with all mother's pretty things in it. And every morning when I woke up you'd say, 'Is that my baby's face I see, or is it the Peep o' Dawn?' Mother told me after you went away that that is why I was named Dawn. She said you started to say it when I was a wee baby."

Dawn laid her head with the soft curls falling around it, over on her arm for a moment and sobs shook the little frame; then she straightened up to finish her talk with father.

"And we were always going to have my bed put in my own room, weren't we, father dear, but you said you were afraid you couldn't wake up without Dawn. But when mother whispered the secret about the little baby that was coming and said I might tell you, then we knew who would have the little bed, didn't we? Only you never saw the little baby, and he is so sweet."

She placed the photograph carefully back on the dresser and going to the closet brought out a box that jingled as she carried it. Emptying its contents on the bed, for the hundredth time she counted her money. Only not as it is usually counted. She said:

"Three great big pieces, one not quite so big, four pieces of tiny ones and ten littler than the one not quite so big. I thought I'd wait until I have more but I guess I won't."

She took down her brown velvet coat and velvet bonnet to match—they were father's favorites because they were just the color of her eyes, he said—put them gravely on and arranged her curls primly before the mirror. Placing her money in a little purse that hung by a chain around her neck, she walked down the steps and out at the front door.

No one saw the little figure. No one noted her in all that weary walk to the railway station. When the train steamed noisily in and she mingled with the people getting aboard, no one doubted her association with some older traveler and she passed unquestioned to a seat. Even the conductor's practiced eye failed to discern in her a solitary passenger, supposing the fat man at her side to be her father. The fat man at her side considered her an overflow from the seat across the aisle, and so Dawn rode unchallenged, journeying to seek her father.

It was late afternoon when she alighted from the train. She had grown very hungry and this seemed as good a place as any to begin her search. At a small shop near the station she stopped and bought a bun. The man who waited on her looked good-natured.

"Does Dr. Thurston live in this town?" Dawn inquired of him timidly.

"Thurston, nope! Only one doctor in this town and his name's Heppner. What do you want with a doctor? You ain't sick, are you?"

"No, sir," she replied shyly, taking her bun and turning disappointedly to the door. But it was fortunate, she thought, that the first man she asked knew all about it. She need not waste any more time inquiring.

Too fastidious to satisfy her hunger where she might be seen, the little girl walked past the store and houses of the village and traveled far along a country road before she found a place sufficiently secluded for her fancy. The sun was setting when she rose and started on. The little slippered feet grew weary but the spirit did not flag.

"At the next house I'll stop," she told herself gravely, but the road plunged into deepening shadows. Instead of fields, grim forests frowned on either side. The stars came out, night fell and the birds were still, but the high courage of the little pilgrim did not falter.

The glaring lights of an automobile approached and Dawn retreated to the side of the road. As it passed it brought into fleeting view a path leading directly into the woods. Along this path she unhesitatingly toiled and suddenly it widened, abruptly she stepped from darkness into light—the light of a cheerful camp fire set in an open space surrounded by white tents. Before the fire sat a young lady.

"Good evening," greeted Dawn politely.

The young woman gave a startled cry and at once the flap of one of the tents was thrown back and a man strode out, but before he could advance she had run forward and taken Dawn in her arms.

"It's all right, Duncan," she said. "The child took me by surprise. Are you alone, dear?"

She returned to the camp chair and drew Dawn to her lap. She was dressed in nurses' dress and Dawn knew all about nurses. She was a great favorite at the hospital when she visited there with father. So to Miss Revelle she told the entire story and Miss Revelle, with Duncan's aid, prepared supper for her, fed her, cried over her and finally undressed her and put her to bed in a soft, white bed. There seemed to be nothing lacking in this camp even to a guest room, but that was probably because it was an invalid camp belonging to an eminent surgeon who brought his most unusual cases there for treatment. This Miss Revelle told her and showed her two tents in each of which an invalid was sleeping.

"Good morning, Dr. Wagner," greeted Miss Revelle the following morning. The eminent surgeon, according to his custom, was making his visit to the woodland exiles at an early hour.

"We have another patient for you this morning."

"Another? What is it this time—the pet squirrel broken a leg?"

"No indeed, not a pet squirrel! A little girl—the most beautiful little girl you can possibly imagine. She isn't sick but she's in trouble, and her trouble is very real, too.

Terribly real it seemed to the big, tender-hearted physician as Miss Revelle related the story with tear-filled eyes.

"Here she comes now," she finished, beckoning with a smile to Dawn who came shyly out of the tent, already wearing her coat and bonnet.

"Ready to take up her journey," murmured the doctor. Then as she drew near and he scrutinized the little face closely, a curious light shone in his eyes.

"Don't you want to come and see my patients before you go?" he asked, taking her hand and leading the way to one of the tents. Miss Revelle, her heart thumping excitedly, followed.

Before Dawn saw the man on the bed she heard the doctor address him and then the voice she loved replied. With a cry of joy she ran toward her father. The doctor gently checked her. With keen eyes fastened on his patient's face he held the child back and waited. For an instant he saw only indifference there, then a startled look swept over it. The sick man raised himself and stared with questioning eyes.

"Who is she?" at last he whispered hoarsely.

Dawn would have spoken but the surgeon's hand stole softly over her lips. Another moment and the man on the bed fell back with a strangled cry. Releasing Dawn, the surgeon quickly raised him.

"Who are you, man?" he questioned sharply.

The pallid lips struggled to reply.

"I remember a command to throw up my hands, a blow and darkness," he faltered uncertainly.

"It's all right now, father," cried Dawn standing close beside him. "It won't be dark never any more."

"Never any more," he sobbed, gathering her in his arms, his face illumined with memory returned. "My little Peep o' Dawn."

McClellan's Escape.

PRESENT WHEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH BY AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Gen. McClellan had the reputation of being an exceedingly deliberate officer, but in an emergency he could act with quick wit and presence of mind. The most critical moment of his life was when he was condemned to death by an Indian council.

It was after the Mexican War, when he was employed as a topographical engineer in surveying the Pacific Coast. From his headquarters at Vancouver he had gone south to the Columbia River with two companions, a soldier and a servant.

One evening he received word that the chiefs of the Columbia River tribes desired to confer with him. From the messenger's manner he suspected that the Indians meant mischief. He warned his companions that they must be ready to leave camp at a moment's notice. Mounting his horse, he rode boldly into the Indian village.

About thirty chiefs were holding council. McClellan was led into the circle, and placed at the right hand of Saltese. He was familiar with the Chinook jargon, and could understand every word spoken in the council.

Saltese made known the grievance of the tribes. Two Indians had been captured by a party of white pioneers and hanged for theft. Retaliation for this outrage seemed indispensable.

The chiefs pondered long, but had little to say. McClellan had been on friendly terms with them, and was not responsible for the forest executions. Still he was a white man, and the chiefs had vowed vengeance against the race.

The council was prolonged for hours before sentence was passed, and then Saltese, in the name of the head men of the tribes, decreed that McClellan should immediately be put to death in retaliation for the hanging of the two Indians.

McClellan had said nothing. He had known that argument and pleas for justice or mercy would be of no avail. He had sat motionless, apparently indifferent to his fate. By his listlessness he had thrown his captors off their guard.

When the sentence was passed he acted like a flash. Flinging his left arm around the neck of Saltese, he whipped out his revolver and held it close to the chief's temple.

"Revoke that sentence, or I shall kill you this instant!" he cried, with his fingers clicking the trigger.

"I revoke it!" exclaimed Saltese, fairly white from fear.

"I must have your word that I can leave this council in safety."

"You have the word of Saltese," was the quick response.

McClellan knew how sacred was the pledge which he had received. The revolver was lowered. Saltese was released from the embrace of the strong arm. McClellan strode out of the tent with his revolver in his hand. Not a hand was raised against him.

He mounted his horse and rode to his camp, where his two followers were ready to spring into the saddle and to escape from the village.

He owed his life to his quickness of perception and to his accurate knowledge of Indian character.

His First Prize.

A retired naval officer says that, many years ago, when Commodore James Barron was in charge of the Philadelphia navy yard, he had an amusing encounter with a small and ragged street urchin, which he often related with great enjoyment.

It was before the navy yard was inclosed by a brick wall, and the poor children of the vicinity had opportunities to collect chips and shavings from the work-shops in the yard, carrying them home for kindling. This gave them a chance to steal copper sheathing, bolts and so forth, and on this account Commodore Barron issued orders that the practice should be discontinued.

The morning after his orders were issued the commodore espied a small boy with a good-sized basket which was already more than half filled with chips and blocks of wood. The boy saw the commodore, and tried to escape notice by skulking behind a stack of timber, but it was of no use, since he had been discovered by the naval officer's keen eyes. The commodore pounced upon the boy, dragged him by the collar from his retirement behind the timber, emptied his basket of its contents, and administered a hearty shake and severe reproof at the same time to the culprit, before releasing him from his grasp.

The boy submitted to these various processes in silence, but when he had at last squirmed away from his captor, and betaken himself to a safe distance, he found his tongue.

"I say, commodore," he called shrilly, "I guess that's the first prize you ever took, ain't it?"

STRAWBERRY PEAK IN MIDWINTER SNOW.

A January Hike. By Evelyn McDowell.

MANY days of rainy, uncertain weather. Also, strips and patches of snow lay in the for the ranch had taken this route. But our plainly marked the contour trail along the had almost compelled us to abandon shadows along the trail. hope of my companions. Also, strips and patches of snow lay in the for the ranch had taken this route. But our plainly marked the contour trail along the header, to avoid the extra distance. shadows along the trail.

As we sat contentedly under the oak tree, our shoulders draped with comforts and our boots stretched out to the fire, a gentle rain began to descend upon us. Surprised, we discovered that the heat from our fire was doing its work on the snowy roof of the tree. We turned hatbrims down and collars up, but as the shower increased and we were already sufficiently damp and chilly we regretfully moved our carpets and comforts from the danger zone into neutral territory. It was really better to eat our lunch standing, anyway. So we progressed to the sherbet course (strawberry jam mixed with snow) and then put on the finishing touches by having after-dinner cafe noir.

We had set out from camp in the morning with the purpose of going to the top of Strawberry Peak, or as near the top as could be reached with any degree of safety. But some of the party, having come thus far, were entirely satisfied, and proclaimed their intention to go no farther. The leader himself, I suspect, would have been willing to call this the end of the journey, for he felt responsible for the safe return of the expedition. Some of us, three girls chaperoned by seven men, having made up our minds to reach the "farthest north," started off, armed with rope and walking sticks, across the snow-covered rocks. Carefully we made our way, avoiding the deep crevices between the rocks underfoot. Wide views opened on both sides of us, though obscured somewhat by gathering clouds.

We left the live oaks behind and began to climb among scrub oak and pine. The ascent, rather gradual at first, soon became steeper, and the leader cut footholds through the snow into the ice beneath, trying each step before trusting himself upon it. Progress was necessarily very slow, and not having sufficient exercise to keep our blood circulating actively, the icy wind to which we were exposed on this steep mountainside seized the opportunity to make sport of us, sending chills chasing up and down our spines and making our teeth chatter.

Looking back to our resting place, we saw thin smoke curling up lazily through oak trees, and far down the shoulder of Strawberry we could discern the tiny forms of the comrades who had parted from us after lunch and who were returning to camp along the trail by which we had all come up. We would not have changed places with them for anything.

If the leader hadn't been so familiar with the way our position would before this have been dangerous, as all semblance of a trail was completely obliterated by snow. But even as it was, the leader came after a while to a spot where a boulder protruded so far over the pathway as to make any attempt to pass around it very hazardous, and dissuaded even the most determined adventurer from going farther. The few of us who had been previously to the top of the peak knew that at best, with rocks all bare and trail visible, Strawberry is somewhat of a strenuous proposition, and we knew also that by far the worst was yet to come.

Reluctantly we turned back. In the descent we had to use even more care, and most of us went down backward in order to obtain more secure footing in the steps cut into the wall of ice and snow. The rope, which each of us held more or less loosely, was used rather as a matter of preparedness than as a necessity. The two youngsters of the party, impatient and frolicsome, blithely rushed and slid down the mountainside, scorning the commonplace method of procedure and transforming themselves into animated snow men.

The fire was still smoldering when we reached our lunchroom, and while the leader stowed things away in his dugout storeroom the rest of us lazily stood about trying vainly to dry our clothing. Then the fire was carefully extinguished and we all started homeward.

The going was much easier than the coming had been, for a trail had been made by many pairs of feet. However, the warmth of the day, although the sun had at no time been very bright, had melted the snow considerably, and we walked through wet slush part of the way. The observatory buildings on Mt. Wilson came into view between other peaks, and in the far distance southward a streak of pale gold showed us that the sun was shining on the ocean there. The tips of Catalina's peaks peered above the clouds, and Point Fermin, the Palos Verdes Hills and the near-by coast line could be plainly seen. The clouds were of peculiar shapes and hues, and strata of fleecy cirro-cumulus were separated by blue sky. The entire distance seemed make up of silver and blue, and gray and gold.

When we reached the canyon again the sun had dropped behind its western wall and the world seemed dull and chill. The big rock fireplace at camp held a welcome blaze, and room was made in front of it for the newcomers as they straggled in. The evening brought a series of stereopticon views taken last summer by our leader on a camping trip extending from the Arroyo Seco to the main stream of the San Gabriel above Azusa, among fine pine forests, lofty peaks and stern canyons. Then came stories, games, Sierra songs, and dancing, in spite of blisters.

There was a division of desires the next morning in the matter of homeward routing. A few of us decided to go down the course of the arroyo to Bear Canyon, following this picturesque ravine up several miles, then climbing over the ridge into Millard's Canyon and so out to Pasadena. The water in Bear Canyon was unusually deep, and in one or two places we had to choose between swimming through a deep pool or climbing steep rocky walls. Most of us chose the latter, for the water was cold and we had neglected to bring our bathing suits.

A few short stalks of fragrant toothwort came up through the soft earth, the banks of fern and moss were thick and a vivid emerald, and the damp tree trunks were padded with green and the limbs hung with gray streamers. An ouzel flew along the stream, gray squirrels chattered saucily, and a fox appeared an instant to one keen-eyed member of the party.

Here too was a little snow, wet and slushy. A small waterfall and a deep pool of clear green water enticed us to stop and take lunch with them. Climbing up the ridge we went through slushy snow among live oak and spruce and beside thick mossy banks. Looking through the trees into Bear Canyon above the point where we had left it, we enjoyed a lovely play of colors—purple and plum color and gray and brown and bare willow and alder branches, with deep green of spruce. From the summit of the divide we saw the well-known trail to Switzer's, and behind the nearer mountains the white tip of Strawberry. Then we started down, by a dry trail overlooking the big valley in the distance, though the valley was made indistinct by clouds. Above and beyond the clouds appeared a streak of golden ocean.

And so we came uneventfully down to the level lands again, thankful and refreshed, with long-lingering memories of the wonders of mountain and canyon, snow and cloud.

Trade Secrets.

UNREVEALED PROCESSES THAT HAVE MADE MEN WEALTHY.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

The Oxford Press Syndicate values its formula for making the very thin, tough paper used in the Bibles and encyclopedias at more than $1,000,000. To perfect the process required twenty-five years of hard work and the expenditure of $1,000,000 in cash.

A secret of even greater value is the formula for making the paper employed for the Bank of England notes. This is a family possession of the Portals of Laverstroke, to whom already in two generations it has brought an enormous fortune.

The brilliant red cloth of the cardinals' robes worn at the Vatican has been manufactured for many generations by the same firm of merchants at Burstcheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle. The secret process for distilling the dye is given by father to son, with every precaution to prevent any outsider from gaining possession of the recipe. In this connection it is rather curious to note that this family of cloth merchants is of Huguenot descent and is Protestant today.

An English firm of bacon curers paid $50,000 for the formula of the Brandenburg method of curing hams. A method of mixing Chutney sauce, which in the first instance in India was sold for a few rupees, was disposed of about five or six years ago for nearly $40,000. The butler of an English country family sold for a trifling sum the recipe for making a sauce which had been enjoyed by the family for hundreds of years. The purchaser was at that time the head of the firm of Lea & Perrins of Worcester. The revenues to the firm from this formula have been enormous.

A poor soldier gave the recipe for a blacking to a barber in the town of Doncaster who had given him money to buy a railway ticket. The barber was convinced of the merit of the blacking, and formed a partnership with a harness-maker named Day of Tavistock street, London, to exploit it. Day & Martin's blacking afterward became famous throughout the world.

When the monks of La Grande Chartreuse were expelled from France the senior abbot carried the recipe for the famous liqueur in a casket of tempered steel, and this was never for a moment out of his possession. In the open market afterward the formulae for the twin liqueurs, the green chartreuse and the yellow, were sold for $1,600,000. At the time this liqueur was first made the recipe was written on a single fragment of parchment, six inches by nine. One by one additional ingredients were introduced. It has been stated that at the present time the mixture contains 137 different substances. And every addition to the drink required an addition to the recipe. The result was a volume of more than 100 pages. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most valuable book in the world. This becomes rather amusing when we remember that the mendicant friar who first concocted the liqueur regarded his invention with considerable disfavor.

He was as short-sighted as Giovanni Farina, who was the originator of eau de cologne. He offered the recipe for sale at $3500. A conservative estimate of the total value of its sales' profits since that is $25,000,000.

The Namis of Zara, in Dalmatia, were wiser. They possessed as one of their heirlooms a family recipe for a drink distilled from the marasco, or wild cherry. When they finally consented to part with their secret they received therefor a large sum in cash and land to the extent of several thousand acres. This is the cordial popular the world over as Maraschino.

It has frequently happened that valuable trade secrets have been lost beyond recovery. For instance, the best watch oil, it appears, cannot be obtained today, because the secret process of mixing it perished with the inventor. It is said that the last quart of this famous fluid was sold for $200, and that was thirty-five years ago. Since then every effort has been made to analyze the product in an attempt to reproduce the oil, but without success. The man who made it and who alone knew its composition died, and, it further appears, not even his name or the place of his burial is known. He never revealed to any one the details of his process and it was not until after his death that the real value of the oil was appreciated.

Business firms are not the only possessors of trade secrets. Governments are just as zealous in guarding valuable processes as are manufacturers. For example, the Chinese government is the owner of the secret of making vermilion red, which is held by many experts to be the most beautiful shade of red in the world. No one has ever been able to produce a like vermilion.

The Turkish government, it appears, possesses a similar secret process of inlaying precious metals in the hardest steel. The work is done perfectly and defies all attempts at reproduction.

In 1913 it was announced that a distinguished chemist of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow had solved the problem of making artificial rubber and that he could sell the new product at about 30 cents a pound. Yet the price of rubber remains pretty much the same, if not more. The reason may be found by examining the patent office records. During the last decade many hundreds of patents for artificial rubber have been taken out. Substitutes have been made from petroleum, from coal tar, turpentine, peat, from nitrated linseed oil, and by treating cereals with phyalin.

The latter invention created a considerable sensation so long ago as 1906, yet judging by the constantly increasing demand for the natural product it has had little effect upon the real rubber market.

The chemist, working in his laboratory, can take any substance and analyze it; that is, break it up into its original constituents and tell you what they are and how much of each element the substance in question is composed of; but when it comes to building up the original substance out of its prime constituents he is at sea, for the most part. By dint of long and patient experiments or perhaps by pure chance he may succeed in reproducing some few natural products, but that is as far as he can go.

Indigo blue took many years to synthesize. A German chemist accomplished it at last, but the curious discovery was made that if blended with the natural product made from the indigo plant the color obtained was both more durable and brighter than that made by either dye alone. So artificial indigo has not yet ruined the indigo planter.

Artificial camphor has also been produced. It is now made from pine tree turpentine. But the chemist has not yet succeeded in synthesizing gutta percha. This commodity yearly becomes scarcer. Enormous quantities are required for various purposes, notably the covering of submarine cables and the making of golf balls. A fortune awaits the man who can make artificial gutta percha at a price that will permit it to compete with the juice of the Dichopis gutta.

Cork is another substance of every day use that seems to defy the inventor. The only substitute for cork is paper treated with paraffin wax. But such a cork could not be used for a bottle of wine. So far nothing has been artificially made to compete with the bark of the cork oak.

At Delhi, in India, stands an ancient iron monument which, though exposed to all weathers, never rusts or decays. Yet it has no protective covering. Here is a secret which would be simply invaluable to the world, which had been discovered by some Indian artificer of old and most unfortunately lost. At a meeting of steel and iron men in London the chairman said that they could face the future with complacency if they could rediscover the secret. To shipowners alone it would mean a yearly saving of millions. Rust is the great enemy of the steel ship and she has constantly to go into dock to have her hull coated with an anticorrosive solution.

The mortar made by the ancients defies our laboratory workers of today. Many ancient dyes are more durable than any modern ones, and of these too we have lost the secret, as well as of the wonderful and practically everlasting ink that was used by the monks of old.

Grandees of Spain.

A grandee of Spain enjoys the privilege, granted him many hundreds of years ago, of remaining "covered" in the presence of his sovereign. This custom dates from the period when, according to the theory then held, the king was "the first among equals."

The ancient formula always at the coronation of the kings of old Spain was: "We, your equals, choose you to reign over us." And the king assented in this declaration of his nobles.

There was a time when all grandees of Spain wore their hats in the presence of the king, but in time the idea of caste began to prevail, even among the grandees, with the result that they were eventually divided into three classes, and these classes were distinguished by the hat etiquette.

The first class entered the royal presence covered; the second class entered uncovered, and, after an advance of a few steps, put on their hats, unbidden by the king, and the third class also entered uncovered, but did not "cover" until requested to do so by the king. Then, according to the etiquette, "all were equal."

There have been grandees who were not Spaniards—notably the Duke of Wellington, upon whom the Cortes conferred the honor in recognition of his services to the state.

Street Needlewomen.

In many towns of China one may have his garments mended on the street and "while he waits." Native sewing-women are to be seen on low stools, perhaps on the sidewalks, mending articles of masculine attire.

The accomplishments of these street seamstresses are somewhat limited, their efforts with the needle being for the most part confined to "running." Other branches of needlework are practically unknown to them. As a consequence their efforts are better appreciated by native workmen than by foreign travelers.

They are never short of patrons among the former, for these are often natives of other districts, and, having come to the city to engage in business, have no one to mend a rent for them. Their wives being left at home, they are glad to avail themselves of the services of the street needlewoman. For this class of customers the skill of the itinerant sewing-woman answers every purpose.

Generally speaking, these women are wives of boatmen and laborers who live in the houseboats which line the creeks of many Chinese cities and towns, and their needles are a great help toward the solution of the problem of maintenance in a crowded city or town.

A LITTLE GIRL'S SEARCH FOR HER FATHER.

Peep O' Dawn. By A. I. Jenkins.

THE SLIPPERS ON THE HEARTHSTONE.

For Sweet Charity. By Una Nixson Hopkins.

"I SHOULD like to see a pair of dainty feminine slippers on the hearth here, in place of this bull pup," commented Dick Thompson, directing a glance toward George Willard's new prize winner, as the two men sat smoking before the open fire in Willard's library after dinner.

There was a significant silence. Presently Willard replied, cynically: "I might expect such a remark from a man who's been engaged a whole week. For the life of me I can not see how you fellows fall so easily." A bit peevish over the prospect of losing the last of his best friends on the sea of matrimony, whither all but Dick Thompson had taken voyage, Willard treated Dick's observation about the slippers with the scorn of a bachelor deep dyed in his conviction.

"I suppose," ventured Dick good naturedly, "you wouldn't want Slippers, as we'll call her for want of a name—poor thing—handling your first editions; you would be afraid she might finger a fine binding while eating a chocolate drop, but you'll come to it some day yet, I'll wager. Statistics are on my side. Eh Pompey!" And Pompey the prize winner got up and whined about his master's chair as if to take his part.

"What will you wager?" put in G. W., as his friends were pleased to abbreviate him, patting the dog affectionately.

"Name the stakes," said Dick firmly, with the optimism of a man about to wed.

"I've a Shakespeare here that I should like bound by Sanderson, that prince of binders," was Willard's ultimatum, "it would only cost a couple of thousand."

"Whew!" whistled Dick, remembering the bureaus and bedsteads he had soon to buy. "And if I win?" he interrogated as an encouraging afterthought, "what then?"

"If you win," acceded G. W., "if ever a pair of feminine slippers grace my hearth, why—I'll give the two thousand to any charity you may name."

Willard got up to throw a fresh log on the fire and at the same time turned on the reading lamp, which lighted the big room only dimly, but sufficiently to show that he had a flair for the beautiful. It was a splendid great room. There were Persian rugs on the floor, rare books lined the lower portions of the walls, and above them hung notable examples of the Barbizon School of Painting; the furniture was a congregation of well chosen antiques. All of these were purchased with the proceeds of easily won law cases.

Dick Thompson got up to go. "Think over the slipper case, G. W.," he said cheerfully, putting on his overcoat. "Slippers might succeed in doing what the doctor has failed to do, keep you from over-working. How is the headache?"

Willard smiled, tolerantly, "Worse, thank you, tonight."

"Come along with me and spend the evening with us," urged Dick. "I hate to leave you alone in this dog kennel," he laughed, surveying the room satisfactorily, and including Pompey in his glance.

"Not tonight Dicky-bird—I couldn't think of interrupting your bliss. Besides I'm especially busy." Willard gave an explanatory nod toward a little writing alcove, opening off the opposite side of the library, where a leaning tower of square bright red boxes slanted against his desk.

"A new case?" inquired Dick, having failed to take in the boxes.

"Several cases—a whole dozen cases," stated Willard as he said good night.

It was the week before Christmas and George Willard was about to undertake his sole preparation for the great festival. He hurried to his desk now and dropped into the big swivel chair with an air of satisfaction at being left alone, took a package of calling cards from the drawer, moved an antique bronze ink well to a more convenient position, and squared the blotter before him. A suggestion of a smile showed beneath the corners of his mustache, and made a few extra lines about his eyes, as he removed the cover from the top box of the leaning tower. It contained a pair of elaborately-embroidered silk stockings, as did all the other eleven boxes. By Willard they were called Christmas cards.

Every year he sent a pair to each of his best girls, as he pleased to style them, the term girl being considerably expanded, since it included various ages of femininity—debutantes, girl bachelors, widows, a married woman or two, an early love of Willard's married young, even a grandmother.

To have once been in G. W.'s favor—providing you were a lovely lady—was a coupon for silk stockings each Christmas forever after.

Willard was desperately tired tonight; it had been a hard day in the courtroom and the pain in his head was almost unbearable. It was this chronic headache that Dick Thompson referred to when he suggested that Slippers might accomplish what the doctor had failed to do.

But in spite of the hurt in his head his smile became definite and whimsical as he dipped his pen into the ink lightly, as if he pleasantly anticipated the task at hand. He hesitated before beginning to write in order to refer to the list of names on the corner of the blotter, jotted down in spare moments.

The first was that of a debutante about to make her bow to the fashionable world. Accustomed to decide momentous questions quickly, G. W. pondered at length over a mere holiday greeting to this slip of a girl. Pretty phrases crowded his brain but he could not seem to muster them and finally he wrote simply: A Merry Christmas.

Number two, a girl long past the debutante station and fast nearing girl bachelor town, Willard knew, took a compliment or slight endearment with the seriousness of a battle, and he wasted several cards in an attempt to say something nice, yet not too nice, but his wits were incorrigible and in desperation he wrote only: A Merry Christmas.

To number three, a charming widow, tabulated on the blotter as carelessly as if she had been a convict, he essayed to say something brilliant. Ordinarily it would have been easy, but with the hurt in the head pressing harder and harder, his attempts were futile and with dire misgivings as to the mental schedule on which he was running he wrote at last: A Merry Christmas.

In spite of the fun that Willard had anticipated in the evening's work it was going dully enough.

Opposite the next numeral appeared the name of Betty Hobbs. Betty lived next door. She was young enough to be very pretty and old enough to be very sensible. Betty was charming and unsophisticated and Betty was good. It was on account of her goodness that the most sophisticated of bachelors had come to know her. For soon after Betty's family had taken a house next Willard's, Betty had made an appeal to him—at the suggestion of mutual friends—for her pet charity. For early and late, before dawn and after sunset, Betty worked untiringly for the Belgian babies. She was president of the Pro-peace and Anti-war societies, and her name headed the lists of enthusiasts for the relief of every ill under the sun. But she cared little whether books were bound by master binders or the jitney press, and the Barbizon School of Painting was of small consequence to her compared with the day nursery.

Willard scrawled tentatively on a card for Betty's box and tore it up. Betty, too, was threatened with a plain Merry Christmas. At the moment, however, Pompey got up and stretched himself before the waning fire, reminding Willard that it was the dog's bed time.

"Come," said his master, and Pompey followed him out of the room and to bed, somewhere in the rear of the establishment.

When Willard came back he took another card and made a fresh start, but the pain was relentless and he dropped his head into his hands, and almost fell asleep. A slight noise, real or imaginary, roused him. He sat up and looked about. Did his eyes deceive him or had his head gone wrong? There in front of the hearth at the end of the dimly-lighted library sat Betty Hobbs, or a vision that looked like Betty. A lovely vision it was in full evening dress, very fluffy and pink. And she was knitting with some coarse yarn. The thought flashed through Willard's mind that she was knitting socks for Belgian babies.

"Betty," Willard tried to call out, but his voice failed him. He pinched his own leg and he twigged his own ear—yes, he could feel, but the vision! Again he attempted to speak her name and was certain he had done so, but Betty or the apparition, seemingly leagues away, almost lost in the big shadowy library, made no response but knitted on. Willard at the distance could not detect even the movement of an eyelash. One instant he was certain that he saw Betty and the next he was equally sure that the figure in front of the fireplace was only the picture of his imagination. He had heard that to ignore ghosts was to be rid of them and he turned his back squarely on the library and all it contained.

After a few moments, however, the swivel chair squeaked and he turned slightly and looked steadily over his shoulder, resolved to confirm—or banish—the impression that Betty Hobbs was in the room. But there she sat—or appeared to sit—knitting, knitting, knitting. Willard, now perfectly convinced that the moment the doctors had warned him of had really come, and that he was seriously ill, rushed from the room.

In the darkness of the dining-room adjoining he gained sufficient self-possession to turn on the light and ring for the butler. Thomas found Willard crumpled up in a chair, his head resting on the table.

"Sick, sah?" asked Thomas anxiously.

"A glass of brandy, Thomas, and be quick, please."

"Anything else I can do for you?" inquired Thomas with the usual suavity, as Willard drained the glass.

"Thomas," Willard spoke his name with emphasis, "do you know pink when you see it?"

"Do I know pink?" repeated Thomas, startled—"pink what, sah?"

"Pink, the color pink," stated Willard—"Would you know a pink girl if you saw one?"

Thomas suddenly withdrew from Willard's side and stood staring at him from behind the table.

"I'm not crazy, Thomas, or I hope I'm not," G. W. modified, "but I want to know," he repeated, "whether you would know a pink girl if you saw one."

Himself black, Thomas thought of only two kinds of girls, black girls and white girls, and he answered decisively: "I have never saw a pink lady."

"But you've seen a lady dressed in pink," insisted Willard.

"Oh, yes sah, quite frequent, sah."

"Well, then, I want you to go into the library and tell me whether you see a lady dressed in pink—sitting in front of the fire."

Thomas ignored Willard's request. "Better let me put you to bed, sah."

"Will you do what I tell you?" Willard's tone would have scared a pink lady blue.

"Please come to bed, sah," pleaded Thomas, now walking toward Willard, as if determined to use bodily force, should persuasion fail.

"Come with me," demanded Willard peremptorily, taking Thomas by the arm, "and tell me whether you see anything pink in the library."

Willard walked boldly into the room he had just left, with the manner of a tragedian about to play a heroic role, and Thomas, following close behind, was doing the part of a scared servant to perfection. Poor Thomas was doubly scared; he was afraid of Willard, who, he was sure, had gone mad, and he was afraid of the possibility of seeing a pink lady.

Willard switched on more light before he darted a look toward the fireplace. But Thomas anticipated him:

"You see, sah, there's no pink lady heah!"

Sure enough, there was no pink lady. The chairs in front of the fire had not been moved an iota, the slight rug before the grate was not rumpled; there was no dainty handkerchief or odor of cologne to tell a tale after the manner of old romances.

"I'll go to bed," said Willard.

"I think, sah, it war the pink lobster you ate fo' dinner as disagreed, sah, and made you see pink." Thomas's tone was reassuring.

He hastily prepared a hot-water bag for Willard's feet, made a mustard plaster for the back of his neck, and surreptitiously called up the doctor to ask what was to be done for a man who saw pink ladies, but the doctor was not at home.

Thomas was not disturbed during the night, and the next morning early he knocked at Willard's door.

"Yes, I'm all right," was Willard's answer to Thomas's inquiry, "have my breakfast served at once." But breakfast interested G. W. very little. Immediately after he made another fruitless inspection of the library and then left for his office.

It had snowed early the night before, and when he opened the outside door, directly in front of him, there in the newly-fallen snow, lay a dainty pink slipper. Willard picked it up quickly, inspected it for a second, and put it in his pocket. All the way down the front walk to the iron gate there was the print of one slipper in partnership with a stocking foot, and outside the gate, in spite of other conflicting foot prints, he was able to trace the strange pair as far as the gate of the Hobbs house. Here he took the slipper from his pocket and put it over an impression in the snow; it fitted perfectly as he expected. At the moment, a white muslin curtain fluttered at a window above and he detected Betty, pale of face, peering out from behind it.

Putting the slipper back into his pocket Willard quickly walked on. He had been possessed of no hallucination, then. Betty had in reality sat in his library the night before. But why had she stealthily entered his home and sat by his fireside? Willard was accustomed to stubborn puzzles in the law business, but this was the most puzzling puzzle that he had ever tried to solve. The mystery, however, was interesting. Walking along in the crisp air of that bright December morning G. W. forgot the pain in his head and the whole world somehow looked brighter to him than it had in many a day.

All that forenoon, try as he would, he found it impossible to apply himself to business, for involuntarily his mind reverted to the episode of the evening before.

When he went home to luncheon Thomas handed him a note, which read:

"My dear Mr. Willard:

"I must see you at once. Will you phone me as soon as you return.

"Betty Hobbs."

Willard went excitedly to the phone. "Tell Miss Hobbs," he said to the maid who answered, "that Mr. Willard is at home."

Willard opened the door himself in response to Betty's ring. She stood before him like a statue, never moving until he said cheerfully, "Why Betty Hobbs, come in," as if he were greatly surprised to see her.

Betty moved through the door automatically and dropped into one of Willard's rarest antique chairs, intended solely for ornament.

"Mr. Willard," Betty's voice quivered, "I don't know what you can think of me!"

"I'm sure you know, already, Betty, that I hold you in very high regard."

Betty squared herself on the chair to gain courage, but her lip trembled when she repeated, as if obsessed by one idea. "I don't know what you can think of me—for coming in here as I did last night." She drew in a long breath that almost ended in a sob, but went on hurriedly: "Dicky Thompson came in just as I was starting for the Charity Ball, and I told him I was afraid it was going to be a financial failure, so many people had returned tickets, and he said—"

Here a whole river of tears which had been knocking at the portals of Betty's blue eyes burst into a flood-and she wept copiously. Her little mouchoir was totally inadequate to the occasion. Willard took a big manly handkerchief from one pocket and then fortunately discovered a second in another and offered them both for the sacrifice.

"Betty," he begged, "stop crying and tell me what Dick Thompson said."

The flood, having spent itself for the moment, ceased, and Betty made a fresh start: "Dick said that if I would come over here and slip quietly through that French door"—Betty indicated the door with a wet finger—"and put my toes—the toes of my slippers" she corrected—"on the hearth—and knit till you discovered me—that I would earn a wager—and—and—have ever so much money—for my Belgian babies. The cause being so great—I didn't realize what a dreadful thing I was doing," and Betty burst into a fresh fit of hysterical weeping.

"Don't Betty—don't," pleaded Willard. In his excitement he so far forgot himself as to get down on his knees. "It's not worth crying about—you'll make yourself sick. Who's got a better right to put her slippers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

NDUCT.

WAR.

AT

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Mid-Week

Recent Notable Cartoons.

THE NATION IS WITH YOU, MR. WILSON

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WELL, HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

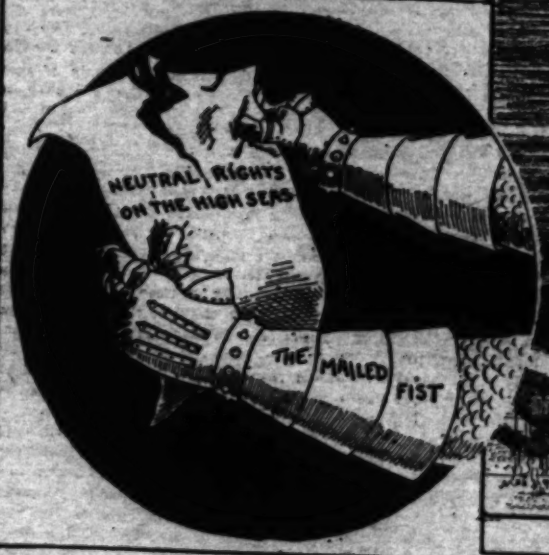
Portland Morning Oregonian

OFF HIS PERCH! - - - - - - By Fung

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

BUSY TIMES FOR DAVY JONES!

Oakland Tribune.



Spokesman-Review.

For emergency only.

Spokesman-Review.

UNCLE SAM—AND I RECKON I CAN MEET THE ISSUE AGAIN, TOO.

Portland Oregonian

WATCHFUL WAITING.

Oakland Tribune.

"AUFWIEDERSEHN!"

"I WONDER HOW I'M GOING TO GET HOME!"

Commercial Appeal

THE PASSING OF PEDRO OF THE KEYS.

The Soul of a Peon. By Percival J. Cooney.

THERE was nothing particularly notice- doing things specially, but for all that he

The man on top, his hands on the other's throat, gasped, then collapsed on the chest of his opponent. But before the other could throw him off, he raised himself to a sitting position and wrenched the pistol from the waving arm. For an instant he swayed slightly and as if to clear his sight drew his coat sleeve across his brow. Then the pistol butt came down on the tramp's head with a crack that told its own story.

Uncertainly the victor clambered to his feet. One hand on the dark spot on his khaki shirt, he stepped forward.

"Senorita, you hurta—you hurta muchs?"

Then Pedro's head dropped and he fell forward on his face. A clatter of hoofs up the roadway and a moment later John Martin held his hysterical daughter in his arms.

Wonderingly they lifted the form of Olivas and laid it on the bed. Jessie's assailant, with a broken skull, lay dead on the parlor floor. John Martin shook his

the other's side, and the room reeled with the sound of the report.

"Pedro, it's you, isn't it?" faltered Jessie. "We've sent for the doctor. He will be here soon. Are you suffering much?"

Pedro's gaze fastened on the girl's face, and he smiled wistfully.

"De doctor," he replied slowly, "he no do muchee good—for me. I t'ink—feel—dat here." His hand went toward his wounded side. "You all right, senorita, you no get hurt, eh?"

Jessie Martin, her eyes welling with tears, nodded.

"Bueno, mucha glad—me."

"But—but how did you come to be here? Just in the nick of time?" questioned Martin.

The brown, sweat-bedewed face held a trace of embarrassment. Twice he opened

sing."

For a space silence held. Martin stood tugging at his mustache nervously. Jessie sat, one brown hand in hers, tears streaming down her face.

"You—you must get better, Pedro," she sobbed. "You must."

Pedro shook his head slightly and smiled his sad little smile.

"No," he said resignedly, "I gonna for die, now,—purty queeck. You wanta do some-t'ing for me, eh?" His hand reached into his shirt. "Dis here my money. You send it to Mexico, to my madre—" his voice broke a little "—she's ver' old. Porsandiro, Estado de Michoacan. You send it, eh?"

"Yes, Pedro, we will send it," said Martin gravely as he jotted down the address in a note book.

"Pedro," sobbed Jessie, "many a time I wanted to tell you how sorry I was when

in a spasm of pain. When it had passed, his eyes again sought those of the girl. They seemed to hold a glint of amusement.

"The senorita—she find the keys that time, eh?"

For a moment Jessie Martin made no answer. Then she bent over the bed. Once, twice, thrice, her full red lips met those of the dying peon.

In his wide-open eyes was wonder unspeakable, gladness unutterable. Then they closed wearily, and his lips moved. Both bent low to hear.

"I much glad—me," the words came slow and painfully, "that the senorita—she find her keys—this time. Muchas gracias."

Then as if his eyes had looked into a heaven of which the world had given him but a fleeting glimpse, with a smile on his lips no longer wistful but glorified and radiant, passed the soul of Pedro Olivas.

Why the Moon is Beautiful; A Chinese Legend.

BY DESSA H. M. FULTZ.

I KNEW I was late and would find Ah Kim in a bad humor, for he was always on time and demanded punctuality from the family. In fact, with the self-conferred authority of an old Chinese servant who had proved his loyalty on many occasions, he made rules which none of us wished to infringe upon.

But it had been a wonderful sunset; Mother Nature surely had grown tired of painting the flowers and trees and earth, and taken all the odds and ends of colors left on her palette and painted the western sky with them, disregarding all rules of color, but combining them into one wonderful, glorious harmony. Then, with the swiftness of the short western twilight, came the night.

The ocean lay quietly sleeping, and the mountains rose inky black against the sky. Then a wondrous change transpired; first a line of silver light appeared, outlining the crest of the mountains and throwing into startling relief the tall pines on their summits. Brighter and brighter grew the silver light, then suddenly the moon seemed to spring into view in all her glory, flooding mountains, valley, city and ocean with her magic, silver light. Was it any wonder I was late!

Ah Kim was standing in the doorway, and as I drew near I said:

"I'm so sorry I am late, Ah Kim, but the moon was so beautiful I could not hurry, I had to watch her rise."

"I've been watching, too; you call the moon 'her.' Why do you say 'her?'"

"Really, Ah Kim, I don't know. What do you say?"

"In China we say 'he;' you know I told you once we say there is a man in the moon, not a lady. But long ago the moon's face was not beautiful as it is now."

"Why was that? Will you tell me?"

"Yes, I'm late myself tonight, so I have a little time, and I'll tell you. It is a little story I heard when I was a boy in China. First I'll get you a chair so you'll be comfortable and can look at the moon, too.

"When the Creator made the world, He made the sun and the moon at the same time. The sun was yellow like gold, and so bright men could not look at it, but it sent warmth and light to the earth and made the people happy. But the moon was only a cold, white ball hung in the heavens at night. It gave no warmth, and its cold light made no one happy, so no one was glad to see it come or sorry to see it go.

"Now the moon knew the people on the earth did not love him and it made him very sad. At last he decided to go to earth and try to find out why he was not as beloved as the sun.

"One night the moon came to the earth, and no one missed him from the sky. He wandered here and there, but no one saw him. Then he saw the winds; they had been playing hide and seek among the trees, and, tired from their play, were resting. Going to them he bowed and said:

"'O winds, I am the much-despised moon, whom no one loves. So I have come to earth to try to find a way to make people love me. All men love you. Can you not tell me what you do, and help me to gain the love I crave?'

"But the winds answered:

"'O moon, we are deeply grieved for you, but we can not help you. We only do our duty as the Creator taught us; we carry the perfume of the flowers and the songs of the birds and make glad the hearts of men. But ask the birds. All men love them, and they may help you.'

"So the moon thanked the winds and went in search of the birds. The first wind of early morning began to shake the trees in which the birds were sleeping. Soon they were all awake, singing a joyous anthem of praise in honor of the sun, the god of the morning, who would flood the earth with light and warmth. And the moon, hearing the music, approached them. Again bowing low, he said:

"'O most honorable birds, I am the despised moon, whom no one loves. I have come to the earth to try to find how to make men love me. First I found the honorable winds, but they could not tell me; they sent me to you, because all men love you. Honorable birds, will you tell me your secret?'

"'Most honorable moon, we are sorry, but we have no secret. The Creator taught us to sing and we do as we were bid. But ask the flowers over there in the garden, for all men love them. It may be they can tell you.'

"So the moon thanked the birds, and passed through the gates into a wonderful garden, where all kinds of flowers were growing. Bowing low before them, he said:

"'O honorable flowers, I am the moon, and my heart is sad because no one loves me; so I have come to earth to try to find the reason. First I found the winds, and I asked them for help, but they could not help me, and they sent me to the birds. No help could I find from them, and they sent me to you. O honorable flowers, help me by giving me your secret!'

"But the flowers lowered their heads and sadly answered:

"'It grieves us not to help you, O honorable moon, but we, like the winds and the birds, have no secret. We bloom and scatter our fragrance for the winds to carry over the earth, and our seeds for the bringing of new plants and for food for the birds, as our Creator taught us. But our mistress, who comes to see us often, is very beautiful, and as wise and good as she is fair. We will ask her, for it may be she can tell you.'

"Just then the moon heard light footsteps, and a laugh so sweet it sounded like the music of all the birds' notes combined, while the flowers bent their heads in ecstacy. Turning, he saw coming toward him, along the flower-bordered path a maiden of wondrous beauty. Her hair was as black as night, her eyes as blue as the sea, her skin fair as the lilies, and her lips and cheeks as red as the red rose upon her breast, while she walked with the grace of a young bamboo swaying in the wind. All the flowers filled the air with their sweetest perfume as she passed, and the winds gently fanned her cheeks, while the birds sang their sweetest melodies.

"The moon had bowed low before the winds and the birds, but before the maiden he humbly knelt, knocking his head three times upon the ground.

"'O wondrous maiden, I am the moon, and I have come to earth to try to find happiness. No one loves me, and my heart is heavy with sorrow. I have asked the winds, and the birds, and the flowers, but they could not help me. Then the flowers sent me to you, who are wise, and whom everything loves. Tell me, O maiden, and lighten my sorrow.'

"'O moon,' the maiden answered, 'the way is simple. You can make all people love you by being always loving and gentle.'

"Long the maiden and the moon walked among the flowers, and when he left her his face seemed less cold, and a softer light shone around him.

"With the first light of dawn, the moon again came to earth; he tapped lightly on the lattice of the maiden's window, and she immediately appeared, radiant in all her beauty. All day they wandered among the flowers; so the days passed. Each night when the moon left her, his face was more gentle, and shone with a light that grew ever softer and more radiant. Each night when the time came he must return to the sky, he begged her to return to the moon-land with him and be his bride, helping him by her constant presence to grow as gentle as herself.

"One morning the maiden said to her mother:

"'The king of the moon-land has asked me to be his bride. May I go, for I love him dearly?'

"But her mother thought it only a foolish question, and did not even answer. Was not the moon despised and cold? Why should a maiden love him, and wish to be his bride? The next morning the maiden was gone. Her mother vainly hunted through the house and garden, but no trace of her was to be found. Then she remembered the question of the day before, and knew her daughter had gone to be the bride of the moon.

"The mother was right, the maiden had become the moon's bride, and each night the light of the moon became softer and brighter. Soon the people of the earth began to watch for his coming, and were sorry to see him go. Lovers wandered happily among the flowers, in the soft light, and the winds carried the fragrance to them, while the birds twittered in their sleep. All this made the moon and his bride very happy.

"So, even to this day, the beautiful moon-lady sheds her loving presence over the earth. And the moon is still her devoted, faithful, lover, and knows that because of her he has learned how to make people happy."

Ah Kim's story ended, he abruptly left me; but I sat still, gazing at the wondrous moon. I had learned his secret "their" secret, I should say—"you can make people love you by always being loving and gentle."

Washington's Pugnacity.

It is related of John Adams that when Stuart exhibited his portrait of Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams went to see it. After gazing at it for several minutes he exclaimed, "That's the portrait of a man who knew how to hold his tongue, which this old fool never did!"

The portrait does indicate that the original could be reticent, but it also shows that he could control himself. The square, massive jaw, the full, broad-based nose, and the compressed lips express pugnacity and passion, such as require a strong will to keep them in subjection.

Sometimes even Washington allowed his passion to have sway.

When Glover's Marblehead fishermen and Morgan's Virginia riflemen were engaged in a rough and tumble fight, Washington leaped from his horse over the bars of the camp fence, dashed among the rioters, seized two brawny riflemen by the throat and, shaking them at arms' length, subdued not only them, but the whole band.

It was the victory due to commanding strength, presence and manner. The man saw that they must obey, and they obeyed.

Political Support.

There is told in Virginia a story of Gen. Washington and the old-time election days. Washington voted at all the Fairfax elections until the close of his life, uniformly supporting the Federal candidates.

Although he lived at a distance from the Courthouse at the Alexandria market, he generally voted early outside the building, which in 1799 had become very shaky from old age.

When Gen. Washington reached these steps, he placed one foot upon them, and shook the crazy ascent, as if to ascertain how much strength was left in it. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above another, grasped the rickety stairway, and a dozen men's shoulders braced it firmly. Nor did a single man move from his position until the venerable chief had deposited his vote and descended the stairway.

"I saw the general's last bow," said one of these supporters half a century after that day, "and it was more than kingly."

Taste and Temperature.

The sense of taste resides in little flask-shaped pockets imbedded in the skin of the surface of the tongue and in the upper part of the throat. Each of these bulbs has a fibril of a nerve connecting it with the larger nerves of its region. Anything to be tasted must be in a dissolved or gaseous condition so as to reach the interior of the bulbs, and differences in taste depend upon the varying intensity with which the impression is transmitted through the nerves. It is not surprising, then, that taste is much influenced by temperature and may temporarily be stopped altogether by extreme heat or cold. The sense of taste is, it appears, strongest at a temperature between 50 and 60 deg. Fahrenheit.

Recent Notable Cartoons.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Weekly.

Sure It Was His Wife.

THREE o'clock was the very earliest the man could get up to the store, so his wife asked him to meet her then.

"I don't know in what department I shall be at that time," she said, "but just before 3 o'clock I will telephone to the clerk at the information bureau near the main entrance, and if you will just step over and ask him he will tell you where I am."

At two minutes past three the man sought information as to the whereabouts of his wife.

"I have a message," said the clerk, "from a woman who said her husband would inquire for her about 3 o'clock. Maybe it is for you. She said to tell you that she had gone to Blank's store, over on Sixth avenue, to finish shopping because the clerks in this store are impudent, the place is ill ventilated and she could not find anything she wanted and she could not find anything she wanted here anyhow and never has been able to find anything here and this is positively the last time she will ever try to find anything here. Of course, that might have been your wife—"

"Oh, yes," said the man; "that was her all right."—[New York Sun.

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Take No Dictation.

CHURCH: What's become of your stenographer and typewriter?"

Gotham: Flew de coop.

"Left you?"

"Sure thing."

"Your wife the cause?"

"Oh, no."

"Got another job?"

"Nix."

"What happened, then?"

"She became a suffragette."

"Well, couldn't she hold her job just the same?"

"Say, my boy, did you ever know of a suffragette that could be dictated to?"—[Yonkers Statesman.

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Pro and Con.

A NOVELIST was arguing against vegetarianism.

"The vegetarians' claims are fantastic," he said. "It's no use reasoning with them. You must just advance fantastic counter claims against them.

"A rabid vegetarian once said to me:

"'It is a matter of universal record that meat eaters grow like the meats they eat. Thus the beef eater becomes dull and bovine. The mutton eater becomes sheepish. The veal eater is a calf. The pork eater a hog.'

"My loud laughter interrupted him.

"'True, quite true, my friend,' I said. 'And have you also noticed how all you vegetarian potato eaters are pretty small potatoes?'"—[Washington Star.

• • •

No Chance For Them.

BROWN and Black were arguing at their club on the question as to who should be the head of the house—the man or the woman.

"I'm the breadwinner," Black said, firmly, "and therefore I rule in my house."

"Well," said Brown, "before we were married, my wife and I made an agreement that I should make the rulings in all the major things, and she in all the minor ones."

"And how has it worked?" Black inquired.

Brown smiled wanly. "So far," he replied, "no major matters have come up."—[Argonaut.

• • •

His Saving Grace.

AN INDIANA town in the old days boasted of two characters—an official mean man who never did a good deed if it was possible to do a mean one, and an official optimist, who had never been heard to speak an evil word of any human.

In the fulness of time the bad man died. On the day of the funeral the usual crowd gathered at the postoffice to await the distribution of mail. Naturally the life and works of the unlamented came under discussion.

The deceased was painted as a miser, a liar, a thief, a scandal monger and a backbiter. The optimist, who was present, listened in silence. At length one of the group turned on him.

"Say, Gid," demanded the other man, "ain't ever-thing we've said about that old scoundrel the truth? Kin you name one deservin' trait he ever showed?"

"Well," said the optimist, "you boys'll have to admit he certainly had a mighty good appetite."—[Saturday Evening Post.

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Any Hub Lawyer Would.

JUDGE PARRY, in a recent article on "Rufus Choate, Advocate," says on occasion Choate would meet with his Sam Weller. Defending a prisoner for theft of money from a ship, a witness was called who had turned state's evidence, and whose testimony went to prove that Choate's client had instigated the theft.

"Well," asked Choate, "what did he say? Tell us how and what he spoke to you."

"Why," said the witness, "he told us there was a man in Boston named Choate and he'd get us off if they caught us with the money in our boots."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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The Worst Ism.

"THE worst of all isms," said the lecturer, "is pugilism."

"Pardon me, my friend," rejoined a man who had just entered the hall on crutches, "but I know a worse one than that."

"What is it, sir?" queried the lecturer.

"Rheumatism," answered the other.—[New York Globe.

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A Rival Retort.

THE proprietors of two rival livery stables, situated alongside each other in a busy street, have been having a lively advertising duel lately.

The other week one of them stuck up on his office window a long strip of paper bearing the words:

"Our horses need no whip to make them go."

This bit of sarcasm naturally caused some amusement at the expense of the rival proprietor, but in less than an hour he neatly turned the tables by pasting the following retort on his own window:

"True. The wind blows them along!"—[Topeka State Journal.

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When Courage Failed.

THE family was having guests to dinner, and 6-year-old Edward had his supper alone and was sent to bed somewhat earlier than usual. The appetizing aroma of roast turkey, in which he had not shared, reached him as he lay awake pondering over his hard fate, and he decided to descend to the dining-room and claim his rights.

But when father, beholding the small figure at the door, demanded sternly, "Well, sir, what do you want?" Edward's courage fell, and he answered apologetically, "I just came to see if you would lend me a bone when you're through with it"—[Topeka State Journal.

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A Natural Inquiry.

SISTER was reading when she came to a reference to the "borthern lights."

"What are northern lights, papa," she inquired of the alleged head of the household, who was sitting by the fireplace trying to figure out how to beat the high cost of living.

Papa executed a swift mental return to his physical geography days in school, and began a somewhat labored explanation of the phenomena of the aurora borealis. He almost believed that he was getting away with it, when Little Brother chirped in:

"Papa, do they have southern lights, too?"

Whereupon papa said he had to go and fix the furnace.—[Indianapolis News.

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Two Friends.

"THERE is too much petty spite," said a society woman one day at the Acorn Club in Philadelphia, "among women who pretend to be friends.

"Two women sat at tea the other afternoon in a New York restaurant.

"'There goes Mr. Smith in his new car,' said one of the women. She added, with a simper, 'What a fibbing flatterer he is, to be sure!'

"'Why? Did he tell you you were pretty?' said the other woman, coldly.

"'No,' said the first woman. 'He told me you were.'"—[Washington Star.

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A Necessity.

AN INDIANAPOLIS woman had a negro cleaning the yard for her. His wife had been dead for several years and he might be fairly regarded as on the market once more. So his employer seized a favorable moment and proceeded to sound him.

"John," she said, "you're a good, steady man, and ought to have a home of your own. Lots of women would be glad to have you. Why don't you get a wife?"

John leaned on his rake and scratched his head reflectively.

"Well, I tell you," he replied, "you know, I was married seven years, and I've got to have a rest."—[Indianapolis News.

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Good-by, Home Life.

"A PRIMARY cause of divorce is the disappearance of home life—the extinction among us of all home sentiment."

The speaker was Mary Pickford, the movie actress. She went on:

"A man said to me the other day:

"'No, I'm rarely home. You'll find me, as a rule, at the country club. I'd rather play golf than eat.'

"'But how about your wife,' said I. 'Does she approve of such sentiments?'

"'Sure!' he answered. 'She'd rather play bridge than cook.'"—[Washington Star.

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Pleasure in Imagination.

"A GREAT deal of what we call pleasure is largely imaginary," said the ready-made philosopher.

"I suppose so," replied the man who was working on his automobile.

"Now, wouldn't you like to be able to take a long ride without having to worry about speed limits or spark plugs or tires, or anything at all?"

"I should say so!"

"Well, here's a street car ticket."—[Washington Star.

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Did Uncle Smile?

MR. AND MRS. TOMPKINS had "expectations" from their rich old Uncle Edward. So, when he came to them on a few days visit, they prepared to do all they could do to make a good impression, and commenced by meeting him at the station.

On the way home in a trolley car to a Boston suburb they encouraged their only child, also named Edward, to sit on the old gentleman's knee, or, as he was stout, as much of it as was available.

Presently the small boy slipped from his perch and sided over to his mother.

"I don't think I want to sit on uncle's knee any more," he said, in his clear treble voice.

"Oh, Teddy, why?" said mother in shocked tones.

Teddy eyed his great-uncle aggrievedly.

"Because every time he breathes out he pushes me off!" he complained.—[Boston Post.

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Promise of Success.

"OUR Tommy," said the boy's mother, "ought to make a success in life. He shows great determination to stick to anything he undertakes."

"Does he?" queried the proud father.

"Yes," she replied. "Why, he put in the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to tie strings to them."—[Topeka State Journal.

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The Right One.

A BRIGHT girl in a large school applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day, on a plea that her mother had received a telegram which stated that company was on the way.

"It's my father's half sister and her three boys," said the pupil anxiously, "and mother doesn't see how she can do without me, because those boys always act so dreadfully."

The teacher referred to her printed list of reasons which justified absence, and asked if her case came under any of them.

"I think it might come under this head, Miss Rules," said the girl, pointing as she spoke to the words "Domestic Affliction."—[Chicago Herald.

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No Use Wasting Time.

THEY were dining off fowl in a restaurant. "You see," he explained, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks the one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish granted."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he said.

"No, I can't," she replied. "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you, really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted with a glad smile; "you can have me."—[Topeka State Journal.

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A Tart Witness.

DR. OLIVER HOBSON was defending certain appropriations.

"Don't call these appropriations pork barrel appropriations," he exclaimed. "Though Pocatella numbers only 517 souls, she can appreciate a $90,000 postoffice as well as any bloated metropolis could.

"Cut appropriations of this kind, gentlemen, and you wound your electors as cruelly as the drummer was wounded at the Pocatella house.

"This drummer, being very fond of corn on the cob, ate ear after ear. Finally the pretty waitress, after she'd brought him his fourteenth or fifteenth ear, said, tartly:

"'Don't you think you would save half a dollar or so a day if you boarded at a livery stable?'"—[Washington Star.

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Pert and Impertinent.

A YOUNG woman of a pink complexion but of heroic build—a kind way of denoting obesity—applied to E. H. Calvert, the moving picture director, for a position as an extra girl. She presented him a personal letter of introduction. Long years ago, it seems, Mr. Calvert, knew her father and mother. As he gazed at this plump Juno the light of memory came into his eyes, but still he was not quite certain about something.

"Let me see," he mused, "which side of the house do you resemble the most?"

"Sir!" she cried in accent far from mild. "I don't resemble any side of any old house!"—[Topeka State Journal.

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Hardly Possible.

ONE time when Whistler was walking about London with a friend, he was accosted by an unspeakably dirty street urchin who asked him for a penny.

"How old are you, my boy?" asked the artist.

"I'm 7, sir," replied the gamin.

"Oh, no, my lad, you must be more than 7 years old."

"Gar on!" answered the youngster pertly. "I ain't no more nor 7."

Whistler turned to his friend. "Do you really believe," he inquired anxiously, "that he could have got as dirty as that in seven years?"—[Everybody's Magazine.

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Father Not Efficient.

JOHNNY B—, who has seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing "hookey" from school. After two or three offenses of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring an excuse from my father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"'Cause father isn't any good at making excuses. Mother finds him out every time."—[Topeka State Journal.

THE PASSING OF PEDRO OF THE KEYS.

The Soul of a Peon. By Percival J. Cooney.

THERE was nothing particularly noticeable about Pedro Olivas save his wistful childlike smile and the beautiful brown eyes that told of some hidden strain of good Castilian blood. For the rest he was round-faced and dark-haired with the usual placid expression of the Mexican peon. Even his roistering countrymen with whom the car was filled as it crawled northward over the wide-flung Sonoran mesas paid little attention to their silent, somber "companero."

But for Pedro it was the great day of his life, a day that he had awaited with impatience for three long years of toil and saving. For the Spanish-speaking American brakeman had told him that the low line of yellow hills, now faintly lifting in the distance, were in the United States of the north. There was El Paso, and, to Pedro, El Paso was the gate of a new world of which he had hoped and dreamed ever since the day, years ago, when two of his "paisanos"—young men of his own village, had come home from Arizona, wearing fine clothes, shining shoes, smoking fat, brown American cigars, and, most significant of all, jingling coins in their trousers pockets. And one of them, Juan Aguilar, had a watch that in their native Mexico only the very rich could possess.

It was a wonderful tale the two told of the land of the Gringos, where, merely for work with a shovel, or for picking fruit from the trees, a man could earn each day two pesos of American money, equivalent to more than $4 of the Mexican money. Hardly could Pedro believe them, for that was more than he had earned in many a week of weary toil. But from that moment Pedro's mind was fixed. He too would go to the land of the Gringoes, where there was much work, his friends had said, of a kind the Americans did not care to do themselves.

His brown face was impassive but his heart was thumping as the train halted on the international bridge between El Paso and Cuidad Juarez, and he noted the customs inspector peering into the open valises Pedro's he passed with hardly a glance, then the train slowly gathered way, bumped and rattled over a track-strewn yard and came to a stop.

His eyes wide with wonder he stepped out into the sunshine. Bewildered by the turmoil about him, the rattle of the trolley cars, the honking of automobiles, the hissing locomotives, he stood hesitating, when a voice hailed him in his own tongue.

"Art seeking work, companero?"

"Si, senor."

"Bueno. Then come with me. We want many men for the ranchos in the country. I am from an employment office."

Pedro's soul as he followed the labor agent into the street car sang a song of joy. Por Dios! It was all coming true—truer than he had ever really believed possible. Juan and Jose had not been idle boasters. Verily, this land of the Americans was a good place for a poor man.

II.

As Pedro, hoe in hand, carefully guided the running water through the irrigation ditch in Senor Martin's garden, he sang softly to himself. He had been three months now in Arizona and from the first day he had worked for Senor Martin who had secured him from the labor agent. During that time Pedro had learned many things. Two things above all others had surprised him. The Americans were always in such a hurry. Walking, talking, working, even eating, they did everything in haste. And when one worked for them, it seemed that it was necessary also to move fast. And the second interesting and amasing thing to him was that even the American working men, who like him wore overalls, could read and write.

But though he had to make more haste when working than in Mexico, Pedro was well enough content; was he not receiving $1.25 and his "comida" as well? And the cabin of unpainted boards where he lived, formerly the tool house of the ranch, it would not be as warm in winter he feared as his own adobe home in Mexico. But he could fix it up before the wet weather came. The Senor Martin was like all Americans, abrupt in speech and given to doing things speedily, but for all that he was a good enough master.

And his daughter, the Senorita Jessie! Pedro rested on his hoe handle and fell to dreaming. Ah, how beautiful she was. Never had he thought there was in all the world such hair, golden like the tassels of the maize when the sun shone on it, and eyes like the blue of the sky on a clear day. And how kind of heart. Had she not always smiled and nodded at him when in his humble, courteous way he had removed his hat at her approach, something no other American woman ever seemed to notice. He recalled the day he had cut his hand till the blood spurted. It was the Senorita Jessie who had bound it up, and dressed it every day for weeks afterward. The Holy Virgin herself must have been such a one as she.

"Pedro, O Pedro," called Martin's deep bass voice from the barn door.

"Si, senor."

"Go to the house and get the keys of the granary from Jessie. Just tell her 'keys'—she'll understand."

Pedro dropped his hoe and started for the back door. He understood spoken English fairly well, but was very timid about attempting its use. He knew exactly what it was Senor Martin wanted, and as he went up the porch steps, his lips were murmuring the word "keys."

At the sound of his footsteps the lilting soprano within ceased, and the girl of the blue eyes and yellow hair stood in the doorway.

"What is it, Pedro?" she asked smilingly.

"Mees Martin," he began, his hat crumpled in his hands, "Ah wanta ke-e-as."

"What!"

His face shadowed with disappointment and he shuffled his feet uneasily. In his embarrassment he did not notice that the sudden amazement in the girl's face had changed to indignation. But he must try again. Even now Senor Martin was waiting for the keys, and he was not a patient man. He would make another attempt.

"You give me ke-e-as?"

Jessie Martin's eyes were flashing as she stepped backward out of sight. With a sigh of relief Pedro replaced his hat. She had understood at last and had gone to get the keys. It was not so difficult as it seemed, this harsh language of the Gringos. All that one required was courage.

Then the whole Pacific Ocean seemed to strike him in the face. Strangling and gasping, he stepped backward and tumbled off the porch. He rose to his feet utterly bewildered. Something was pounding him over the head. In vain he threw up his hands and poured forth a torrent of expostulatory Spanish. The girl, her face red, made no answer. The broom still fell on his head and shoulders. Then a chance side glance showed him Martin, himself, pitchfork in hand, running from the barn.

Pedro's heart sickened. Hatless, dripping, he ran, never stopping to look behind, nor to heed the hoarse halloos that drifted down the road after him. When his breath was spent, he left the highway, concealed himself in some bushes on the side of a hill and gave himself up to thought.

Had the senorita suddenly gone mad? God forbid that such a terrible calamity should befall one so young and beautiful. Might it not be that he had made some terrible mistake in his effort to speak English? No, it could not be that. The Senor Martin had asked for the keys, and for them he, Pedro, had asked very distinctly. And then the senorita had thrown water on him and beaten him with a broom. But he held no resentment, she had doubtless good reasons though they were mistaken ones.

For several hours he lay concealed. He saw Martin ride slowly by, halt his horse several times, and call "Pedro" in a mandatory voice. But the man in the bushes made no sign. The last time he had seen the senor, Martin had been running toward him, pitchfork in hand, and Pedro was not sure of his present good intentions. He sat silent and watched the rider slowly walk his horse back towards the rancho.

The sun was slowly slipping down behind a mauve tinted range in the west, and the gray of coming night flooding the level plain with its lines of eucalyptus trees and irrigating ditches. Pedro looked at it long and thoughtfully till the red-gold disk disappeared. Where did it go to, he wondered. That, too, was a mystery, even as the happenings of the day.

Well, he reflected, there was no use worrying one's head about what was meant by the good God, not to be understood especially by an unlearned man like himself. The world was after all full of mysteries, even greater than the strange actions of the senorita, and a man must take the world as it was.

Meanwhile he had lost his job and must find another. It was with a good deal of satisfaction that he fingered the small roll of bills that Martin had handed him yesterday. Then with a little sigh he set out toward the town.

But if he had been near enough to John Martin he would have noted his amused smile, and heard his muttered comment:

"The poor cuss. Jessie ought to be ashamed of herself. She might have known that Pedro would never have thought of saying anything like that."

And even afterward, when with reminiscent laughter they spoke of Pedro in the Martin household, it was always as "Pedro of the Keys."

III.

For three years, Pedro had wandered up and down Arizona and Southern California. Springtime found him toiling with others of his race in the beet fields, early summer with the pickers of apricots, and later in the year gathering grapes from the low-cropped vines of the big vineyards. The little roll of bills in the inner pocket of his shirt had grown larger than he had ever dreamed. But he had no desire to return to Mexico. Everyone there, it seemed, wanted to be president, and there was war, and killing, in the land.

For the past six months he had been working for the railroad as a member of a "campos"—a work-train of twenty box cars, that housed thirty Mexican families. As it ground to a stop ope Sunday evening, Pedro, staring from an open box car, recognized the locality. A quarter mile distant stood the Martin ranch house. He smiled broadly as he recalled the incident of the keys, for he understood now the reason for his involuntary bath and beating with the broom. Even as he smiled his face reddened. How could it be possible that the Senorita Martin could ever for one moment have believed that he would so far forget himself as to ask her—so far above him—for a kiss? Surely by this time she must understand that she had wronged him.

In his wandering he had seen many beautiful women but never one like the Senorita Martin, never one whose smile held for him such a gracious radiance. Not that he dreamed she would ever be anything to him. His reverence for her was that which holds the soul of an artist in the presence of a great painting, or lifts up the heart of the nature-worshiper when his eye views a mountain valley smiling with the gifts of God.

He dropped from the door of the box car that served as his home and slipped across the open fields. As dusk was falling he came within earshot of the house. Through the great wide-open window he heard the voice of John Martin.

"I won't be back till midnight, Jess. I hate to leave you alone but I've got to go. My revolver is on the shelf. Keep the doors locked."

Pedro, crouching behind a clump of bushes in the garden, saw him mount and ride away. Then his worshiping soul filled with sheer delight as he listened to the senorita's well-remembered voice singing cheerfully.

He sighed with content. This was as he would wish it. She, the beautiful senorita would sing for him and he would lie without guarding her. What mattered it that she did not know? It was enough for him that it was so. In a few moments she came to the window, watering-pot in hand, and sprinkled the plants in the window box, all unconscious of the worshipful eyes not twenty feet away.

"Por Dios, por Dios," he murmured, "more beautiful is she than ever. 'Tis of such as she that the good God makes angels."

For an hour he lay in the darkness, listening to the voice of his divinity as she sang snatches of old songs, her fingers rippling softly over the piano keys. Then he heard the locking of doors and the light flickered out.

Pedro walked back to the work train, his head in the air, his step light and happy. For fate had been kind to him—better than he had ever dreamed. It had brought him where he could see and hear her, perhaps many evenings. Aye, more than that, where he could watch over her, and guard her from all harm.

And so it came that many a night, after the evening meal, Pedro, in spite of the jests of his comrades, who hazarded speculations about a "novia"—a sweetheart—would slip away into the darkness to take up his self-appointed task. It was the cattle-shipping season and John Martin's absences from home in the evening were long and frequent. Mrs. Martin, Pedro learned by piecing together scraps of overheard conversation, was absent in Los Angeles, and always on the occasions of her father's absence the girl was alone in the house.

One evening, long after dusk, while Jessie was seated at the table bent over a book, the rays of the lamp-light shining on her golden head, Pedro, lying in the bushes, heard a slow step on the veranda. It was Senor Martin returning, he concluded. But no! There had been no warning sound of hoofbeats. He listened attentively as the girl's words came to him.

"Wait a minute and I will get you something to eat."

He heard the rattling of dishes in the kitchen and a few minutes later saw her passing toward the front door, a paper-wrapped package in her hand. Ah, it was a "trampa" and she, in the kindness of her heart, was feeding him. He breathed more easily as he heard the shuffle of the wanderer's footsteps toward the roadway.

A moment later she stood framed in the square of the open window, her face uplifted to the stars. And the man in the shrubbery softly removed his hat and bent his head even as his fire-worshiping Aztec ancestors had bowed to the rising sun. She drew down the blinds and he could hear her moving about in the kitchen. In a moment the light would go out. He would go back to the campos.

He had risen to his feet and was stepping softly through the shrubbery when the stillness of the night was cleft by a pistol shot, followed by a woman's scream.

IV.

As Jessie Martin placed the key in the lock preparatory to locking the house for the night, a stealthy step on the boarding without attracted her attention. Curiously she peeped out. In front of her face suddenly appeared a hand, the fingers clutching the edge of the door. Then it was pushed open from the outside with a determined impetus that sent her staggering backward. The figure of a man sprang toward her. In a flash she recognised her visitor of an hour ago.

But before his outstretched arm could grasp her, she sprang aside, raced into the other room and seized the pistol from the shelf. But she had not been quick enough. As she turned to face him, his muscular hand caught her arm and forced it upward and the bullet crashed harmlessly into the ceiling. Then the clatter of the weapon on the floor mingled with the girl's terrified scream.

"I've got ye, my beauty—ye can't get away," gurgled a whisky-laden breath.

His arms were about her and his face was pressed close to hers. For a moment, weak with a crawling, nameless fear, she made no resistance; then she turned her head aside and set her teeth in the muscles of his arm.

An oath burst from the unshaven lips. His fingers gripped her throat. In vain she tore at his wrists. About her the room seemed turning gray and dim; her limbs were growing numb. Then she was suddenly aware that she was free, leaning breathless against the wall.

In the dimly-lit room two men were locked in a furious grapple. Backward and forward they swayed, no sound audible but their hard-drawn breathing. The trembling girl saw them writhe and totter in a heap to the floor, her assailant underneath, his outcast arm within a fraction of an inch

THE POOR ORPHAN WHO WASN'T WANTED.

A Waif that Made Good. R. Vista A. Hungerford

SHIP BUILDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Superdreadnaught California. By Arthur L. Dahl.

THE cry "My kingdom for a horse" would no longer be appropriate for this age. Modernized it would be "My kingdom for a ship." Fortunes that would buy small kingdoms are almost daily paid for ships, and the demand is greater than the supply. Little chubby tubs that, several years ago, were considered fit only for short, coastwise journeys, have been made into ocean carriers and their destinations are to such far off places as Australia, or China, or the Philippines. Freight tolls are so high that frequently the first cost of a boat, high as it is, is earned on one trans-Pacific ship. Even the "Boneyard" or "Morgue"—where the old, worn-out vessels are beached to rot away— has been invaded, and these old veterans of the seas are recalled to active service.

The Alameda estuary, on San Francisco Bay, where, several years ago could be counted scores of old, abandoned ships, today is almost barren of these relics of the past, for they are sailing the seven seas with cargoes whose values are not much greater than the freight charges paid thereon. Of course it is risky sending out these old boats, but "there's money in it," and there are always volunteers when Mammon calls.

The Pacific Coast States were slow to respond to the wave of prosperity that swept over the country, especially the East, as a result of the great war. One of the first industries to feel the impulse of that prosperity, however, was that of shipbuilding. Every plant from Seattle to San Diego was soon booked to capacity, and plans were considered for expanding to meet the tremendous demand for ships. The bigger plants abandoned all small jobs or repair work, and devoted their facilities to building the great freight-carrying vessels, orders for which poured in unceasingly. The smaller plants, too, undertook more ambitious contracts, and the man with a battered tug, or a defective sailing boat, had hard work trying to find some one who would give him attention.

The Union Iron Works at San Francisco has always been a big shipbuilding plant, and its facilities have been sufficient to take care of any contract, no matter how big a boat was desired. The historic old Oregon, which made the memorable trip around the Horn in the Spanish-American War, was built by the Union Iron Works, and at that time several thousand men were regularly employed at the plant. Later, however, business was poor, and the plant dwindled in size, until just before the opening of the present European war, a great deal of the work done there consisted of dredge construction and other non-ocean-going types of boats. Today, however, the Union Iron Works stands second in the list of plants engaged in shipbuilding, and more than 7000 men are on its payroll. At the beginning of the year more than $40,000,000 worth of new work was booked by this one plant, and more orders were pouring in upon the officials, awaiting their acceptance. The capacity of the Union Iron Works is about sixty 10,000-ton vessels annually. The average time consumed between the laying of a keel and the launching of the finished vessel is three months, and there are six slips each capable of accommodating the largest ocean vessel. In addition to its plant on the San Francisco side of the bay, the Union Iron Works recently acquired the plant of the United Engineering Works at Alameda, and this has been enlarged to such an extent that almost as many vessels can be handled there as at the parent plant. When all the improvements are finished at these two plants, the operations of the Union Iron Works will be larger by 42 per cent. than any other shipbuilding plant in the United States.

The work being done at the Union Iron Works includes all types of vessels. Ten submarines are being built for the United States Navy, and a number of large tankers are under construction for the Standard, Union and other oil companies. These tankers will carry California oil to all parts of the world. A number of freight-carrying vessels are also contracted for by Norwegian and other foreign owners whose representatives are active on the Pacific Coast in an effort to purchase outright or have constructed as many ships as can be secured.

As a part of its equipment, and under an arrangement with the Federal government, the Union Iron Works is now constructing at Hunter's Point, on the bay, a drydock that will be 1050 feet long. It will cost over $1,000,000, will be the largest drydock on the Pacific Coast, and will be capable of docking the largest battleship and commercial vessel afloat.

While the Union Iron Works is the largest, it is by no means the only shipbuilding plant on San Francisco Bay. In the latest statistics issued by the government it is shown that San Francisco ranks third in ship construction, being only exceeded by Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay plants. During 1916 more than seventy-eight steel ships were built on San Francisco Bay, their total tonnage aggregating 210,628 gross tons. Seattle ranked second with thirty-three vessels, aggregating 186,860 tons. Portland completed eight vessels of 9000 tons each, and eight more are now under construction there. When all the present work is finished it is estimated that Pacific Coast plants will have sent down the ways a grand total of 152 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 876,628.

The second largest plant is that of Moore & Scott Iron Works, at Oakland. This plant during 1916 turned out ships to the value of more than $10,000,000, and they are booked solid for several years to come.

Seattle, too, is ringing with the sound of the construction work being done in her shipyards, and four of the principal shipbuilding concerns, the Skinner-Eddy Company, the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, J. F. Duthie & Co., and the Anderson Steamboat Company launched, during 1916, thirty-three steel vessels of a tonnage of 186,860. At least as many ships will be launched during 1917. The Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company was recently awarded a contract for one of the new battle cruisers to be built for the United States Navy, at a cost of $4,975,000.

The plants in Southern California, too, are working to full capacity and a number of vessels are under construction at San Pedro and Long Beach, including six naval vessels for the government.

At the Mare Island Navy Yard activities are also at a white heat. The great new superdreadnaught California now under construction there naturally attracts the most attention, but numerous other ships, some of them fairly large, are also on the ways.

The new superdreadnaught California, in point of size, will be the largest battleship in the world. She will have a displacement of 32,000 tons, and will cost $7,800,000 exclusive of her armament, which is expected to cost as much more. She will have a speed of twenty-one knots an hour, will be 624 feet long, ninety-seven feet across her beams, and will draw thirty feet of water. She will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns, mounted three abreast in a turret, twenty-two five-inch rapid-fire guns and will have four submerged torpedo tubes.

The principal feature of the new dreadnaught, however, is the machinery for propelling her by electricity. She will be driven by motors which will run by electricity made by steam. The equipment will consist of two 12,000-kilowatt, or 16,000-horsepower, alternating-current generators, both placed on the same shaft and driven by a steam turbine operating at 2000 revolutions per minute. For operating at high speeds, as when pursuing the enemy, each turbine generator will drive two propeller motors, and all the machinery will be working at full power. When cruising at moderate speed only one turbine will be required to drive all four motors. The saving of weight and space, due to the installation of electric equipment, will enable the vessel to carry more coal and thus have a greater operating radius, or to carry a heavier armament and become more powerful.

Some idea of the size of the California may be gained by the statement that if it could be transported to a city street it would cover a distance of over three city blocks, filling the street completely from side to side, to the roofs of five-story buildings, with the military masts towering 100 feet still higher into the air.

The new dreadnaught will probably be launched early in 1918.

*See illustration on page 16.

King of the Swedes and the Champion Scraper Holder.

BY MAE FOSTER JAY.

WHEN I called out to Joe, the foreman, as he was passing the tent, that he had better drop in and eat with us for dinner was all ready, he came with unusual alacrity even though he didn't happen to be in evening clothes. But then, Joe was curious. He wanted to hear the sequel to the sensation of the season, the affair with the Finn, ex-flunkey. Tom and I had been out to headquarters that day. Ostensibly Tom wanted to look up some engineering records. Between you and me, we ourselves had harbored some little curiosity as to that same sequel.

A flunkey is the cook's roustabout. It is his interesting duty to look after the drudgery of the mess house, leaving the chef free to give the best of himself to his creative art.

The Finn was a devotee of Bacchus. However, he had had difficulty here in camp in proving his devotion. He could find no one who deemed it wise to furnish him the wherewithal to fill his cup. But the Finn, stoggy and stolid and stupid though he was, was not without his resources. Furtively each night, as he opened the great tin cans of fruit with his ax, he poured some of the juices therefrom into a jar that he had hidden away. To these he added some yeast, purloined from the cook's bread ingredients one day.

Time passed. Things in the jar took their natural course. At last the Finn judged that his moment had arrived. The potion, unique and nameless, proved none the less quite potent. The sluggish Finn suddenly acquired an excess of high spirits and charged upon the cook. The cook speedily armed himself with his natural weapon, the butcher knife. It was at this thrilling crisis that Joe and Tom intervened, disarmed the man who was irresponsibly angry and sent him to bed, and loaded the man who was irresponsibly inebriated into the back of a "bug" and sent him out to headquarters.

Now headquarters has not yet acquired all the earmarks of civilization. A jail is one of the modern improvements it still lacks. Naturally we in camp wondered what disposition would be made of an unruly Finn once he was out in headquarters.

As a result of our solicitations that day Tom and I learned that he had been dumped at a Japanese camp, and that he had made instinctively for the nearest tent. Two hours later, it was rumored, an entirely sobered flunkey had put in his appearance at the headquarters mess house. He was looking bewildered and anxiously trying to figure out whether he had quit or been fired. Just what method of cure the Japanese adopted no one has been able to ascertain.

All through dinner Joe chuckled over the ironic destiny of the ingenious flunkey.

"Well," he said, "we've been pretty lucky. That's the first case of the sort we have had in the eight months we have been out here. Quite different from the way it used to be. Fifteen years ago every construction camp had its own saloon, and the company made it a point to sell all it could to the men."

"You don't mean it!" I cried.

"Sure! That was the way the company got the men's wages back. They never let their money get outside of camp if they could help it. Those Petersons were a pretty clever outfit. Did I ever tell you about them?"

Tom and I hastened to reply in the negative. We all settled ourselves comfortably, and Joe, the mood being upon him, proceeded. This was his story:

"They were the largest contracting company in the State at that time—employed 1500 men. I was a foreman for them and was furnishing them about a hundred head of stock besides.

"And, say, by the way, 'twas a pretty sight the way that company had its horses trained. You'd have gone clean daft over them, Mrs. Gray. They had old Dan skinned a mile.

"They used little one-horse, two-wheeled dumpcarts for taking the dirt out of the cut to put in the fill. In the morning the horses were hitched up to these carts, given the signal, and away they trotted out to work without any driver. They would get in line all by themselves, and when it came his turn each horse would back his cart under the hopper without a word from anybody. A man would pull a lever and fill the cart with dirt, holler 'All right,' and the horse would take his load down and dump it, then go back for another. At noon, when the foreman would call 'All off,' you'd just have to laugh to see those horses start on a trot for the stables.

"Then, too, the company had a little car that ran on a track, hauling rock out of a cut. They used trained horses to start this car—then it went on by gravity. The horses were hitched onto it and as soon as the car was loaded they would start out, giving three or four quick lunges so as to get it to moving fast. When it was going fast enough, and you bet you they knew just when, too, the horses would jump aside and let the car shoot past. If they didn't jump in time they would be killed.

"But I'm getting away from my story. As I was saying, the Petersons had about 1500 men working for them. They had a number of camps up and down the road, each one a regular little town in itself. And at the headquarters camp, next door to the paymaster's office, they had the company saloon. They used to make their boasts that no fellow ever left them with anything ahead—guess it was pretty near the truth, too. They'd scheme to get the last cent out of a fellow by some hook or crook.

"There was one man working for them—Jack Anderson—whom they called the walking boss. He was a great, tall Swede, shrewd as they make 'em, and he had been with the company for years. It was Anderson's job to go from camp to camp keeping tab on the pay rolls. Whenever he found a fellow on the lists who had been working steadily and not drawing out, Anderson (the King of the Swedes, they called him about camp) would move him down to headquarters to work, his eagle eye on the little wad.

"Then he'd manage to meet the fellow out around camp some day, and would get into conversation with him, careless-like. And all of a sudden the King of the Swedes would discover that he and the fellow were from the same town, or that they were some relation, or that they had a mutual friend. Anderson would slap him on the back like an old pal, and invite him in to have a drink on the strength of the discovery. And that would be the end of the little wad.

"Well, one time there was a young Swede named Victor Sunderland working for them. He was sober and steady and was all for getting ahead. He was saving up to get married as soon as he had enough of a stake to bring his girl over from Sweden. He hadn't touched a drop since he'd been on the job. And he had about $300 coming.

"Old King Anderson had had Victor down at headquarters camp this long time, trying to work one con game after another on him. But 'twas no go. Not a nickel could he get out of him. He couldn't get him inside the saloon to save his life. Victor would always grin at each invitation and say, 'No, tank you. I tink I no go in.' He

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LIVE SPIRITS IN AN INDIAN CEMETERY.

What Johnny Lee Discovered. By Thomas J. Davis.

JOHNNY LEE, the 14-year-old son of the editor of the Galesville Weekly Clarion, entered his father's office slowly and listlessly. Johnny had been moping for several weeks. He was not sick, and yet he did not feel exactly right or act just like himself. Had he been capable of self-analysis, Johnny would have said that he was bored. Galesville was too slow for him—there wasn't anything doing. There hadn't been a circus in town for almost a year, and the only fire in six months had occurred in the middle of the night while he was fast asleep. His father had forbidden him to go hunting and it was too cold to go swimming. Moreover he had not even dared to indulge in his favorite pastime of chasing cats since the night Mrs. Wilson's Maltese disappeared.

In fact, Johnny's youthful ennui dated from that very occurrence. It so happened that Johnny and his chum Jimmy Johnson had been seen chasing Mrs. Wilson's cat just before it disappeared, and that the next day they had sold an opossum, dressed ready for the oven, to Mr. Hawkes, business manager of the Weekly Clarion. Unfortunately for the peace and happiness of all concerned, the terrible suspicion that this concatenation of events was not merely a coincidence had entered the minds of both the owner of the cat and the purchaser of the opossum; and the suspicion had been passed on to Editor Lee with such vehemence of language and such strong circumstantial proof that the cat and opossum were one and the same animal that he had instructed his son henceforth to give all the cats in the neighborhood a wide berth. Since then Johnny had found life stale and unprofitable. Indeed, recently his lack of interest in his surroundings had become so pronounced that his mother feared he was ill, while his father vowed he was hatching some new species of devilment.

Now the simple truth was that Johnny hankered after excitement. And today as he entered the Clarion office, in spite of his listless manner, there was a sparkle in his eye and a suppressed eagerness in his voice, which, had his father been his usual keen and alert self, would have told him that the boy had struck a fresh trail. But Mr. Lee was very busy and was deeply engrossed in his work. Burglars had broken into the Galesville National Bank the night before and had escaped with $10,000 in gold and $20,000 in paper currency. There was reason to believe that the perpetrators of this bold deed were local men, and at the request of the city marshal and the president of the bank, the public had not yet been informed of the burglary. However, Editor Lee was in possession of the facts, and he was right now preparing an account of the affair for the Weekly Clarion, which was due to go to press the following morning. Accordingly, he gave scant heed to Johnny and his questions.

"Father," asked Johnny, when he found that his mere presence in the office was not sufficient to elicit a greeting from the busy editor, "is Miller's Knob, that big hill south of town, an Indian mound?"

"Yes, I think so, son."

"Well, are there any Indians buried there?"

"Lots of them, I suppose."

"Are their horses and dogs and bows and arrows and other things buried with them?"

"That was the usual Indian custom."

"How deep do you suppose they are buried, father?"

"I can't say, son. Not very deep, I guess."

As Johnny walked out of the office almost as slowly and as listlessly as he had entered, it suddenly dawned upon Mr. Lee that his son had not been pestering him just for the fun of it; his questions had had an object, and Mr. Lee knew from past experience that the object was likely to prove to be a mischievous and perhaps a dangerous escapade. Miller's Knob was owned by John Heddon—and Heddon was a dangerous man. He had lived in the neighborhood only a short time, and no one knew very much about him; but he had already threatened to kill two or three men for trespassing on his land.

"If Johnny and his friend Jim should go poking around Miller's Knob in search of Indian relics, they are pretty sure to get into serious trouble," thought Mr. Lee as he hastened to the door. "I'll have to call the boy back and warn him to stay away from Heddon's farm."

But Johnny's listlessness suddenly vanished as he came out of the Clarion office. With a loud yell, which was intended to resemble the whoop of an Indian warrior hot on an enemy's trail, and which really was the first spontaneous shout of joy he had emitted for several weeks, he darted down the street toward home as fast as he could run. By the time his father reached the door, the boy was out of sight. So Editor Lee returned to his story of the bank robbery and forgot all about his son and the Indian mound.

But Johnny Lee did not forget. He went to bed early that night—with his clothes on. Also he arose early the same night. A few minutes before 11 o'clock he slipped quietly out of the house, and, pausing long enough on the porch to put on his shoes, which he had carried under his arm, stole into the woodshed, from which presently he emerged with a heavy pick-ax on his shoulder. In the alley he was joined by Jimmy Johnson, armed with a spade. A block below they found Bill Herrick waiting for them. Bill, who had never been admitted into fullest fellowship with the other two but who was occasionally permitted to share in their pains and pleasures, carried a large gunny sack under his arm. Thus accoutered, the three boys, shoulder to shoulder, and step with step, trudged down the middle of the road toward the Indian burial grounds.

That afternoon, as was befitting for those who conduct scientific explorations and seek after hidden treasure, the boys had entered into a solemn agreement to "dig up the graves on Miller's Knob, an Indian mound on the top of the hill on John Heddon's farm, two miles south of Galesville." They had sworn each other to secrecy, and had agreed "to share equally in all the bones—human, horse and dog, all the bows and arrows and other weapons, and all other things of value found in the mound." This agreement had been committed to writing and had been signed and sealed in blood. Of course Johnny and Jimmy had used red ink, but Bill, who was much more unsophisticated than the other two and who had been impressed with the fact that the agreement would not be binding unless the actual life fluid was used, had cut his arm with a knife and made a cross with a pen dipped in his own blood.

The youthful adventurers had chosen a night well adapted to their purposes, or else the powers that watch over such expeditions had shaped circumstances to favor the undertaking. The sky was dark but not too black. The streets of Galesville were deserted. As the boys passed the last street light and the last house on the outskirts of the city without being stopped and questioned, they sighed with relief; they knew there was little chance of their being seen on the country road. All their movements had been planned in advance, so there was no need for conversation. Besides, Johnny had given orders that there should be no talking. Nevertheless, as they marched along in close array, each one busy with his own thoughts, the silence became oppressive. They longed to speak and yet they dreaded the sound of their own voices.

At length, as they approached the field which was to be the scene of their excavations, Jimmy Johnson could repress his thoughts no longer.

"Johnny," he whispered, "do Indians have ghosts?"

"Sure, all dead people have ghosts," answered Johnny, forgetting his own instructions that there should be no conversation. He wasn't sure about the matter, but he was leader of the expedition and felt that he must answer questions without hesitation.

"Do Indian ghosts stay close to the place where they are buried?" asked Bill Herrick, after another short silence.

That was the very question which Johnny had been considering ever since Jimmy brought up the subject of ghosts. He didn't know anything about the ghosts of dead Indians. He didn't want to know much about them at close range, and he felt like kicking Bill for having given voice to the fears that had darkened the minds of all three. He was sorry he hadn't taken the trouble to find out something about the nocturnal habits of ghosts—Indian and other kinds. He almost wished they hadn't been in such a big hurry about starting out on this expedition. But by this time they had reached the end of their journey, and Johnny was not the boy to back out at the last moment just because he was afraid.

"You fellows keep still," he whispered in answer to Bill's question. "There's the mound now. We'll have to climb through a barbed wire fence at the foot of the hill. When we get to the top of the mound where the Indians are buried, Jimmy and I will dig with the pick and spade. Bill, you will hold the sack and stand on the highest point and watch. If you see any person or any thing—" Johnny added the word "thing" for he wasn't sure whether a ghost was a person or a thing— "you whisper, 'Jiggers.' Then we'll all run down the hill and make for the road."

Quietly and cautiously the three boys crossed the field that lay next to the road, slipped through the barbed wire fence, and climbed the hill to the mound, in which Johnny's father had assured him "lots of Indians" were buried. Having found a spot where the ground seemed to be loose and light, Jimmy and Johnny began to dig forthwith, while Bill, with the gunny sack still under his arm, took up his station on the top of the mound. With uneasy eyes, he peered into the darkness, looking for "persons or things." Bill knew that the Indian ghosts were there. He could not see them, but he felt them; and he knew that just as soon as the pick or spade should touch Indian bones or the dust which once had been the bones of an Indian, the ghosts would make their presence known in an unmistakable and unpleasant manner.

The other two boys worked furiously at first, then slowly and more slowly, as their muscles, unused to such strenuous labor, became tired and sore. Occasionally they paused to rest, to listen, and to see that their lookout was still on the job. But for the most part they worked steadily, though with diminishing efficiency, digging deeper and deeper into the side of the mound. At the end of a half hour they had made a hole big enough and deep enough for the largest Indian warrior that had ever roamed the American forests; but they had not found any "bones—human, horse or dog, or any weapons or any other articles of value." Then, suddenly, Johnny, who was wielding the pick, struck something that gave off a definite metallic sound. As he stooped to examine his find, Bill Herrick on the top of the mound saw one of the ghosts he had been looking for, in fact he saw two of them coming slowly toward the mound from the direction of John Heddon's house, which lay on the other side of the hill from the road.

"Jiggers," whispered Bill, as he made for the road as fast as his legs would carry him, with Jimmy Johnson close at his heels.

Johnny scrambled out of the hole and started in pursuit of his fellow explorers. But he stumbled over the gunny sack, which Bill had dropped in his flight, lost his balance and rolled to the bottom of the hill, where he became so tangled in the barbed wire fence that he could not extricate himself.

The other two boys, unaware of their leader's predicament, reached the road in safety, ran every step of the way to town, and were soon in bed, worn out by their exertions, badly frightened, and, much to their later chagrin, entirely ignorant of the subsequent movements of the ghosts whose untimely arrival had interrupted the excavations, movements which Johnny was forced to watch, willy nilly, from his unwelcome and uncomfortable lodgment at the foot of the hill.

Evidently the ghosts had not seen the boys and did not know that any one had laid sacrilegious hands upon the sacred burial grounds, for they came slowly up the hill and approached the mound without paying the slightest attention to the fleeing adventurers. Strangely enough, one of the two carried a ghostly spade very much like the material spade Jimmy had flung away as he fled toward the road.

"Is this the place, John?" he asked his companion, as they reached the spot where the boys had been digging.

The next instant, ghostlike, he vanished from sight. As a matter of fact, he had stepped unawares into the hole which Johnny Lee had so recently vacated, and had fallen face-downward into the grave. Presently he emerged, blaspheming wildly.

"You traitor, you!" he shouted. "You've stolen the swag and made this pit for me. But I'll call your trick there. Where's the money, you skunk? Speak up quick or I'll brain you with this spade and look for the cash later."

"Honest to Gawd, Dave," answered the other, "I don't know anything about this hole. I buried the swag here last night and shoveled the spot off smooth. The gold's in a cloth bag and the paper's in a tin box. Someone's beat us to it."

"If they have, you'll be on your way to hell before morning," Dave snarled, dropping on all fours to examine the dirt around the hole.

In their disappointment and anger the two thieves had forsaken all caution and were cursing in loud tones. Johnny could hear everything that they said. Also he could see—what the two on the mound failed to see—that the hill was surrounded by a small party of men, who now crept quickly toward the top. At a signal from their leader, the men sprang upon the two who groveled in the dirt. There was a short, sharp struggle, punctuated with frequent revolver shots and accompanied by a steady stream of oaths. Then the marshal and his deputies led their two captives, John Heddon, owner of Miller's Knob, and Dave Yarrow, a recent arrival in Galesville who had no visible means of support, down the hill to the road, almost within arm's length of Johnny Lee as he lay entangled in the barbed wire fence.

When Johnny felt sure that he was all alone, he slipped out of his clothes and with his knife cut and tore them from the steel barbs. He was no longer afraid. He had already forgotten all about ghosts and Indian bones. It had been the uncertainty of the existence and the possible behavior of Indian ghosts that had upset him earlier in the night. Now that he was once more dealing with known quantities, with flesh-and-blood men and tangible human actions, he was himself again. He had not missed a single sound or movement of the fight on the mound, and he was even now fashioning the recital with which he would enthrall his fellow explorers and would gloat over their premature though unpremeditated departure from the scene of the night's most exciting adventure. His clothes were pretty badly torn when at last he freed them from the fence; but Johnny put them on again happily, walked back to town, slipped quietly up to bed, and was sleeping peacefully when his mother called him next morning for breakfast.

Later in the day, Johnny entered the Weekly Clarion office almost as slowly and as listlessly as he had the day before.

"Father," he inquired of Editor Lee, "do the ghosts of dead Indians swear?"

Johnny's father laughed. As a member of the marshal's posse he had participated in the capture of John Heddon and Dave Yarrow, the two men who had robbed the Galesville National Bank of $30,000. He had been present when the burglars confessed and had even obtained a a personal statement from each of the men. With this material at hand, he had prepared a long account of the burglary, the capture of the burglars, the recovery of the gold they had taken from the bank, and the vain search for $20,000 in paper currency, which John Heddon claimed he had buried with the gold on the top of Miller's Knob, but which Dave Yarrow swore his pal had restolen from him and concealed in some secret cache. He had sent the last page of copy to the composing room not long before, and the Clarion was just then ready to go to press.

"I can't say as to that, my son," Mr. Lee replied. "But the two white ghosts we caught last night prowling around your Indian mound on Heddon's farm were surely masters of the profane art."

"But, father," persisted Johnny, ignoring the former's reference to the incident of the night before, "do Indian ghosts smoke Prince Albert tobacco?"

Mr. Lee was never quite sure whether his son was merely poking fun at him or planning some audacious piece of mischief. Just now he fancied that the unusual questions were intended to pave the way for a startling announcement which Johnny chose to make in his own indifferent and casual way.

"Look here, young man," he countered,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

SHIP BUILDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Superdreadnaught California. By Arthur L. Dahl.

THE POOR ORPHAN WHO WASN'T WANTED.

A Waif that Made Good. By Vlasta A. Hungerford.

JOHN BARTON, sitting in his study, was deeply absorbed in the scrutiny of a beautiful opal he had purchased some months before from a Mexican refugee. The magnificent stone, with its changeable fires ever dying down or leaping into fresh flame never ceased to fascinate him. After a while he leaned back in his heavy leather upholstered chair and rubbed his tired eyes.

Every man has a hobby if he can afford it. John Barton's was a collection of beautiful gems, to which he added from time to time such stones as suited his fancy. Of ample means and with plenty of leisure he spared neither time nor expense in getting what he wanted. Just at present he was interested in the purchase of an unusual emerald in the possession of a man he had met at the club the night before. The stranger, but recently come from Europe, upon learning of John Barton's love of gems told him of his emerald and his disposition to sell it. He had fired Barton's interest and promised to get the gem from the bank where he kept it for safety, and bring it to the gem collector's home the following afternoon.

John Barton's thoughts, now on the emerald, were brought back to the opal again, as rising from his chair his gaze chanced to fall upon it. Taking the gem from the table where he had been examining and admiring it, he crossed the room to the big vault in the wall and disappeared inside.

When he came out again, his wife Marian stood on the threshold drawing on her gloves. She was a small woman, rather slightly built, and with a beautiful face habitually haunted by tender wistfulness.

"I just wanted to tell you I am going out, dear," she began hesitatingly. "I have a little work to do over on the east side—" He interrupted her with a frown.

"I wish you'd leave this slumming business for stronger women than yourself, Marian. You are too high strung for work of that sort. You live through the poverty and struggles of those people as if they were your own. I wish you wouldn't go."

She flushed. "There is a particular case I must attend to this afternoon. A poor widow with a 5-year-old son. She has been ill for some time and today sent for me. She is much worse—dying perhaps—and I must not disappoint her."

Before Barton could remonstrate further, the servant announced the man with whom he had an appointment. Marian slipped away and a few moments later got into her own limousine, waiting at the curb. Neither she nor her chauffeur noticed the turbaned skulking figure crouching down behind the shielding hedge.

As her car sped through the beautiful avenues, then into lesser streets and finally into the ill-kept tenement quarter of the city, Marian felt the old pall of depression that settled upon her whenever she entered here. The little she could do was so futile when compared to the work waiting to be done. And so many who could help were disinterested.

The car stopped before a shabby tenement wedged in between others as decrepit. Marian got out, and followed by the chauffeur carrying a big basket, started down the walk toward the door. In a few moments she was surrounded by eager-faced children, ragged, dirty they were, but she smiled beautifully upon them all, her eyes filled with tender love, and taking the cover off the basket, she gave each tot some token of her remembrance. With shy thanks they dispersed and she entered the tenement.

The doctor was there, and a hospital nurse, and a pale-faced, big-eyed little boy, sensing tragedy, yet not entirely understanding. His gaze traveled from the silent, white-sheeted figure on the bed, to Marian, then he approached her anxiously. He had grown to love Marian in the visits she had made his mother.

"Why don't my mamma talk to me?" he asked in a grave whisper, his gray eyes on her face.

Marian looked from the doctor to the nurse helplessly. One glance at the bed had apprised her that she was too late. She now stooped down to the sturdy boy, and put her arms around him.

"Mamma has gone to sleep Dicky. And when she wakes, she will be in Heaven. And in Heaven she will never be sick any more nor have to work so hard as she did here. She will be quite happy."

He turned a frightened glance toward the bed. "And won't my mamma never come back no more?"

She could not lie to the child. Instead she drew him closer. With a hard sob he clung tightly to her.

"I don't like Heaven—I want my mamma—I want my mamma—" he cried piteously. Marian rocked him in her arms, while the doctor blew his nose harshly and the nurse let her tears fall freely while she performed some last duties about the room.

Finally the storm quieted. The little shoulders ceased their shuddering and the boy lay in Marian's arms exhausted by his grief, his eyes closed. The doctor thought that he had fallen asleep, after the manner of children. He approached Marian and spoke deferentially.

"We are going now. If you wish I shall take him along to the orphanage. We needn't wake him; the sleep will be good for him."

At the sound of the doctor's voice, Marian felt the little figure grow tense in her arms, and as the full purport of the statement sank into his childish mind, his reddened eyes opened.

In Dicky's walk of life, the conversation of children sometimes concerns itself with the hardships and calamities that are likely to befall. Whatever Dicky had heard of orphanages now served to tincture his gaze with such helpless terror that Marian gathered him closer and spoke impulsively.

"I'm going to take him home with me. I may adopt him."

The doctor bowed, a look of relief in his face. "He is a fortunate child, madam."

She ignored the tribute and with the boy clasped tight in her arms went out and down the walk where the chauffeur, masking his astonishment, helped her into the car, then, still unaware of her purpose, took his place at the wheel and waited.

"Home!" she said curtly. And the big car slid forward and out of the dingy street.

It was nearly dark when she reached home and John Barton was still closeted with the stranger in the study, for which she was grateful. Quietly, almost surreptitiously, she led the little boy upstairs to her own rooms. Her maid received them in astonishment.

"This is Dicky, Julia," Marian said simply. "Dicky, Julia is going to give you a nice bath and then I'm going to help dress you. I know of some nice clothes—" her voice broke, but she controlled it, "of some little clothes which I think will about fit you." The maid, dumb with astonishment, led him away to the bathroom, while Marian taking a key from a little box where it had rested for over a year, approached a closet and unlocked the door.

However, she had little time to ponder the consequences of her act, for the maid entered with Dicky swathed from neck to small pink heels in a big, snowy bath towel.

Marian took delight in dressing him in a pretty blue velvet suit and white shoes and stockings. The clothes fitted him perfectly and she noted with a throb of delight that they suited him also. His sturdy little body held straight, his head poised at an angle of pride, he faced her with a shy smile. And then there was an impatient tattoo upon her door and John Barton entered, the brilliant jewel in his hand.

"Look, Marian, what I have had the great luck to get," he began triumphantly. But when his gaze fell upon Dicky, he stopped abruptly and turned a blank face to his wife.

"What does this mean?" he asked, his voice ominously cold. Dicky, sensing his disapproval, crept closer to Marian and clung to her skirts from the shelter of which he peeped frightenedly at her husband.

Marian let her hand rest lightly on the dark, damp head.

"Dicky had the misfortune this afternoon of losing his mother and—and I brought him home with me."

John Barton's cold eyes again scrutinized the child and recognized the little blue velvet suit. His face grew dark and his eyes flashed.

"I won't have that child here!" he said furiously, then turned and strode angrily from the room, banging the door after him.

Dicky burst into tears at the treatment, also the allusion to his mother brought back things temporarily forgotten in his new surroundings. He cried in Marian's arms, the while she began relating a wonderful fairy story. As his sobs grew less, the story took firmer hold upon his imagination until he was lost in a maze of fairyland.

John Barton didn't come near again that evening. Marian and Dicky had dinner in her rooms, and after he had said his prayers she tucked him into a small bed drawn close to her own, and again to avert thoughts of his mother, told him a story that lasted until sleep claimed him.

Some time in the night Dicky wakened. He sat up in bed and took note of his strange surroundings. A soft night-light left the room in half-shadow, and Marian lay asleep, her back toward him. A sudden sense of loneliness possessed Dicky. Thoughts of his mother flooded his mind, his dear mother with whom he had been so happy, and thoughts of the man who had said he didn't want him there. The tears began to glide down his cheeks and he decided to run away. Quietly he crawled out of the pretty gold and white bed and made his way to the door. A few moments later he went creeping down the wide hall toward the stairway. The night lights were dim and shadowy, but far below the stairs and off to the left was a flood of light pouring from John Barton's study.

Dicky paused. That bright light meant that someone was still up. Wide awake now and with every faculty on edge, he sat down in the shadowy curve of the stairs to think a moment, when from below came a sudden sound that almost startled him into falling off. The big clock standing at the foot of the staircase, the like of which Dicky had never heard, in a soft, silvery voice solemnly proclaimed the hour of midnight. As Dicky strained his whole attention to the shadowy corner from which the sound was coming, he saw a dusky shadow move stealthily forward across the room below, and toward the flood of light. He watched fascinatedly. He had never seen such a looking man. He was moving quite noiselessly and Dicky wondered whether he, too, was running away.

As the man got nearer that shining band of light, Dicky saw what he had not noticed before. The man's head was wrapped round and round in a cloth, and in his hand he carried a pistol. Once his black eyes flashed toward the stairway and Dicky was sure he had been discovered. But the man continued creeping toward the open door and as he entered it there was a quick, terse exclamation and then a flood of low-toned expostulation. Dicky sighed with relief. While the people in that room were talking, he would take his chance and dart past the flood of light to the outside door. As he crept near, he couldn't resist a peep into the occupied room and what he saw held him spellbound. The man who had been so angry, earlier in the evening, was standing with his hands up while the funny dark-faced man was pointing the pistol at him. On the table was a rainbow glitter that Dicky could not name. But he did understand the attitude of the two men. In Dicky's walk in life, the play of children sometimes takes a criminal turn and Dicky had often taken part in the game of hold-up, and he knew perfectly well that here he was witnessing no game, but the real thing. His heart began to beat very fast and his mind, in its effort to tell him the right thing to do went round and round and held him helpless, doing nothing.

The man with the pistol glanced over the glitter on the table.

"I want the emerald you bought tonight," he said in a clear, low tone.

"It is in the vault," replied the other, in the same lowered voice. Dicky could see he was frightened, and very angry.

"Just where—in the vault?" asked the other man menacingly.

"I left the drawer open when I took these out." The man with his hands up glanced over the table. "Why don't you take those and be done with it?"

Dicky shrank back a little as the man with the pistol shifted his position a little and frowned blackly.

"Open that vault—and remember, if you try any tricks it will go hard with you. The emerald doesn't belong to you. It was stolen from a Hindu shrine in India a year ago. I have been trying ever since to reclaim it."

Dicky saw a look of amazement flash across the helpless man's face, who then, with his hands still up, went to a funny locked door in the wall and stooping over began twirling the knob. As once he stopped and looked back over his shoulder, the man with the gun swore and held it closer. The man began working at the door again and presently it swung open a little. And then, acting so quickly and unexpectedly that it made Dicky jump, the man standing guard clubbed his gun and brought it down with a smashing blow upon the other's head. Without a sound the man fell down in a heap. After a piercing glance around, the other leaned over him a moment, then slipped swiftly into the vault. The heavy door stood only half open, and shielded from sight the little flash of white that darted in from the next room. At last Dicky's mind had told him something to do. Putting one sturdy shoulder against the heavy door, it yielded and began to swing shut. Just as it closed, Dicky heard an oath from within, and in desperate hurry he began turning the funny knob as he had seen the man on the floor do, to open it. He didn't know the vault had automatically locked itself, but continued frantically turning the knob, then assured that it was fastened, he leaned, panting against the iron door. He had locked the bad man in the closet!

His next thought carried him out of the room and up the stairs, falling over himself in his frenzied haste. He burst into Marian's bedroom, bounced upon her bed like a rubber ball and began beating her with his fists.

"Wake up—wake up!" he shrieked, "I've locked the man in the closet what hit the other man! Wake up—wake up!" Marian caught him by the wrists.

"Dicky, Dicky child! You've been dreaming. Collect yourself!" Her gaze of incredulity maddened him.

"I ain't either been dreamin'!" he shrieked again. "I was runnin' away an' it happened downstairs, an' I locked the man in the little closet what hit the other man!"

Marian's glance had taken in the open bedroom door and across her face there flashed an expression of fear which Dicky read with gratitude. As she released his hands, he tumbled off the bed.

"I'll show you if you don't b'lieve me! Come on!" he gasped, tugging at her gown. Thoroughly frightened now, she snatched up a dressing gown and let him hurry her down the stairs to the study where he explained coherently enough for her to understand. A deep wave of thankfulness swept through her, as dropping upon her knees beside her husband, she discovered he was only stunned. In a moment she was at the telephone calling the doctor next door, while she kept one hand on an electric button that started a frightened bell somewhere in the back part of the house. Then she was beside her husband again while amazed servants in different stages of undress began to appear. Under her direction they lifted the still unconscious man to the couch, while she, at the phone once more, called the police station.

Dicky's mind ceased to register impressions in the excitement that prevailed. Marian picked him up and drew a corner of her wrap about him, and he began to get very sleepy. After awhile he drowsily heard someone talking. It was the angry man's voice, but greatly changed.

"I saw the kid standing in the doorway," he was saying, "and wondered what he would do, God bless him!" Dicky opened both eyes wide and blinked. There were more people in the room. Standing over the man on the couch was another man with a black case in his hand. Two men, whom Dicky recognised as policemen, had the rag-headed man held fast between them. Marian was hugging him far too tight for comfort. He squirmed himself loose and looked curiously at the man lying on the couch. The latter reached out a big hand and took his small, unresisting fist in a warm clasp.

"I think you and I are going to be great pals," he said with a smile, "and I hope you won't try to run away again." Dicky drowsily decided that he liked this man when he smiled. He tried to look up at Marian, but found himself too sleepy. He cuddled down in her arms, and the last thing he remembered was:

"You are going to let me keep him, then?"

"We'll adopt him tomorrow."

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ORGANIZACION POLITICA DEL BRASIL.

Apuntes Historicos. Por el Dr. J. Ziegner-Uriburu.

EN 1807, el Portugal fué invadido por un ejército francés al mando del Mariscal Junot, enviado por Napoleón. Penetró este ejército sin hallar resistencia. La corte pensó en emigrar al Brasil.

La familia real, el Consejo de Estado, los ministros y casi todos los grandes señores portugueses con sus familias y comitivas, en número de 13,000 personas, más o menos, se apresuraron a hacerse a la mar en catorce buques de guerra y en muchas naves mercantes, llevando consigo sus tesoros (29 de Noviembre de 1807.)

El 24 de Enero de 1808, desembarcó en Bahía el regente de Portugal, Don Juan; y después de decretar la apertura de los puertos del Brasil al comercio directo con todas las naciones amigas, se hizo a la vela para Rio de Janeiro.

El pueblo lo aclamó Emperador.

El regente organizó un ministerio, y dió el cargo de Ministro del Interior a Don Marcos de Noronha e Brito conde de Arcos, virrey del Brasil, desde dos años atrás.

El Brasil podia considerarse entonces un estado independiente, siendo elevado a la dignidad, preeminencia y denominación de reino.

En estas circunstancias, falleció la reina doña María, dejando el trono a su hijo, el regente, que tomó el título de Don Juan VI. La dirección de los negocios públicos no sufrió cambio alguno; el rey incorporó a sus dominios el territorio que hoy forma la República Oriental del Uruguay.

En Pernambuco se estableció una sociedad secreta (1814,) cuyo propósito era trabajar por el establecimiento de un gobierno republicano.

El gobernador de esa provincia, Miranda Montenegro, recibió la denuncia de tramarse una conspiración y dió orden de prisión contra varios paisanos y militares brasileños.

La revolución, contenida hasta entonces, estalló. Miranda Montenegro despachó algunas tropas para aprehender a los amotinados; pero estos rompieron el fuego sobre los soldados del rey, haciéndolos retroceder. Miranda Montenegro capituló con los revolucionarios que nombraron un gobierno provisional, compuesto de cinco miembros, uno de los cuales, el que en realidad dió tono a dicho gobierno, fué Domingo José Martins.

El movimiento revolucionario, reducido a estos estrechos límites, comenzó a debilitarse y sucumbió en breve. El gobernador de Bahía organizó un ejército de 5000 hombres y una escuadrilla, y los envió a batir los rebeldes.

Martins marchó sobre los realistas; pero fué sorprendido y apresado por los enemigos, y el ejército republicano, derrotado por el general realista Mello de Lacerda, se desorganizó, abandonando su artillería y bagajes.

Los miembros del gobierno revolucionario abandonaron la plaza en el mayor desorden, para ponerse en salvo (21 de Mayo de 1817.)

La corte castigó con dureza a los revolucionarios de Pernambuco. Martins y doce personas más sufrieron el último suplicio, unos de Pernambuco y otros en Bahía.

La paz quedó restablecida en el Brasil, pero en los primeros días en 1820, se supo en Portugal que España se hallaba sublevada en nombre del restablecimiento de la constitución liberal de 1812. En la ciudad de Oporto (24 de Agosto de 1820,) la guarnición publicó un manifiesto, en que pedía el establecimiento del régimen constitucional. El pueblo formó una junta provisional de gobierno, encargada de convocar a la nación a la reunión de un congreso constituyente. Las tropas que guarnecían a Lisboa se pusieron de su parte (15 de Septiembre,) pronunciándose en favor de la dicha reunión.

En el Brasil, esta noticia fué recibida con entusiasmo.

El 26 de Febrero de 1821, las tropas portuguesas que guarnecían la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, se presentaron en la plaza pública a exigir que fuese jurada en el Brasil la nueva constitución portuguesa. El pueblo se adhirió al movimiento.

El rey no halló más arbitrio que ceder a las exigencias de los sublevados. Estos fueron al palacio y arrastrando en brazos el carruaje real, llevaron en triunfo al mismo rey Don Juan para que prestara juramento de reconocer la constitución. El rey, embargado por el terror, aun en medio de las felicitaciones de que era objeto, lo aceptó todo.

Don Juan VI anunció al poco tiempo su determinación de volver a Portugal, dejando en el Brasil a su hijo Don Pedro, encargado del gobierno. Al mismo tiempo ordenó que se hiciesen en el Brasil las elecciones de diputados para las Cortes de Lisboa.

Las elecciones tuvieron lugar el 31 de Abril. El pueblo, reunido en la Plaza de Comercio, comenzo a deliberar si convenía la partida del rey, y dió orden para que las fortalezas del puerto impidiesen la salida de la escuadra que debía transportar al monarca.

El príncipe Don Pedro, al frente de las tropas, dispersó al pueblo, y antes que la ciudad se repusiese de la consternación, Don Juan se embarcó para Portugal (26 de Abril 1821.)

"Pedro, dijo el rey a su hijo al despedirse, si el Brasil ha de separarse del Portugal como se deja ver, toma tú la corona antes que la tome otro."

Las cortes de Portugal, previendo lo que después sucedió, resolvieron que el príncipe Don Pedro se trasladase a la metrópoli.

En Rio de Janeiro se celebraron reuniones patrióticas en que se recogían firmas para una presentación que debía hacerse al regente, a fin de pedirle que se estableciese en el Brasil. El 9 de Enero de 1822, fué presentada esa solicitud a Don Pedro. Siendo en bien de todos y para felicidad general de la Nación, contestó el príncipe, decid al pueblo "que me quedo."

El regente fué objeto de las más entusiastas manifestaciones y saludado por la Municipalidad, por el pueblo y por la tropa con el honroso título de "Defensor perpetuo del Brasil" (13 de Mayo.) Faltaba sólo pronunciar la palabra independencia, para resolver definitivamente aquella situación.

A mediados de Agosto, Don Pedro emprendió un viaje a la provincia de San Pablo con el objeto de poner fin a algunas disensiones. Hallábase a orillas del pequeño río de Ipiranga, cuando recibió nuevos decretos de las Cortes portuguesas que anulaban todos sus actos, declaraban criminales las juntas gubernativas que habían reconocido su autoridad, y consideraban culpables de alta traición y dignos de ser sometidos a juicio a sus ministros y consejeros. Don Pedro no quiso tolerar este último ultraje. Allí mismo y el mismo día 7 de Septiembre de 1822, proclamó la independencia completa del Brasil y su separación absoluta de la metrópoli. La historia brasileña recuerda este acto con el nombre de "Grito de Ipiranga."

Esta declaración fué recibida con grande entusiasmo casi en todas partes. Al llegar a Río de Janeiro (15 de Septiembre,) Don Pedro se presentó en el teatro llevando en su brazo una cinta en que se leían estas palabras: "Independencia o Muerte." El pueblo, tanto en la capital como fuera de ella, siguió este ejemplo. Un mes después, el 12 de Octubre, día de su cumpleaños, fué saludado con el título de Emperador Constitucional. La consagración tuvo lugar el primero de Diciembre.

El verdadero instigador de todas estas medidas que elevaron al Brasil al rango de estado independiente, fué el ministro de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores, José Bonifacio de Andrada.

Para afianzar la independencia, Don Pedro, dispuso la organización de una escuadrilla. Los portugueses tenían por centro de sus recursos la importante ciudad de Bahía.

El emperador envió contra ella una división mandada por el general francés Pedro Labatut.

Este jefe fué desgraciado en un ataque que intentó contra la plaza por el lado de tierra; pero la suerte de las armas cambió completamente desde que pudo obrar la escuadrilla brasileña, cuyo mando se confió a Lord Tomás Cochrane, el famoso campeón de las guerras navales del Pacífico (Marzo de 1823.) Con ocho buques mal armados, salió Cochrane de Río Janeiro (3 de Abril) para combatir la escuadra portuguesa, compuesta de 13 naves de guerra con 198 cañones.

El almirante brasileño estableció el bloqueo, y practicó un reconocimiento nocturno de las posiciones del enemigo; esto bastó para que los portugueses, creyéndolo todo perdido, evacuaran toda la ciudad con la escuadra y con el ejército de tierra. Las tropas brasileñas ocuparon la ciudad, mientras Cochrane seguía navegando al Norte, en persecución de los fugitivos.

El almirante persiguió a los portugueses. Sin perder un solo hombre, les quitó un gran número de naves mercantes, y algunos transportes de tropa. Abandonando sus posesiones de América, los soldados portugueses siguieron su viaje a Lisboa, escoltados, puede decirse así, por las naves del Brasil.

De vuelta de esa expedición, Lord Cochrane se acercó a la plaza de Marañón, donde todavía mandaban los portugueses. Sus gobernantes pusieron la plaza a disposición del almirante del Brasil (27 de Julio.)

La guerra se sostuvo todavía contra algunas partidas de tropas portuguesas que quedaban en las provincias del Norte; pero en Septiembre de 1823, la autoridad del Emperador del Brasil era reconocida en todas partes. En el espacio de seis meses, con una escuadra que casi no estaba en estado de servir, y sin ejército, Cochrane había llevado a cabo la campaña más feliz de que haya sido teatro la América. Quitó al enemigo ciento veinte naves, cuyos cargamentos valían muchos millones de pesos, apresó casi la mitad del ejército portugués, libertó las tres extensas provincias del Norte, y dilató la dominación de Don Pedro en todo el vasto territorio del Brasil.

La revolución brasileña, como se vé, fué consumada con gran facilidad. Comenzó en 1808, el día en que el regente Don Juan pisó las playas del Nuevo Mundo y estableció en ellas el asiento de su gobierno. Diez años de una administración regular, a cuya sombra se desarrollaron los intereses materiales y morales, hicieron simpático el sistema monárquico en las colonias portuguesas. Agrégase a esto que en el Brasil fué un príncipe de la familia real (el heredero de la corona nada menos,) él que lanzó el grito de independencia y formó un imperio separado de la metrópoli. El prestigio de que gozó este príncipe, sirvió para consolidar el nuevo orden de cosas.

La monarquía quedó radicada desde entonces en el Brasil. Una constitución elaborada en vista de las necesidades del país, deslindaba clara y convenientemente la acción de los poderes públicos y organizaba una verdadera monarquía constitucional.

Las provincias del Sur aceptaron sin dificultad la nueva constitución; pero en el norte tuvieron lugar sucesos de carácter alarmante. En Pernambuco, la guarnición se sublevó contra el gobierno de Río de Janeiro (20 de Marzo de 1824.) Manuel de Carvalho, jefe de la insurrección, acusó a Don Pedro del crimen de querer entregar traidoramente al Brasil a los portugueses. En seguida invitó a las provincias del Norte a formar una liga, llamada "Confederación del Ecuador."

Don Pedro mandó el ejército y la escuadrilla que sofocó la revolución.

Poco después, en Agosto de 1825, fué reconocida por el Portugal la independencia absoluta del Brasil.

En breve se hicieron sentir nuevas agitaciones. La guerra de la Banda Oriental, los desastres que en ella sufrieron las armas brasileñas, y el tratado que les puso término, sirvieron de fundamento a los partidos políticos para sus hostilidades.

Por fin, Don Pedro I, aunque joven y vigoroso, se rindió a la lucha, resolvió abdicar la corona en favor de su hijo, que tomó el nombre de Pedro II, y se embarcó para Europa (Abril de 1831.)

Don Pedro II, desde que asumió en sus manos las riendas del poder, consolidó la paz, hizo progresar las letras, y se ensancharon los horizontes de la industria y del comercio, bajo el régimen de la libertad.

En esta obra de progreso el Emperador fué hábilmente secundado por su ministro Bonifacio Andrada quién con prudencia y talento supo mantener el orden imprimiendo al imperio un impulso extraordinario.

Por la extensión de sus conocimientos, por su firmeza y sencillez Don Pedro II logró captarse las simpatías, no solamente de sus súbditos, sino también de las demás naciones americanas y europeas.

Por este tiempo tuvo lugar en el Brasil un acontecimiento largo tiempo retardado.

Todas las naciones americanas, en sus leyes fundamentales, habían abolido la esclavitud y proclamado la igualdad entre los hombres.

La resistencia de los propietarios retardó la abolición en el Brasil, hasta que hace algunos años fué también abolida como en los demás pueblos del continente.

A raiz de este acontecimiento, un pronunciamiento militar encabezado por Benjamin Constant, Deodoro da Fonseca y otros jefes, y secundado por la opinión, derrocó el Imperio; desterrando al emperador y proclamando el sistema republicano, bajo el nombre de Estados Unidos del Brasil, que hoy conserva.

Bewildering Conceit.

There is a degree of knowledge—perhaps it should be called a degree of ignorance—which enables its possessor to do things which astonish others at the time, and at which the doer himself is likely to be worse than astonished when he calls them to mind afterward. In this relation a Britisher tells of a scene he once witnessed in the studio of Gustave Dore.

He was taken to visit Dore once or twice in his Paris studio. One of those who accompanied him on the first occasion was a clever young English woman who had a taste for painting and was beginning—just beginning—to practice the art with some promise of success.

Dore at the time was working at "The Dream of Pilate's Wife." The young lady did not like one of his touches, and bluntly told him so. Dore smiled blandly, as much as to say, "What may you not expect from an English girl?"

He argued the point with her. She fancied that he did not quite understand what she meant. To her companion's horror she suddenly exclaimed, "Look here, this is what I mean!" and she actually seized the brush from the famous painter's hand and proceeded to touch up after her own fashion that particular bit of the figure.

All in the room were horrified, except the girl herself and Dore. The painter took her action with the most exquisite politeness and the greatest gravity. He studied the picture carefully with the new and unexpected touch given to it—looked at it from this point and that, as if it were really a possible revelation to him—and finally declared that the young lady was quite right, and that he would adopt her suggestion.

The narrator used to wonder whether he did actually adopt it; but whether he did or not his politeness got them all well out of trouble.

A Nation With No Language.

The Swiss alone, of all the peoples of the world, may in a sense be said to possess no language, a fact that is the more surprising when we consider that there is no people showing a more intense patriotism.

The official languages of the little republic are French and German. The public documents are published in these tongues, both of which are spoken by many Swiss. Roughly speaking, however, about 75 per cent. of the population speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them, mainly French and Italian. These tongues vary, as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to the country whose language they speak. In the Swiss Parliament members deliver their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both tongues.

A Gigantic Meteor Stream.

One of the most accomplished and assiduous students of meteors, Dr. Denning, is of the opinion that the August meteors, which radiate from the constellation Perseus, and are sometimes popularly called the "Tears of St. Lawrence," belong to a stream so broad that the earth, traveling between eighteen and nineteen miles a second, occupies seven weeks in crossing it.

This would make the width of the stream, if the earth traversed it at a right angle to its course, nearly 80,000,000 miles. These meteors are so scattered all round the orbit in which they travel that some of them are visible every year. They are believed to be connected with a bright comet which appeared in 1862 and is supposed to have a period of about 120 years. The outer end of its elliptical meteor stream is situated far beyond the orbit of Neptune.

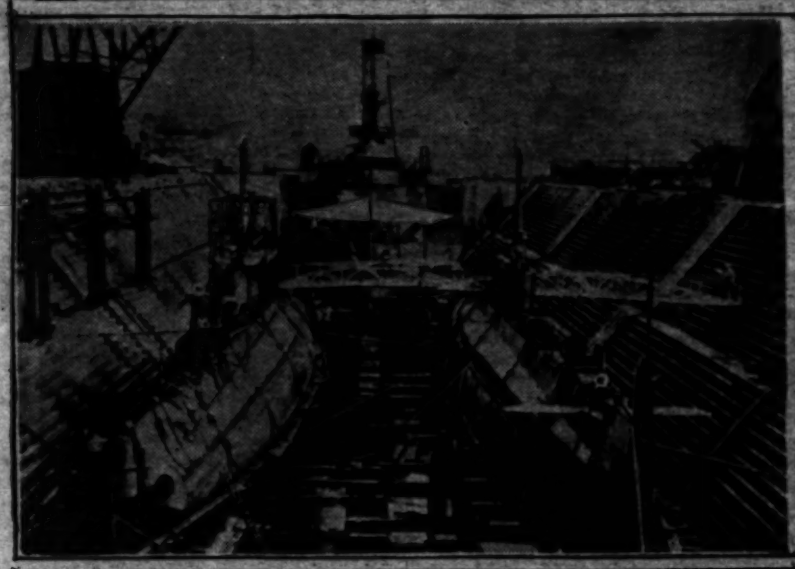
[Chicago Herald:] "We should all leave footprints in the sands of time," quoted the parlor philosopher.

"They would only show that some of us have been going backward," objected the mere man.

The Pictorial Court Commercial Review

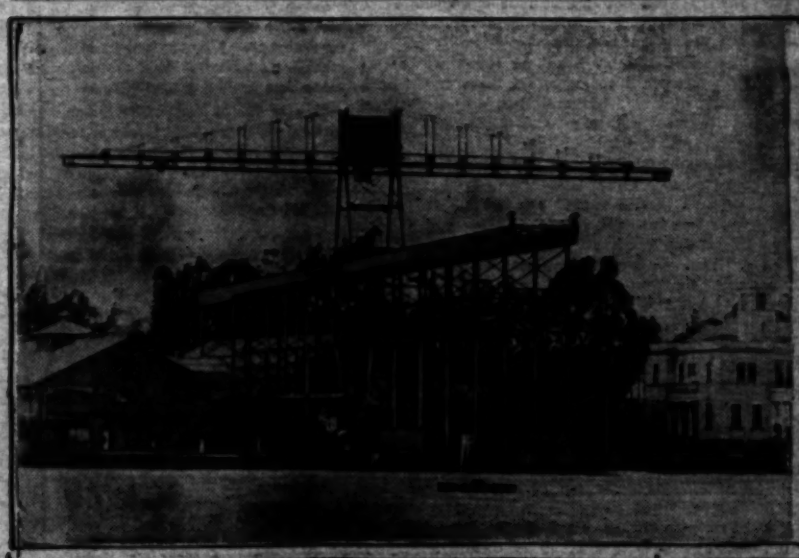
The Shipbuilding Industry as Seen at San Francisco.

Ships undergoing repairs at shipyards, Oakland, California.

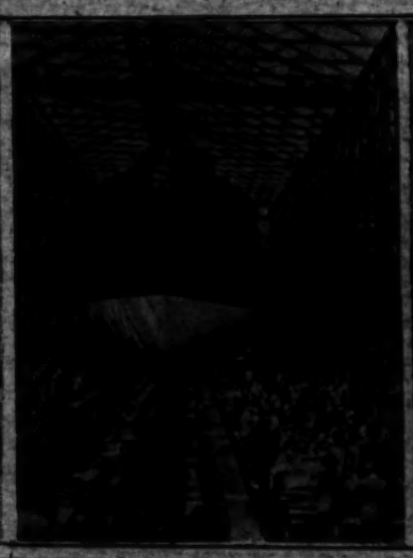


U. S. 1 and 2 and the mother boat Cheyenne.

Torpedo boat destroyers at Mare Island Navy Yard.



Traveling crane, Mare Island.



Launching of the Annapolis Relief at Union Iron Works.

Launching of the "Astral" at Union Iron Works.

See text on Page 14.

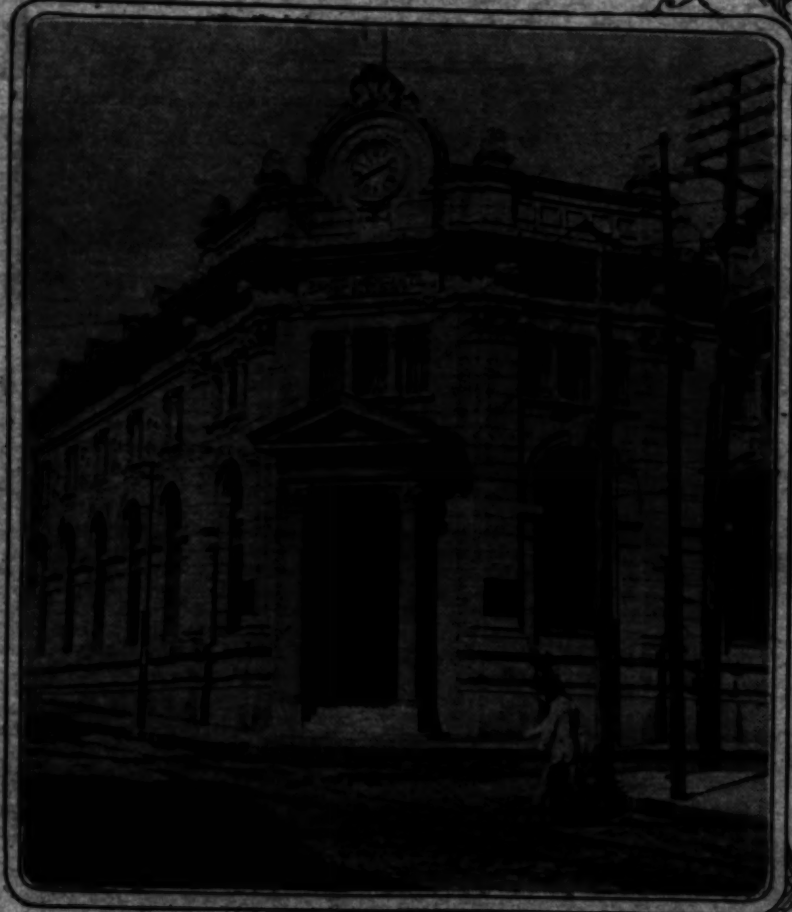
Scenes in Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay.

At the wharves of Asuncion, Paraguay River.

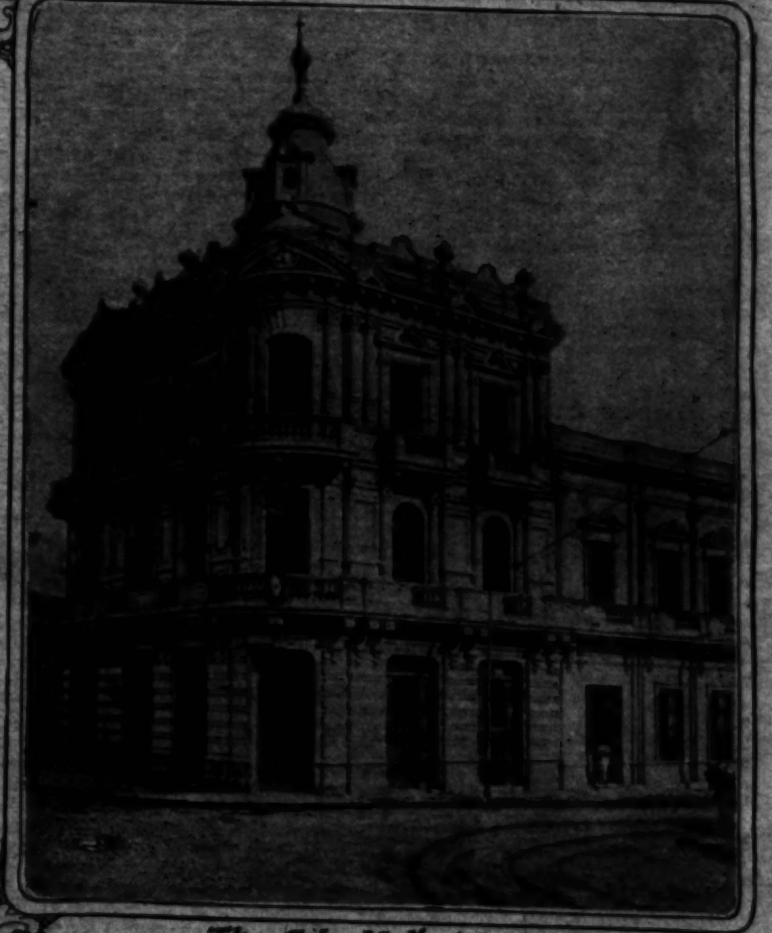
The main street of Asuncion.

President's home, Asuncion.

Custom-house at Asuncion.



A Paraguayan bank



The City Hall Asuncion.